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Historical Register,

Containing

An Impartial RELATION
of all TRANSACTIONS, Foreign
and *Domestick*.

WITH A
Chronological Diary
OF ALL

The remarkable OCCURRENCES,
viz. Births, Marriages, Deaths, Removals,
Promotions, &c. that happen'd in this
Year: Together with the *Characters* and
Parentage of Persons deceased, of emi-
nent Rank.

VOLUME XI.

For the Year 1726.

LONDON,

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THE

Historical

Collection

An Important Relation

of the

and

WITNESSES

Chronological



VOLUME XI

for the Year 1861

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THE
Historical Register.

NUMBER XLI.

I R E L A N D.

*The Proceedings of the Parliament of Ireland continued
from Page 299 of the preceding Register.*

N the 28th of October Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer reported from the Committee of the whole House appointed to consider of Ways and Means for raising the Supply; that they had come to several Resolutions, which he read in his Place, and after delivered at the Table, where the same were again read, and are as follow:

1. Resolved, That it is the Opinion of this Committee, That towards raising the Supply granted to his Majesty, the several and respective additional Rates, Duties, and Impositions upon Beer, Ale, Strong Waters, Tobacco, and other Goods and Merchandizes, granted and continu'd from the 25th Day of December, 1723, until the 25th of December, 1725, be further granted, continued, raised, collected, levied, and paid unto his Majesty, from the 25th Day of December, 1725, until the 25th Day of December, 1727, inclusive.

2. That towards raising the Supply the several and respective, and other additional Rates, Duties and Impositions for and upon all Sorts of Wines and Strong Waters, and Spirits perfectly made and distilled of Wine, that shall be imported into this Kingdom, granted and continued to his Majesty last Session of Parliament, be raised,  paid,

paid, and continued from the said 25th Day of Dec. 1725, to the 25th Day of Dec. 1727, inclusive.

3. That towards raising the Supply granted to his Majesty the further additional Duties of Excise upon Beer, Ale, and other Liquors, granted and continued to his Majesty last Session of Parliament, be raised, paid, and continued from the said 25th Day of Dec. 1725, to the 25th Day of Dec. 1727, inclusive.

4. That towards raising the Supply granted to his Majesty, the further additional Duty upon all Aqua Vitæ, Strong Waters, or Spirits made or distilled within this Kingdom for Sale, granted to his Majesty last Session of Parliament, be raised, paid, and continued from the said 25th Day of Dec. 1725, to the 25th Day of Dec. 1727, inclusive.

5. That towards raising the Supply granted to his Majesty, the further additional Duty upon every Gallon of Brandy or Spirits above Proof, which shall be imported into this Kingdom, granted to his Majesty last Session of Parliament, be raised, paid, and continued from the said 25th Day of Dec. 1725, to the 25th Day of Dec. 1727, inclusive.

6. That towards raising the Supply granted to his Majesty, the Clause or Clauses, for preventing the Mixing of Small Worts with Strong Ale or Beer, after the Gauger has taken the Gauge thereof, be continued, and be in Force from the 25th Day of Dec. 1725, to the 25th Day of Dec. 1727, inclusive.

7. That towards raising the Supply granted to his Majesty, the Clause or Clauses, empowering Gaugers, to take an Account of all Wash and Low Wines in Distillers Hands, the better thereby to ascertain the Quantity of Aqua Vitæ, Strong Waters, and Spirits by them distilled, be continued, and in Force, from the said 25th Day of Dec. 1725, to the 25th Day of Dec. 1727, inclusive.

8. That the Sum of 6 *d.* per Pound, and all other Fees which shall or may be payable out of the Aids granted this present Session of Parliament, be applied towards raising the Supply granted to his Majesty.

9. That a Tax be laid upon all Salaries, Profits of Employments, Fees and Pensions upon the Civil and Military Establishments, payable to Persons living out of this Kingdom, except the Lord Lieutenant, or other Chief Governor or Governors of this Kingdom, for the Time being; and also such as by their Offices and Employments,

ployments are obliged to an immediate Attendance upon the Person of his Sacred Majesty, or their Royal Highnesses, the Prince and Princess of Wales, or their Issue, during their Continuance in such their Offices and Employments, and also the Officers of the Army, and Half-Pay Officers upon this Establishment.

10. That the said Tax laid upon all Salaries, Profits of Employments, Fees and Pensions, be four Shillings per Pound.

11. That the said Tax of 4 s. per Pound upon all Salaries, Profits of Employments, Fees and Pensions, do commence the 25th Day of Dec. 1725, and continue to the 25th Day of Dec. 1727, inclusive.

12. That towards raising the Supply granted to his Majesty, the additional Duty on all Coffee, Tea, Chocolate, and Cocoa Nuts, which shall be imported into this Kingdom, granted the last Session of Parliament, be raised, paid, and continu'd from the 25th Day of Dec. 1725, to the 25th Day of Dec. 1727, inclusive.

13. That towards raising the Supply granted to his Majesty, the further additional Duty of 3 s. and 4 d. per Gallon be laid upon all Brandy or Spirits above Proof, which shall be imported into this Kingdom, to be raised, paid, and continued, from the 25th Day of Dec. 1725, to the 25th Day of Dec. 1727, inclusive.

To which Resolutions the Question being severally put, the House did agree; and it was order'd, 1st, That Leave be given to bring in Heads of a Bill upon the said Resolutions. 2dly, That it be an Instruction to the said Committee to insert a Clause or Clauses in the Heads of a Bill, to secure the Payment of the principal Sum of 50000 l. advanced to the Government, pursuant to a former Vote of this House; together with the Interest for the same, at the Rate of seven Pounds per Cent. during the Time it shall continue unpaid. 3dly, That it be also an Instruction to the said Committee to insert a Clause or Clauses in the said Heads of a Bill for applying the Duties laid on Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, and Cocoa Nuts, for the Use and Encouragement of the Hempen and Flaxen Manufactures of this Kingdom. The same Day (Oct. 28.) a

Petition of Major *Toby Purcell*, setting forth, That he being at his Post, as Major of Foot, in the Island of *Minorca*, was by a violent Fever deprived of his Senses, and his Recovery being despair'd of, his Friends sold his Commission without his Knowledge or Consent; and praying in Consideration of his Father's long and faith-

ful Services to the Crown, and of the Petitioner's unhappy Circumstances, this House will be pleased to recommend him to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, to be put on the Establishment for Half-pay, or otherwise provided for, was presented to the House, read, and referred to the Consideration of a Committee.

The next Day (Oct. 29) Mr. Secretary Clutterbuck reported the Address of Thanks, for his Majesty's most gracious Answer, which was approv'd. Then Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, according to Order, presented to the House Heads of a Bill, for granting and continuing to his Majesty the additional Duties on Beer, Ale, Strong Waters, Tobacco, and other Goods and Merchandizes; and also upon all Sorts of Wine, Strong Waters, and Spirits perfectly made, and upon all Spirits made and distilled of Wine; and also for granting and continuing the further additional Duties on Beer, Ale, Aqua Vita, and Strong Waters, brewed and made in this Kingdom, and upon Brandy, and Spirits above Proof, and on Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, and Cocoa-Nuts; and also for granting a further additional Duty upon Brandy, or Spirits above Proof, and also a Tax on all Salaries, Profits of Employments, Fees and Pensions herein mentioned, and for securing the Repayment of 50,000 l. Sterling, formerly advanced to his Majesty, for the Use of the Publick, together with the Interest thereof, which were received, read, and committed to a Committee of the whole House the next Morning.

The same Day, a Petition of Alderman Percival Hunt, John Holliday, John Edkins, and John Chamney, in Behalf of themselves and other Merchants, Mercers and Dealers, praying this House would take into Consideration the Case of the fair Traders, in Relation to the Discouragements they lie under by a fraudulent Practice of divers Persons in running East-India Silk Manufactures, was presented to the House, read, and referred to the Consideration of a Committee. After this Mr. Betsworth reported from the Committee appointed to take into Consideration the Petition of Major Toby Purcell, that they had come to several Resolutions, viz. 1st. That it is the Opinion of this Committee, that the Petitioner hath fully prov'd the Allegations of his Petition. 2. That the Petitioner be recommended to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, according to the Prayer of his Petition. To which Resolutions the Question being severally put, the House did agree, *Nem. con.* and it was ordered, That such Members of the House as are of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council do attend the Lord Lieutenant with

with the said Petition and Resolutions, and lay the same before his Excellency.

On Saturday the 30th, the Commons with their Speaker, attended the Lord Lieutenant with their Address of Thanks to his Majesty, which was to the Effect following, viz.

To the King's most Excellent Majesty,
The humble Address of the Knights, Citizens, and Burgeses in Parliament assembled.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of Ireland in Parliament assembled, beg Leave to return our most unfeigned Thanks for your Majesty's most gracious Answer to our Address.

The Security, Ease, and Happiness which your Majesty's constant Care has effectually procured for your Subjects of this Kingdom, convince us more and more, that we owe entirely to your Majesty, not only the Preservation of our Religious and Civil Rights, but the uninterrupted Possession and Enjoyment of them; and we are fully perswaded, that we can never shew ourselves truly sensible of these inestimable Blessings, but by supporting your Majesty, and the Honour of your Government, to the utmost of our Power; and endeavouring, by our dutiful Behaviour, to make your Reign as easy to your Majesty, as it has been happy and mild to your People.

Whereupon his Excellency was pleased to return the Answer following:

I will forthwith transmit this dutiful and loyal Address to his Majesty.

On Monday the 1st of November, after the Speaker had made the Report of the Lord Lieutenant's Answer, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer reported also from the Committee of the whole House, to whom Heads of a Bill for granting and continuing to his Majesty the additional Duties on Beer, Ale, Strong Waters, Tobacco, and other Goods and Merchandizes; and upon all Sorts of Wine, Strong Waters, and Spirits perfectly made, and upon all Spirits made and distilled of Wine, and also for granting and continuing the further additional Duties on Beer, Ale, Aqua Vita,

Vine, and Strong Waters, brewed and made in this Kingdom, and upon Brandy and Spirits above Proof; and on Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, and Cocoa-Nuts; and also for granting a further additional Duty upon Brandy or Spirits above Proof; and also a Tax on all Salaries, Profits of Employments, Fees, and Pensions herein mentioned, and for securing the Repayment of 50,000 l. Sterling, formerly advanced to his Majesty for the Use of the Publick, together with the Interest thereof, were committed; That they had gone through the same Paragraph by Paragraph, and agreed thereto without any Amendment. And the said Heads being again read, and approved, were ordered to be laid before the Lord Lieutenant, to be transmitted into Great Britain. The same was done in Relation to the Heads of a Bill, for enabling the Right Honourable John Lord Viscount Moleworth, and Richard Moleworth, and the several other Persons in Remainder for Life, when in Possession of certain Lands near St. Stephen's-Green and Dawson-street in the County of the City of Dublin, to make Leases thereof. Then a Petition of Lieutenant Denis King, setting forth the several Recommendations of this House to the Government, for some Military Preferment, as a Recompence for his Behaviour in quelling a great Tumult at the Election of Members for the City of Dublin, in the Parliament 1713; and for his Sufferings occasioned thereby, but that he hath not received any Benefit from the said Recommendations; and praying this House to take his Case into Consideration, was presented to the House and read. Whereupon it was unanimously resolv'd, That the Petitioner Lieutenant Denis King be recommended to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant for some Military Preferment, as a Recompence for his Resolution and prudent Behaviour in quelling the Riot at the Tholsel of Dublin, on the 6th Day of November, 1713, and his Sufferings occasion'd thereby; and ordered, That the said Recommendation be laid before his Excellency by such Members of this House as are of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council.

The next Day (November 2) a Petition of Sir Pierce Butler, Bart. and Richard Butler, Esq; praying, that Leave may be given to bring in the Heads of a Bill, for limiting the said Sir Pierce's Estate, immediately after the Death of him, and Dame Anne Butler, his Wife, without Issue Male, to the Petitioner Richard Butler; and for raising Money on the said Estate, for the Payment of Incumbrances affecting the same, was presented to the House,
read,

read, and referred to the Consideration of a Committee. After this, Heads of a Bill were ordered to be brought in, for further continuing, explaining, and amending of the Laws in Relation to Butter and Tallow, and the Casks in which such Goods are to be made up. Then Mr. Maynard, from a Committee, reported the Heads of a Bill for finishing the Churches of Christ-Church, St. Paul, and Old St. Mary Shandon in the City of Corke, which were agreed to and order'd to be laid before the Lord Lieutenant, in order to be transmitted into Great Britain.

On Wednesday the 3d of November, the Commons put off to that Day sevensnight the further Consideration on the Supply.

The 4th and 5th of November were observed as commemorative Festivals of the Birth of the late King William III. of glorious and immortal Memory, of his Landing in England, and of the Gun-Powder-Treason.

On the 6th the Commons sat again, and ordered, that the Thanks of their House be given to the Reverend Mr. William Hamilton, Archdeacon of Armagh, for the excellent Sermon by him preached before the House on the 5th at St. Andrew's Church, and that he be desired to print the same. It was also ordered, That Leave be given to bring in Heads of a Bill for explaining and amending the several Acts of Parliament, for preventing of Frauds committed by Tenants.

On the 8th the Call of the House was further adjourned to Thursday the 11th.

On the 9th the Commons order'd Heads of a Bill to be brought in for preventing several Abuses committed by Millers, Bakers, and Farmers; after which a Petition of Cornet William Stewart, Son of Alexander Stewart late of the City of Dublin, deceased; praying, in Regard a considerable Sum of his said Father's Money was applied and laid out in preserving the City of Derry in the late War in Ireland, the House would be pleased to recommend him to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, for some Post or Preferment in the Army, was presented to the House, read, and referred to the Consideration of a Committee.

Then Mr. Maxwell reported, from the Committee appointed to inspect the State of the Hempen and Flaxen Manufactures, and to consider what is necessary to be done for the further Improvement and Regulation thereof. That they had come to several Resolutions, which

he read in his Place, and after delivered at the Table, where the same were again read, and are as follow :

1. Resolved, That it is the Opinion of this Committee, That Messieurs *Boyle* and *Lenox*, and Company, having at their own Expence erected a large and useful Hempen and Sall-Cloth Manufactory at *Douglas*, near *Corke*, deserve all proper Encouragement, in their said Undertaking.

2. That in order to give such Encouragement, the said *Boyle* and *Lenox*, and Company, should be discharged from the Contract they entred into with *Cristopher Usher*, Esq; Secretary to, and on the Behalf of, the Trustees of the Linnen Manufacture, for carrying on a Manufacture at *Rathkeale* in the County of *Limerick*, they first giving the same Security, to carry on such Manufacture at *Douglas*, for the same Time, and under the same Terms they were obliged to carry on the said Manufactory at *Rathkeale*; and also assigning their Interests in the said Factory of *Rathkeale*, to the Trustees of the Linnen Manufacture, if the said Trustees shall desire the same.

To which Resolutions, the Question being severally put, the House did agree with some Amendments; it was also resolved, That a Hempen Manufacture may be carried on at *Rathkeale* in the County of *Limerick*, with great Advantage to the Publick, and ought to be kept up, and deserves Encouragement.

The next Day (*November 10*) a Petition of *Lewis Meares*, Controller of the Pipe of his Majesty's Exchequer, setting forth, that the whole Fees of his Office would be taken away, if Heads of a Bill, now before the House, for the better enabling Sheriffs to sue out their Patents, &c. should pass into a Law; and praying the House to take his Case into Consideration, was presented to the House, read, and referred to the Committee of the whole House; after which the further Consideration of the Supply was put off 'till that Day sevensnight.

On the 11th a Petition of *Richard Brennan* and Partners for making *Vallè-Cypresse*, or *Bologna Silk Crape*, setting forth, That they had through great Pains and Charge, found the true Manner and Way of making the said Crape; and praying for an Encouragement to go on with the said Work, was presented to the House, read, and referred to the Consideration of a Committee. Then *Mr. Ward* reported from the Committee appointed to consider of the Petition of Cornet *William Stewart*, That the

the Petitioner had proved the Allegations of his Petition; whereupon it was resolved and ordered, that he be recommended to the Lord Lieutenant, according to the Prayer of his Petition. After this a Petition of Captain *James Richardson*, and others confined for Debt, was presented to the House, read, and referred to the Consideration of a Committee.

On Monday the 15th, Mr. *Warburton* from the Committee appointed to inspect the publick Accounts, reported the following Resolution, viz. That it was the Opinion of this Committee, That the Debt of the Nation at *Midsummer*, 1725, did not exceed the Sum of 119215 *l.* 5s. 3d. but a Motion being made, and the Question put, that the said Resolution be referred to the grand Committee on the Supply, it was carried in the Negative; the House being inform'd, that a Sum of 6822 *l.* 16s. 11d. paid by the Deputy Vice-Treasurer, on two of his Majesty's Letters, had not by Mistake, been charged to the Debt of the Nation. Nevertheless the Resolution of the Committee being again read, was agreed to by the House; and it was further resolved, That the Hereditary Revenue, and present additional Duties, continued from *Christmas*, 1725, to *Christmas*, 1727, will support the necessary Branches of the Establishment for the said Time, and be a sufficient Provision for the Debt of the Nation until *Christmas*, 1727.

The next Day Mr. *William Vesey* presented to the House Heads of a Bill for the further explaining and amending of the Laws in Relation to Butter, Tallow, and Hides, &c. which was referred to the Committee of the whole House; and after reading several Petitions, relating to the engrossing of the Butter-Trade, Two Heads of Bills were presented to the House, one by Mr. *Graydon*, for preventing several Abuses committed by Millers, Bakers, and Farmers; another by Mr. *Ragge*, for explaining and amending the several Acts for the preventing of Frauds committed by Tenants; both which were committed to the Committee of the whole House.

The next Day nothing material was done, but on Thursday the 18th Mr. Secretary *Clutterbuck* reported to the House the Lord Lieutenant's Answer to the Committee, who had waited upon his Excellency in Behalf of *Henry Purdon*, Esq; viz. That his Excellency should always have a Regard for the Recommendation of the House of Commons, and would take the first Opportunity to obtain a Reward for Mr. *Purdon*, for his Services done to the King-

dom of Ireland. Then in a Committee of the whole House, the Commons consider'd of, and made some Progress in the Heads of a Bill, for further explaining and amending of the Laws in Relation to Butter, Tallow, Hides, &c. As also in the Heads of a Bill for the better enabling Sheriffs to sue out their Patents, and pass their Accounts.

On the 19th the Commons appointed a Committee to examine Capt. John Pratt, and Mr. William Burgh together in the most solemn Manner, touching an Article of 550*l.* and such other Particulars in the publick Accounts, as should be demanded of them; and empower'd the said Committee to examine also in the most solemn Manner, any Persons who had signed any publick Accounts laid before the House. After this it was order'd, that the proper Officer do forthwith lay before the House an Account of the Net Produce of the Revenue, for the Quarters ending at *Midsummer* and *Michaelmas* last; distinguishing the Receipts of the Net Produce of those Quarters; from the Arrear and Ballance in the Collectors Accounts at *Lady-Day* last; as also, an Estimate of the like Produce of the Revenue, for the Quarter ending at *Christmas* next

On Monday the 22d of *November*, the Commons consider'd of the State of the Nation, particularly in Relation to the Increase of Popery, and, after some Debate, came to the following unanimous Resolutions, *viz.*

1. That the electing Persons to be Members of this House, who are newly converted from the Popish to the Protestant Religion, or who are married to Popish Wives, or breed up, or suffer any of their Children to be educated in the Popish Religion, is highly prejudicial to the Protestant Interest of this Kingdom.

2. That no Person that is, or shall be converted from the Popish to the Protestant Religion, ought to be elected or admitted to serve as a Member of this House for the Space of seven Years next after his Conversion, unless he produces a Certificate of having received the Sacrament, according to the Usage of the Church of *Ireland* as by Law established, thrice in every Year during the said Term.

A Motion being made, That the Resolutions of the Committee appointed to enquire into the Growth of Popery, and to consider of the most effectual Means to prevent the same, reported and agreed to by this House the 21st Day of *October*, 1723, might be read, the same were

were read accordingly; and then it was further resolved,

3. That no Person converted from the Popish to the Protestant Religion, whose Wife shall continue, or whose Child or Children shall be educated in the Popish Religion, be for the future admitted into any Office, Employment, or Place of Trust in this Kingdom.

After this it was order'd, that Heads of a Bill be brought in on the said Resolutions, and on the Debates of the House, and that Mr. Stannus, Dr. Trotter, Mr. Hen. Singleton, Mr. Ward, Mr. Carter, Mr. Azmondsham Vesey, and Mr. Paul do prepare and bring in the same. The same Day Colonel Matthew Pennycuik presented to the House two Abstracts and an Estimate of the Produce of the Revenue; as Mr. Gardiner did an Abstract of Receipts and Payments in the Treasury of Dublin, from September 29, inclusive, to the 22d of November, exclusive, 1725.

On the 23d, Mr. Warburton from the Committee appointed to inspect the publick Accounts of the Nation, reported, that they had examin'd into the said Accounts; a general State whereof was contained in the Report, which he read in his Place, and after deliver'd in at the Table, where after it had again been read, it was order'd to lie. Then a Motion being made for adjourning, and the Question put upon it, was carried in the Negative; and afterwards resolved, That the Thanks of the House be given to Richard Warburton, Esq; for his great Care and faithful and diligent Discharge of the Trust repos'd in him, as Chairman of the Committee of Accounts. And Mr. Speaker gave him the Thanks of the House accordingly.

The next Day (November 24) upon the Petitions of Bruen Worthington and Isaac Ambrose, Clerks to the House, and of Henry Buckley, Clerk to the Committee of Accounts, it was unanimously resolv'd, that they merited a further Recompence for their extraordinary Trouble and Expence; and then Heads of a Bill were order'd to be brought in for the more effectual erecting and better regulating of Free-School's.

On the 25th, Mr. Thomas Coote presented to the House Heads of a Bill to prevent the fraudulent and clandestine importing of Goods, his Majesty's Duties not being paid.

The same Day (November 25) upon the Petition of the Corporation of the Tallow-Chandlers in Dublin, it was order'd, that they should be heard by their Counsel against the Heads of a Bill for further explaining and a-

mending of the Laws in Relation to Butter, Tallow, and Hides, &c. A Petition of the Chair-Carriers of the City of *Dublin* and Suburbs, was referred to the Consideration of a Committee; and then Mr. *Maxwell* reported from the Committee to whom the Petition of *Richard Brennan* and Partners, had been referred, that they had come to this Resolution, *viz.* That the Petitioners had prov'd the Allegations of their Petition (for making *Vallee-Cypress*, or *Bologna Silk Crape*) to the Satisfaction of the Committee, and deserve Encouragement: Upon which it was order'd, that Leave be given to bring in Heads of a Bill to encourage the making *Silk-Crape* in this Kingdom; and that it be referr'd to the Committee to whom the said Petition was referred, to prepare and bring in the same.

The next Day (*November 26*) the Call of the House was adjourned to that Day Fortnight.

On Wednesday the 1st of *December*, upon the Petition of the President and Fellows of the King and Queen's College of Physicians in *Ireland*, the Commons order'd Heads of a Bill to be brought in to reform the great Abuses committed in the Practice of *Physick*.

Two Days after (*December 3*) the Chirurgeons practising in the City of *Dublin*, presented to the House a Petition, praying to be heard by their Counsel against the said Heads of a Bill; which Petition was referr'd to the Consideration of the Committee of the whole House.

The same Day the Amendments made to the Heads of a Bill, to raise Money for keeping in Repair pair two Quays in the Town of *Belfast*, and for cleansing the Harbour of *Belfast*, and making the River navigable, were agreed to, and order'd, that the said Heads of a Bill be laid before the Lord Lieutenant, to be transmitted into *Great Britain*. After this Mr. *Stannus* presented to the House Heads of a Bill for securing and strengthening the Protestant Interest in *Ireland*, and to oblige Converts to breed their Children Protestants, and to prevent the occasional Conformity of Papists; which were receiv'd, read, and committed to Committee of the whole House the next Morning.

The next Day (*December 4*) upon the Petition of several Druggists and Apothecaries of *Dublin*, against Heads of a Bill for preventing Abuses committed in the Practice of *Physick*, &c. it was order'd, That the Petitioners be heard by their Counsel before the Committee of

of the whole House. Then the House agreed to the Amendments made by the said Committee to Heads of a Bill for the more effectual erecting and better regulating of Free-Schools; and having added to it a Clause for rebuilding and repairing Churches, order'd the said Bill to be laid before the Lord Lieutenant, in order to its being transmitted into Great Britain.

On Monday the 6th of December the Commons resumed the adjourned Consideration of a Clause relating to Challenges of Jurors on Tryals, offer'd to be added to Heads of a Bill, for better enabling Sheriffs to sue out their Patents, and pass their Accounts, and for the better regulating the Office of Sheriffs: And the Question being put, that the said Clause do stand Part of the said Heads of a Bill, it was carried in the Negative; but the said Heads of a Bill were order'd to be laid before the Lord Lieutenant, in order to be transmitted into Great Britain.

The next Day (December 7) two Petitions, one of several Apothecaries, the other of the Corporation of Barbers and Chirurgeons in Dublin, against the Heads of a Bill for preventing Abuses committed in the Practice of Physick, &c. were referred to the Consideration of the grand Committee, and order'd, that the Petitioners be heard there by their Counsel, if they thought fit. The same Day, Heads of a Bill were order'd to be brought in, to explain and amend the several Laws made in Ireland to prevent Papists purchasing any Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments therein.

On Wednesday the 8th, the Amendments made by the grand Committee to Heads of a Bill, to encourage the making Silk Crape, &c. were agreed to, and the said Heads of a Bill order'd to be laid before the Lord Lieutenant, in order to their being transmitted into Great Britain. Then three Heads of a Bill were order'd to be brought in, viz. 1. For planting and preserving Timber and Fruit Trees in Ireland. 2. For the better regulating the Work-house of the City of Dublin. 3. For the better regulating and employing the Poor of this Kingdom. After which Colonel Matthew Pennycuik presented to the House an Abstract of the Produce of the Revenue, for the Quarter ended at Michaelmas, 1725, with the Receipt of former Arrears, and the Arrear lying out at Michaelmas, 1725. The Amendments made in a grand Committee to the Heads of a Bill, for securing and strengthening the Protestant Interest of Ireland, and to oblige Converts to breed their Children Prote-

Protestants; and to prevent the occasional Conformity of Papists, being taken into Consideration and agreed to, Mr. Maxwell was ordered to attend the Lord Lieutenant with the said Heads of a Bill, and desire the same might be transmitted into Great Britain. Then in a grand Committee, the Commons went through Heads of a Bill for further explaining and amending the Laws in Relation to Butter, Tallow, and Hides, &c. and order'd other Heads of a Bill to be brought in, for the more effectual transporting of Felons and Vagabonds.

The next Day (December 9) the Commons agreed to then Amendments made in the grand Committee to two Heads of a Bill, one to prevent Marriages by degraded Clergymen and Popish Priests; the other for continuing several temporary Statutes made in the Kingdom of Ireland, and now near expiring; both which were order'd to be laid before the Lord Lieutenant, in order to their being transmitted into Great Britain in due Form.

On the 10th, in a Committee of the whole House, some Progress was made in the Heads of a Bill for preventing Abuses in the Practice of Physick, and for searching and examining all Drugs, Medicines, Waters, Oyls, and Compositions, used or to be used for Medicines, in all Places where the same shall be exposed to Sale, or kept for that Purpose, within the City of Dublin, or Suburbs thereof, or within five Miles Circuit of the said City.

The next Day Sir Richard Levings presented to the House Heads of a Bill for planting and preserving Timber-Trees and Fruit-Trees; and Mr. Manley presented also Heads of a Bill for regulating and employing the Poor, both which were receiv'd, read, and committed to the Committee of the whole House; and then Heads of a Bill were order'd to be brought in for the better preserving the Fishery of Ireland.

On Monday the 13th the Commons agreed to the Amendments made in the grand Committee to Heads of a Bill for further explaining and amending of the Laws in Relation to Butter, Tallow, and Hides, and also in Relation to the Casks in which such Goods are to be made up, which Heads were order'd to be laid before the Lord Lieutenant in order to their being transmitted into Great Britain in due Form.

Three Days after (Dec. 16) the Amendments made in the Committee of the whole House to three other Heads of a Bill, were also agreed to, viz. 1st, 10 Heads of a Bill for the better regulating the Workhouse of the City of

of Dublin; 2dly, for the better preserving the Fishery of Ireland; 3dly, and against Forestallers, Regraters, and Ingrossers, and for ascertaining the Measures of Corn, and regulating the Prices and Assize of Bread: Which three Heads of a Bill were order'd to be transmitted into Great Britain. The same Day, Mr. Bettesworth presented to the House Heads of a Bill for the better Maintenance of Curates within the Church of Ireland.

The next Day (Dec. 17) the Commons read the third Time, pass'd, and sent to the Lords the Money-Bill, entitled, *An Act for granting and continuing to his Majesty the additional Duties on Beer, Ale, Strong Waters, &c.* After which they agreed to the Amendments made in the grand Committee to two Heads of a Bill, one for the more effectual transporting Felons and Vagabonds; the other to explain and amend the several Laws made in the Kingdom of Ireland, to prevent Papists purchasing any Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments therein; both which Heads of a Bill were order'd to be laid before the Lord Lieutenant, in order to their being transmitted into Great Britain in due Form.

On the 18th, his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant went with the usual State and Solemnity to the House of Peers, and the Commons being sent for up, and attending, their Speaker, upon presenting the Money-Bill, made the following Speech to his Excellency, viz.

May it please your Excellency,

THE Commons having a just Sense of the Duty they owe to his Majesty, and of the Felicity they enjoy under his wise and auspicious Reign, have granted a Supply towards Payment of the Debt of the Nation, and towards supporting the necessary Branches of the Establishment.

It would be impossible to enumerate the many Favours which his Majesty has shewn to his faithful Subjects of this Kingdom, ever since his happy Accession to the Throne; but that particular Instance of his Royal Goodness and Condescension, in putting an entire End to a Patent, that had occasioned much Uneasiness and Apprehension, has rais'd a fresh Sense of Gratitude in the Hearts of the Commons, and of the whole Nation.

The Commons must always own themselves obliged, in Justice as well as Gratitude, to acknowledge your Excellency's tender Regard to the true Interests of this King-

Kingdom, in all Parts of your prudent and vigilant Administration, and are truly sensible of the great Benefits this Nation has received, from the Government of so able and experienced a Minister.

And they do not doubt, but your Excellency will, on your Return to his Majesty, represent in a true Light, their dutiful Behaviour during the Course of this Session.

May it please your Excellency,

The Bill prepared by the Commons for the Purposes I have already mentioned, is entituled, *An Act for granting and continuing to his Majesty the additional Duties on Beer, Ale, Strong Waters, Tobacco, and other Goods and Merchandizes, and also upon all Sorts of Wine, Strong Waters, and Spirits perfectly made, and upon all Spirits made and distilled of Wine; and also for granting and continuing the further additional Duties on Beer, Ale, Aqua Vita, and Strong Waters, brewed and made in this Kingdom, and upon Brandy, or Spirits above Proof, and on Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, and Cocoa-Nuts; and also for granting a further additional Duty upon Brandy, or Spirits above Proof, and also a Tax on all Salaries, Profits of Employments, Fees and Pensions herein mentioned, and for securing the Repayment of 50,000 l. Sterling, formerly advanced to his Majesty, for the Use of the Publick, together with the Interest thereof.*

Which they humbly present to your Excellency for the Royal Assent.

The Lord Lieutenant having given the Royal Assent to the said Act, both Houses, pursuant to his Excellency's Pleasure, signified to them, adjourn'd themselves to Thursday the 27th of January next.



H A N O V E R.

IN the last *Register* we inserted the Treaties of Peace, and of Commerce and Navigation concluded at Vienna, between his Imperial Majesty, and the King of Spain; which having given Occasion to the following Treaty, it will be necessary to give our Readers a Copy of it.

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The Treaty of Defensive Alliance, concluded at Hanover, September 3, 1725, between his Britannick Majesty, the most Christian King, and the King of Prussia.

THEIR Majesties, the King of *Great Britain*, the most Christian King, and the King of *Prussia*, having seen with Pleasure, how far the strict Union that subsists between them, has contributed, not only to the Happiness of their respective Kingdoms and Subjects, but also to the publick Good and Tranquillity; being also assur'd, that the most effectual Means to secure and preserve those Advantages against whatever Accidents might happen, is, more and more to cultivate the said Union, and render it firm and lasting: And having maturely reflected on all the Treaties, which already subsist between their said Majesties (from which they declare, 'tis not their Intention, in any wise, by the present Treaty, to derogate) they have thought fit previously to take new Measures, for those Cases which might raise a Disturbance in *Europe*, in agreeing between themselves on what should be most proper and necessary, not only for the Security and most essential Interests of their respective Kingdoms, but also for the publick Good and Tranquillity. For these Reasons, and in this View, their said *Britannick*, most Christian and *Prussian* Majesties, have given their full Powers, viz. his *Britannick* Majesty, to the Right Honourable *Charles* Viscount *Townshend*, Baron of *Lynn*, Lord Lieutenant of the County of *Norfolk*, Knight of the most noble Order of the Garter, &c. and his Secretary of State; his most Christian Majesty, to *Francis* Count *De Broglie*, Lieutenant-General of his Forces, Director-General of the Horse and Dragoons, Governor of *Mont-Dauphin*, and his Ambassador to the said most Serene King of *Great Britain*; and his *Prussian* Majesty, to the *Sieur John-Christopher de Wallenrodt*, his Minister of State, and Envoy-Extraordinary to the said most Serene King of *Great Britain*; who in Vertue of the said full Powers, (Copies whereof shall be inserted, Word for Word at the End of the present Treaty) having, with the greatest Attention, weigh'd and considered on the most proper Measures, to compass what their said Majesties propose to themselves, have agreed on the following Articles:

I. There shall be from this Time, and at all Times hereafter, a true, firm, and inviolable Peace, the most

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sincere and intimate Friendship, and the strictest Alliance and Union, between the said three most Serene Kings, their Heirs and Successors, their States, Countries, and Cities, situated on their respective Territories, and their Subjects and Inhabitants, as well in as out of *Europe*; and this Union shall be preserved and cultivated in such Manner, that the Contracting Powers may faithfully promote their respective Interests and Advantages, and prevent and repel all Wrongs and Oppressions, by the most convenient Methods that they can think of.

II. As the true End and Intention of this Alliance between the said Kings, is mutually to preserve the Peace and Tranquillity of their respective Kingdoms, their said Majesties promise their mutual Guaranty to protect and defend all their Dominions, Countries and Cities, as well in as out of *Europe*, which each Ally shall be actually in Possession of, at the signing of this Treaty; and also their Rights, Privileges, and Advantages, and particularly those relating to Trade, which the said Allies do, or ought respectively to enjoy. And to that End, the said Kings have agreed, that if, in Opposition to this Alliance, or upon any other Pretence, any of the said Allies should be attacked in an hostile Manner, or suffer any Wrong in the Things above-mentioned, from any Prince or State whatsoever, the others would employ their good Offices to see Justice done to the offended Party, and prevail on the Aggressor to abstain from any future Wrong or Hostility.

III. And if it should happen, that any of the Contracting Powers should be openly attacked, or molested in the abovesaid Cases, and the before-mentioned good Offices fail'd of procuring a just Redress and Satisfaction for all Wrongs and Damages sustained by the injur'd Party, that then the other Powers, within two Months after Demand, shall furnish the following Succours, (to wit:)

His *Britannick* Majesty 8000 Foot, and 4000 Horse.

In like Case, his most Christian Majesty 8000 Foot, and 4000 Horse.

And in like Case also, his *Prussian* Majesty 3000 Foot, and 2000 Horse.

But if the Party attack'd had rather be supply'd with Men of War and Transports, or Money, which however shall always be left to his Choice; then the other Powers shall furnish him with Ships or Money, in Proportion to the Expence of the Troops, as above stipulated. And

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to prevent all Dispute in Relation to this Expence, the contracting Powers have agreed, that a thousand Foot shall be valued at 10000 Dutch Florins per Month, and a thousand Horse at 30000 Florins of the same Money per Month, and so in Proportion for Men of War and Transports. If the above-mentioned Succours are not sufficient to redress the offended Party, the contracting Powers will then agree on furnishing more Forces. And in short, in Case of Necessity, the said Allies will assist the injured Party with all their Forces, and even declare War against the Aggressor.

IV. And as the three most Serene Kings are resolv'd to cement, and more and more confirm the strict Union that subsists between them, by all possible Testimonies of good Faith, and mutual Confidence, they have reciprocally agreed, not only to decline entering into any Treaty, Alliance, or Engagement whatsoever, which might any way be prejudicial to their respective Interests; but also faithfully to communicate to each other the Proposals that might be made to them; and upon such Proposals, to take no Resolution but in Concert, and after having jointly examin'd what would be convenient for their common Interest, and proper to preserve the Balance of Europe, which is so entirely necessary for the Good of the general Tranquillity.

V. As his most Christian Majesty, who in Quality of Guarantee of the Treaties of Westphalia, is particularly interested in the Preservation of the Rights and Privileges of the German Body, and their Britannick and Prussian Majesties, as Members of the said Body, behold with Regret the Seeds of Discord that are sowing, and hear with Grief such Complaints, as may at length break out and occasion a War, whose terrible Consequences would inevitably affect all Europe; their said Majesties, always attentive to what might one Day or other disturb the Tranquillity of the Empire in particular, and that of Europe in general, promise and engage mutually to assist each other, for the defending and preserving the above-mentioned Treaties, and other Acts, which by their Determinations upon the Affairs of the Empire, are look'd on as the Basis and Foundation of the Tranquillity of the German Body, and the Support of its Rights, Privileges and Immunities; for the Maintenance of which, their said Majesties are truly desirous of making a fix'd and solid Provision.

VI. This Alliance shall subsist fifteen Years, commencing from the Day of its being sign'd.

VII. Their *Britannick*, most Christian and *Prussian* Majesties will invite such Princes and States, as they shall agree on, to accede to the present Treaty; and they have from this Day agreed to invite by Name the States General of the United Provinces.

VIII. This Present Treaty shall be approv'd and ratify'd by the King of *Great Britain*, the most Christian King, and the King of *Prussia*; and the Ratifications deliver'd within two Months from the Day of its being sign'd, or sooner if possible.

In Testimony whereof, we, by Vertue of our respective full Powers, have sign'd this present Treaty, to which we have caus'd our respective Seals to be affix'd.

At *Hanover*, September 3, 1725.

(L. S.) *Townshend*. (L. S.) *Broglie*. (L. S.) *Wallenrodt*.

The First Separate Article.

As the Affair which lately happen'd in the City of *Thorn*, and its Consequences, have alarm'd several Princes and States, who fear, that contrary to the Treaty of *Oliva*, it will raise Troubles and Disturbances, not only in *Poland*, but also in the neighbouring Countries: Their *Britannick*, most Christian, and *Prussian* Majesties, who, as Guarantees of the said Treaty of *Oliva*, are interested and concern'd in its Preservation and punctual Execution, engage to employ their mutual Offices, in the most effectual manner, to obtain Redress for what may have been done contrary to the Treaty of *Oliva*; and to that Purpose, they shall in Concert, take Informations by their Ministers in *Poland*, of the Infractions that may have been made upon the said Treaty of *Oliva*; and of the Means of remedying them, in such a Manner, as may entirely secure the publick Tranquillity against the Dangers it might be expos'd to, in Case so solemn a Treaty as that of *Oliva* should any ways be infringed.

This separate Article shall be as valid, as if it had been, inserted Word for Word in the Treaty concluded and sign'd this Day; it shall be ratified in the same Man-

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ner, and the Ratifications exchanged at the same Time as the Treaty.

In Testimony whereof, we underwritten, in Virtue of our respective full Powers deliver'd this Day, have sign'd this Article, and caused our Seals to be affix'd to it. At Hanover, Sept. 3, 1725.

(L. S.) *Townshend.* (L. S.) *Broglio.* (L. S.) *Wallenrodt.*

The Second Separate Article.

If the Empire, resenting the Assistance given by his most Christian Majesty to their *Britannick* and *Prussian* Majesties, for preventing any Disturbance in the Territories they enjoy, should declare War against his said most Christian Majesty; as in such a Case, that Declaration would no less concern the most Serene Kings of *Great Britain* and *Prussia*, whose Interests alone had given Birth to this War, than it wou'd his most Christian Majesty; they will not only decline furnishing their Contingencies in Troops, or in any other Nature of Succour whatever, as Members of the abovesaid Body, altho' their said *Britannick* and *Prussian* Majesties were not comprised and nam'd in the Empire's Declaration of War against *France*; but will also act in Concert with his most Christian Majesty, till the Peace, which had been disturb'd on that Occasion, should be again restor'd: His *Britannick* Majesty further promising faithfully to execute in that Case, as well as in all others, the Treaties concluded between him and his most Christian Majesty, who also on his Part promises to observe them faithfully.

This separate Article shall be as valid, as if it had been inserted Word for Word in the Treaty concluded and sign'd this Day; it shall be ratify'd in the same Manner, and the Ratifications exchanged at the same Time as the Treaty.

In Testimony whereof, we underwritten, in Virtue of our respective full Powers deliver'd this Day, have sign'd this Article, and caused our Seals to be affixed to it. At Hanover, September 3, 1725.

(L. S.) *Townshend.* (L. S.) *Broglio.* (L. S.) *Wallenrodt.*

Third

The Third Separate Article.

If it should happen, that notwithstanding his most Christian Majesty's Resolution, firmly to adhere to all his Treaties, in Regard to the Empire, from which he has not derogated by the present Treaty, some Resolution should be taken by the said Empire against France, to the Prejudice of the General Guaranty of the Possessions stipulated by the present Treaty; their *Britannick* and *Prussian* Majesties promise, in such Case, to use their good Offices, Credit and Authority in the most effectual Manner, either by Word of Mouth, and by Means of Princes, their Friends, at the Diet; or else by all other convenient and proper Methods, to prevent the committing of any thing contrary to it. But if against all their Expectations and Endeavours, the Empire should declare War against France; though in that Case, being no longer a Defensive one, they would not be obliged to furnish any Contingents: However, to remove all Dispute from between their said Majesties; if they thought themselves obliged to fulfil their Duties, as Members of that Body, their said *British* and *Prussian* Majesties reserve to themselves the Liberty of furnishing their Contingents in Infantry, or Cavalry, out of their own Troops, or other foreign Forces taken into their Pay, as they themselves shall think proper; and their *British* and *Prussian* Majesties shall not, by Reason of their Contingents so furnished, be thought to have countervend to this present Treaty, which shall remain in all its Force. Their *British* and *Prussian* Majesties promise not to furnish, in that Case, a greater Number of Forces against his most Christian Majesty, than what they are obliged to furnish for their Contingents; and that in all other Respects in the abovemention'd Case, they will fulfil their Engagements to the King of France; who on his Part shall not, because of the said Contingent, perform any Acts of Hostility in the Dominions of the said most serene Kings of *Great Britain* and *Prussia* in the Empire, or elsewhere; nor demand or raise any Contribution, Forrage, Quarters, Passage, or any thing else, to the Prejudice of the said Countries and Dominions, under any Pretence whatsoever. And, on the other Hand, the said Dominions and Subjects shall not furnish his most Christian Majesty's Enemies with any of the said Things; who likewise

wife engages and promises on his Part, that if the Empire should take any Resolutions, like those mention'd in this Article, to the Prejudice of the Kings of Great Britain and Prussia, his most Christian Majesty would openly take their Part, and assist them with all necessary Vigour, pursuant to this Treaty, 'till the Disturbances be appeas'd, and the Wrongs and Infractions rectify'd.

This separate Article shall be as valid, as if it had been inserted Word for Word in the Treaty concluded and sign'd this Day: It shall be ratified in the same Manner, and the Ratifications exchanged at the same Time as the Treaty.

In Testimony wherof, we underwritten, in Vertue of our respective full Powers deliver'd this Day, have sign'd this Article, and caused our Seals to be affixed to it. At Hanover, September 3, 1725.

(L. S.) Townshend. (L. S.) Broglie. (L. S.) Wallenrodt.

To this Treaty it will be proper to add the following Memorial:

Memorial presented to the King of Spain in November last, by M. Vander-Meer, Ambassador of the States-General, at the Court of Madrid.

S I R,

THE underwritten Ambassador of their High Mightinesses, comes at this Time to represent most respectfully to your Majesty, That having receiv'd most express Orders from his Masters, to make Remonstrances to your Majesty, on Ocasion of the Treaty of Commerce lately concluded with the Emperor, he cannot defer the acquitting himself immediately of a Commission so important, in the Result of which their High Mightinesses are so much interested, as is also the Power who is Guarantee of the Treaty of Barrier.

Treaties being understood to be the Basis and Foundation of the Union of Nations and Potentates, it seems just that each Party should make it an inviolable Law, not only to forbear all open Infraction of them, but likewise not to alter them in any Manner, nor permit their Ministers to make Use of Subterfuges for explaining the Tenour and Articles in another Sense, than what was intended

intended at the Time of the mutual Conventions. It is with these Notions of good Faith that their High Mightinesses have always religiously executed all they have stipulated, without infringing or altering in the least Point any Article whatsoever; making it a strict Rule to themselves to redress any Abuse, and give Satisfaction for it upon Complaint made, and causing such of their Subjects to be severely punished who presume to deviate from the literal Observation of their Orders. And as for entering into Engagements with other Powers to the Prejudice of their Allies, whatever Solicitations have been made to them, they have given evident Marks to your Majesty of their perfect Attachments to your Interests, by refusing generally all the Advantages that were offer'd them if they would have gone into the Quadruple Alliance.

My Masters flatter'd themselves, Sir, that after such real and such particular Regards, they should find in your Majesty's Person not only an Ally, but a sure Protection against all those who should attempt any Innovation in the Treaties to their Prejudice.

Nevertheless, they have now the Grief to see Things bear quite another Face, and that far from being supported by your Majesty in their manifest Rights, in Relation to their Commerce to the *Indies*, they find in your Royal Person the Protector of a Company whose Commerce cannot subsist without ruining that of their High Mightinesses, Subjects and People. And to whatever Evasion your Majesty's Ministers may have Recourse, when they insinuate that nothing has been granted to the Emperor which is not conformable to all the ancient Treaties; it is easy to demonstrate, that it cannot be, without a strained Construction contrary to the Expressions of the Articles: For by taking them literally and in the Sense they were penned, it is obvious to every Eye, how wide this new Treaty of Commerce is from the Aim of those who (after such cruel Wars, and so much Blood shed for maintaining the Rights of the Republick, as well with Respect to their Navigation to the *Indies*, as to their Commerce in general) did at length conclude the Treaties of *Munster* and *Utrecht*.

I come, Sir, to those Demonstrations. By the second and third Articles of the Treaty of *Vienna*, all Men of War or Merchant Ships belonging to his Imperial Majesty and his Subjects, are allowed to enter into all the Towns and Ports of the Dominions of *Spain*, (those of the

the *East-Indies* included) there to take in Refreshments, Provisions, and generally whatever they may want for continuing their Voyage; with this sole Restriction, that they shall not trade nor traffick there.

In the thirty-sixth Article of the same Treaty it is said, that the Subjects of his Imperial Majesty may import and vend in the Territories and Dominions of *Spain*, all the Goods, Merchandizes and Products which they shall bring from the *East-Indies*, provided they produce a Certificate from the *India Company* of the *Austrian Netherlands*, that those Merchandizes or Products are of the Growth of their Colonies and Conquests. Giving, besides, to those Subjects of the Emperor, all that was yielded to the *Dutch* by the Treaty of *Munster*, in 1648, and afterwards by particular Grants in 1663, and by the Treaty of *Utrecht* in 1714.

The forty-seventh Article of the said Treaty of *Vienna* grants likewise to the said Subjects of the Emperor, all that the *English* obtained in 1667, 1670, 1713; and lastly, by a certain Treaty or Convention, the Date of which is not specified; with this Addition, that in Cases doubtful, or not sufficiently clear, those Treaties should serve for a Basis and Foundation: Nor is it explained, that the Entrance of the Emperor's Subjects into the Dominions of the Crown of *Spain*, ought to be understood to comprehend only the Ports, Towns, and Harbours of your Majesty in *Europe*, and not those of the *Indies*; which Restriction is most expressly specify'd in the Treaties made with their High Mightinesses my Masters. So that under this Pretext, the Subjects of his Imperial Majesty would enjoy much greater Advantages than any other Nation: For never was any Person permitted to frequent in any Manner, under any Pretence whatever, your Majesty's Ports and Towns in the *Indies*; and for a Proof that this is observ'd with extraordinary Rigour on the Part of *Spain*, it may suffice to relate, that in 1687, a Ship belonging to the *Dutch East-India Company*, having taken on Board two Monks who had been shipwreck'd on the Coast of *China*, and having at their Entreaty carry'd them to the *Philippine-Islands*, the Captain on that Occasion, desired the Governor of the County to allow him to take in a little Water, of which he had not Store sufficient, because he had gone far about to carry those two Monks whither they had desired, which had retarded his Voyage: But far from obtaining his Request, he received Orders to

retire immediately, without being allow'd the least Refreshment: Which (setting aside the Ingratitude of the Governor) is an evident Proof, that the Kings of *Spain* have never understood that the resorting to Ports of their Dominions, ought to comprehend their Towns and Harbours in the *Indies*. Wherefore this Article being granted to the Emperor's Ships, is manifestly opposite to the Treaty of *Munster*; as is also the thirty-sixth Article of the said Treaty of *Vienna*, by which (besides what has been already alledg'd above) your Majesty gives to his Imperial Majesty's Subjects not only all that was granted, but even yielded to the Inhabitants of the Republick, by the Treaty of *Munster*, as well with Respect to the *Indies* as otherwise; which is also directly contrary to the fifth Article of the said Treaty of *Munster*, where it is said, that the *Spaniards* should limit their Navigation within the Bounds it was at the Time of the Treaty, without extending it further in the *Indies*; and this was confirm'd by that of *Utrecht* in 1714.

These Articles prove evidently then, that no Change ought to be made in that Navigation on one Side or the other; whether by the Party's own Subjects, or by those of any other Power who is not comprehended in the fifth Article of the Treaty of *Munster*; considering further, that the tenth Article of that of *Utrecht* declares, that the Prerogatives, with Respect to the Navigation and Commerce of the *East-Indies*, comprised in the said fifth Article of the Treaty of *Munster*, shall have Place solely in what concerns the two high Powers contracting and their Subjects (that is to say, *Spain* and the Republick) not others. Accordingly the true Sense and Meaning of those Words appear clearly by the Report of the Plenipotentiaries at the said Congress of *Utrecht*, inserted in the Journal which is among the Acts of those Negotiations, where it is said concerning the fifth and sixth Articles of the Treaty of *Munster*, that the Intention of your Majesty's Plenipotentiaries was, that the States General of the United Provinces, and their Inhabitants, ought of Right to enjoy the Advantages stipulated by that Treaty, but that other Nations, and particularly the *Hanse-Towns* ought not to enjoy them: A certain Mark that the Exclusion (or Non-Admission of other Nations to the Enjoyment of what is settled by the fifth Article touching the Navigation and Commerce to the *East-Indies*) was the only Aim of that Treaty. And seeing those Conventions were inserted

at the Requisition and Instances of your Majesty's Plenipotentiaries, and were agreed to on both Sides; one of the two Powers ought not to transfer his Right by a particular Treaty, or let another Nation participate therein, without the Consent and Concurrence of the other Power, who is so particularly interested in the said Convention.

Besides, *Spain* having yielded to the Republick that Part of the *Indies* which it now possesses, with a Promise that the *Spaniards* should not extend themselves on that Side; that Crown has no Right to yield a second Time to other Nations, what it desired from and yielded by so solemn a Treaty in Favour of the Republick.

How is it possible then, that your Majesty's Ministers should permit those Articles to be infringed, by giving an authentick Permission to the *Osseend Company*, and by bestowing on them Privileges which there would have been no Right to grant, had that Part of the *Netherlands* which they inhabit, remained under your Majesty's Dominion?

And seeing the Kings of *Spain* had anciently the Power, and were in the Possession of excluding all the Subjects of their Dominions (except those of *Spain*) from the Navigation to the *Indies*; the Inhabitants of the *Austrian Netherlands*, who at that Time were their Subjects, were excluded. And it was only by the Treaty of *Munster*, that the United Provinces obtain'd the Prerogatives they enjoy, with the mutual Conditions, That the Division of the *Indies* being made, the two Parties were obliged to abstain from the Navigation within each others Limits. Whence it follows that the Republick having engaged, that her Subjects should not navigate in the *Spanish Indies*, she at the same Time acquir'd the Right of excluding all the Subjects of the Dominions of *Spain*, and consequently those of the *Spanish Netherlands*, from the Navigation within their Limits.

For the rest, the Cession which was made of the said *Netherlands* to the Emperor, being such, that his Imperial Majesty should possess them under the same Conditions the Kings of *Spain* had done; it is clear, that those Countries, by changing their Master, could not acquire any Right prejudicial to the Republick, and contrary to all the Treaties: Besides, the express Terms of the 1st Article of the Treaty of *Utrecht* are, That your Majesty, promises and engages not to permit any foreign Nation

whatsoever, (and for any Reason or under any Pretext whatever) to send Ships, or go to trade in the *Spanish Indies*; but that on the contrary, your Majesty obliges yourself to maintain Things on the same Foot they were during the Reign of the late King *Charles II.* and conformably to the fundamental Laws of *Spain*, which absolutely prohibit and interdict all foreign Nations from entring and trading into those *Indies*; in which even the States General had engaged to support and maintain your Majesty, against all those who should have attempted the contrary. Whether therefore the Subjects of the *Austrian Netherlands* be consider'd as having been formerly Subjects of the Kings of *Spain*, or whether they be consider'd as Foreigners, nothing does authorize the granting them Privileges opposite to the Tenour of the mutual Treaties and Conventions between your Majesty and the Republick.

All these Considerations, Sir, are reducible to the four following Heads, *viz.*

1. That by the Treaty of Commerce between your Majesty and his imperial Majesty, the Emperor's Subjects are permitted to trade in the *Indies*; which is entirely contrary to the Aim and Intention of the Treaties of *Munster* and *Utrecht*.

2. That by the said Treaty of Commerce, the Emperor's Subjects have acquired Permission to enter and frequent your Majesty's Towns and Ports in the *Indies*, under Pretext of taking in Refreshments there, &c. a Thing which has always been refused to the Ships of their High Mightinesses, and which consequently by Virtue of the Treaties, cannot be granted to other Nations, to their Prejudice.

3. That your Majesty supports and authorizes the Establishment of a Company formed by the Inhabitants of a Country which have heretofore been under your Dominion, is specifically under the Prohibitions which were stipulated with Regard to all the Subjects of the Crown of *Spain* (the *Spaniards* excepted) which is very different from the Tenour of the Treaties, wherein it is declar'd, that your Majesty will not only hinder all foreign Nations from trading in the *Indies*, but likewise that you will support their High Mightinesses in all their Rights and Prerogatives in that Respect. And lastly,

4. That your Majesty and their High Mightinesses standing engaged to assist each other mutually for hinder-
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ing any other Nation from going to trade in the *Indies*, it is evident, that neither of the two contracting Parties could have a Right to alter or desist from those Articles, without the Participation and Consent of the other Party interested.

Sir, All the Considerations above-enumerated, do at this Time form just Ground for the Complaints of their High Mightinesses, my Masters, who cannot sufficiently wonder how your Majesty's Ministers (without making due Reflections on the manifest Contradiction between the Treaty of *Vienna*, and those of *Munster* and *Utrecht*) could venture to grant so considerable Advantages to the Subjects of the *Austrian Netherlands*, to the great Prejudice of their High Mightinesses; and if one may be allow'd to say it, even to the great Prejudice of your Majesty, and of your People, who, if that continue, will in Time see themselves frustrated of the Advantages of their own Commerce, by that very Company which is now so signally protected.

Their High Mightinesses most earnestly entreat your Majesty therefore, by my Mouth, to be pleased to order, that the most serious Regards and the most suitable to the Importance of the Case, may be had to the present Remonstrances; well weighing how far these Contradictions to the Treaties of *Munster* and *Utrecht*, may in Time lead to ill Consequences and create Troubles in *Europe*.

Their High Mightinesses are thoroughly perswaded, from your Majesty's Zeal and Piety, that it was not your Intention to overturn the Rights and Prerogatives of the Republick, founded on such authentick Treaties; so that they can impute only to your Majesty's Ministers, the Attempts made against them by that of *Vienna*: But if your Majesty has not the Goodness to apply in Time the necessary Remedy, this Republick will find themselves frustrated of all the Advantages they had acquir'd at the Expence of so much Blood, shed for the Support of its Navigation. Whence it is easy to conclude, Sir, That Commerce being in general, Part of the Basis and Foundation of the State, their High Mightinesses can never desist in the least from the mutual Conventions of the Treaties of *Munster* and *Utrecht*: They therefore flatter themselves, that your Majesty will be pleased to cause the Articles of the Treaty of *Vienna*, which are contradictory thereto, to be reform'd; and will provide, that the *Ossend Company* may not in
any

any Manner, nor under any Pretext, go and navigate in the Indies; to the End their High Mightinesses, my Masters, may satisfy and calm the alarmed Minds of their People, who look upon this Treaty of Vienna, as the entire Subversion of the Rights and Prerogatives of their Commerce, and claim the Performance of the Treaties of Munster and Utrecht.

I hope, Sir, and I expect from your Majesty's Piety, that you will be pleased, after having caused all these Points to be examined, to give my Masters a favourable Answer, conformable to the Intention and Aim of the Treaties established between your Majesty or your glorious Predecessors, and the Republick: Which has the better Ground to flatter itself with a happy Event of its Demands, because your Majesty yourself, before the Conclusion of the Peace with the Emperor, was desirous that all those Treaties of Munster and of Utrecht should be observed literally, and conformably to what their High Mightinesses do now require.

Done at Madrid,
the 4th of November,
1725.

F. Vander Meer.

In the foregoing Memorial M. Vander Meer mentions a Treaty made between the Crowns of Great Britain and Spain, in 1667: Which Treaty was confirmed, and inserted Word for Word in the Treaty of Navigation and Commerce made between Queen Anne and his present Catholick Majesty in 1713: The 8th Article of it is in the following Terms:

ARTICLE VIII.

That the Subjects and Vassals of the most Serene Queen of Great Britain may bring and carry to all and singular the Dominions of the King of Spain, any Fruits and Commodities of the East-Indies, it appearing by Testimony of the Deputies of the East-India Company in London, that they are of, or have come from the English Conquests, Plantations, or Factories; with like Privilege, and according to what is allow'd to the Subjects of the United Provinces, by the Royal Cédulas of Contrabando, bearing Date the 27th of June, and the 3d of July, 1663, and publish'd on the 30th of June, and the 4th of July

July the same Year. And for what may concern, both the *Indies*, and any other Parts whatsoever, the Crown of *Spain* doth grant to the King of Great Britain and his Subjects, all that is granted to the United States of the *Low-Countries* and their Subjects, in their Treaty of *Munster*, 1648, Point for Point, in as full and ample Manner, as if the same were herein particularly inserted; the same Rules being to be observ'd whereunto the Subjects of the said United States are obliged, and mutual Offices of Friendship to be perform'd from one Side to the other.

Here it will be proper to insert the following Resolutions of the States General, taken by them in Answer to several Memorials presented to them by Count *Conigsegg*, the Emperor's Ambassador at the *Hague*, in Order to dissuade their High Mightinesses from acceding to the above Treaty of *Hanover*.

Saturday, December 8, 1725.

THE Report was heard of M. *Singendonck*, and other their High Mightiness's Deputies for foreign Affairs, who pursuant to their High Mightiness's Commisiorial Resolution of the 3d of this Month, had examined the Memorial of Count *Conigsegg*, Envoy Extraordinary from his Imperial and Catholick Majesty, by which, having previously assur'd them of his Imperial and Catholick Majesty's Friendship and Affection towards this State, he dissuades their High Mightinesses from acceding to the Treaty lately concluded at *Hanover*, and invites them to accede to the Treaty concluded between his Imperial and Catholick Majesty and the King of *Spain*, at *Vienna* the 30th of *April*, this Year, a Copy of which was annexed to the said Memorial; the whole being more amply set forth in the said Memorial and in the Journal of the Proceedings of the 3d Instant.

Which being taken into Deliberation, it is judged fit and Resolved, That it shall be signified to the said Count *Conigsegg*, in Answer to his Memorial, that their High Mightinesses have with great Pleasure received the Assurance of his Imperial and Catholick Majesty's Perseverance in his Friendship and Affection towards this State, and of his Inclination to preserve and enlarge the ancient Confidence and good Understanding between his Imperial and Catholick Majesty, and this State; the Friendship and Affection of his Imperial and Catholick Majesty having been always highly valued by their

High

High Mightinesses, as they think they have demonstrated by sufficient Proofs, and will ever be highly prized : That they have always made it a Point of Honour to live with his Imperial and Catholick Majesty in a sincere Friendship and confiding Union : That nothing can be more agreeable to them than to be able to continue therein, and to increase the same ; and that on their Part they will to their utmost contribute thereto, not being conscious that on their Side any thing has been done from which an Imputation might with any Justice be cast upon them, as if they had not acted answerably to his Imperial and Catholick Majesty's valuable Friendship, or had neglected the necessary Means for preserving a good Correspondence and mutual Union ; the Foundation whereof they have held to be an exact Observation and Execution of the Treaties which they have had the Honour to make with his Imperial and Catholick Majesty ; being perswaded that by the sincere Performance of them, Friendship and mutual Confidence may be best preserved : And that they are firmly determined to execute the Treaties for the future, as well as they have done hitherto, expecting the like Observation of them from the high Equity, Wisdom, and Friendship of his Imperial and Catholick Majesty.

That as to the Treaty concluded at *Hanover*, and proposed to their High Mightinesses for their Accession, their High Mightinesses do not see any Reason, either in the Treaty or out of it, to entertain the least Suspicion, that the Powers who conclude it, have any other View than the preserving the Peace and Quiet of *Europe* ; that it having been communicated to them to engage them to accede to it, they could not decline the taking it into Deliberation, according to the Method and Form used in this Government : That at present they cannot yet tell what will be the Issue of these Deliberations ; but that whatever the Issue of them may be, their High Mightinesses will always preserve for his Imperial and Catholick Majesty, the same high Esteem, and the same Respect which they have hitherto had for him ; that accordingly they will be no less ready after than before the Issue of those Deliberations, to receive all Propositions that may be offer'd to them, for terminating the Grievances in Commerce, of which they have made repeated tho' fruitless Complaints, as being to their extreme Prejudice, and contrary to the Treaties.

That

That their High Mightinesses will likewise take into Deliberation the Treaty between his Imperial and Catholick Majesty, and his Majesty the King of Spain, which has been communicated to them by the said Memorial, and to which they are desired to accede, as they are to that of *Hanover*; and that in this Deliberation, they will constantly set before their Eyes, besides the Security and Preservation of their State, and of the Rights they have acquired, the Preservation of the Peace and the publick Tranquillity of *Europe*, founded on the last Treaties of Peace, and on the valuable Friendship and Affection of his Imperial and Catholick Majesty, which they hold in high Estimation.

And M. *Singendonk*, and the other Deputies of their High Mightinesses for Foreign Affairs, are hereby required and appointed to notify what is above-mention'd to the said Count *Konigsegg*, by delivering to him a Copy of this Resolution of their High Mightinesses, as an Answer to his Memorial.

That besides, a Copy of the said Memorial of Count *Konigsegg*, and of the Treaty that was subjoined to it, shall be sent with a Copy of this Resolution of their High Mightinesses, to the Lords the States of the respective Provinces, that in their Deliberations on this Affair, they may make such Reflections, and take such Resolutions, as they shall judge to be most convenient.

And that a Copy of this Resolution of their High Mightinesses shall be sent to M. *Hamel Bruyninx*, their High Mightiness's Envoy Extraordinary at the Emperor's Court, for his Information, and for his making use of it where he shall judge proper.

Thursday January 24, 1726.

THE Report was heard of M. *de Heeckeren*, and other their High Mightiness's Deputies for foreign Affairs, who by Virtue of their Commissorial Resolution of the 14th of this Month, had examined the Memorial of M. *Oliver*, Secretary, charged with the Affairs of Spain, notifying to their High Mightinesses, That his Catholick Majesty is inclined to use his Mediation for accommodating the Differences between the Emperor and the State, upon the Commerce of the *Austrian Netherlands* to the *Indies*, and tending to influence their High Mightinesses not to precipitate their Resolution on the Accession to the Treaty of *Hanover*, but to wait the Arrival of the Marquess *De St. Philippe*, Ambassador of Spain, who is on his Way hither; as is more

amply set forth in the said Memorial, and in the Journal of the Proceedings of the 14th Instant.

Which being taken into Deliberation, it is judged fit and resolved, That it shall be signified to the said Secretary in Answer to his Memorial. That their High Mightinesses hold themselves obliged to his said Majesty for the repeated Assurances of his Friendship, on which their High Mightinesses set a high Value, and will endeavour always to preserve it: That they are also very glad his Majesty is inclined to favour the Commerce and Navigation of the State, and willing to examine and redress their Grievances, conformably to the Treaties: That their High Mightinesses will expect the Effects of it, and on their Part will likewise always religiously observe the Treaties: That their High Mightinesses look upon his Majesty's Willingness and Intention to employ his Mediation for composing the Differences between the Emperor and the State, about the Commerce of the *Austrian Netherlands* to the *Indies*, as a Mark of his pacifick Temper, proceeding from his Majesty's Affection to the Republick, of which they have a very grateful Sense: But that they could have wished extreemly, his Majesty had thought fit to interpose this his Mediation at a Time when his Majesty stood clear, and was more disengag'd with Respect to the Commerce of *Ostend* to the *Indies*, than it appears his Majesty is, by the Marine Treaty concluded lately at *Vienna* between his Imperial Majesty and his said Majesty, wherein their High Mightinesses find Articles, by which the Commerce of the *Austrian Netherlands* is confirmed, and by which are granted to the Subjects of his Imperial Majesty, not only the same, but much greater Advantages than were granted to the Subjects of the State by preceding Treaties: Together with this, their High Mightinesses considering, That according to a formal Declaration of Count *Konigssegg-Erps*, the Emperor's Minister, their Imperial and Catholick Majesties have already agreed to maintain with United Forces the Imperial Company of Commerce in the *Netherlands*, against the least Hindrance offered to its Navigation, their High Mightinesses cannot comprehend how his Majesty's Mediation, while such Engagements subsist, can be put in Practice with sufficient Impartiality.

That his Catholick Majesty knows their High Mightinesses were constrain'd to make Complaint to the Imperial Court against the Commerce and Navigation of the *Austrian Netherlands* to the *Indies*, as being contrary to what

what was stipulated with Respect to Commerce by the Treaty of *Munster*; which Treaty having been made by the King of *Spain*, *Philip IV.* of glorious Memory, for himself and Successors on the one Part, and by their High Mightinesses on the other, his Majesty, now reigning, stands obliged to the Observance of it: That the *Netherlands*, formerly called *Spanish*, and now *Austrian*, were not yielded to the Emperor, nor could be yielded to him, but with the Restrictions those Countries are under, one of the Principal of which is the Exclusion from the Commerce to the *Indies*; as was well understood by the Court of *Spain* itself not two Years ago, and expressed in significant Terms, in a Memorial presented by the Marquess *de Pozzobuono* to his Britannick Majesty, the 5th of *April*, 1724; for which Reason his Catholick Majesty had an Intention to transmit this Point to the Congress at *Cambray*, as a Point contrary to the Treaties, and which ought to be set right: That their High Mightinesses finding themselves much injur'd, by what is stipulated in the said Marine Treaty, in Favour of the said Commerce of the *Austrian Netherlands*, and to the Prejudice of the State, cannot but insist, that his Catholick Majesty will be pleased to consider of the Means for removing this Grievance, and that by his effectual Offices he will prevail with his Imperial Majesty that the said Commerce of the *Austrian Netherlands* may cease, for redressing the Grievances of their High Mightinesses on that Account.

That for the rest, their High Mightinesses will always be ready, when the Marquess *De St. Philippe* shall arrive here, to hear the Propositions he may make to them; to which their Resolution to be taken on the Accession to the Treaty of *Hanover*, whatever it may be, will not be any Obstacle.

A Copy of this Resolution of their High Mightinesses shall be delivered by the Agent *Van Baarle*, to the said Secretary *Oliver*.

And a Copy of it shall likewise be sent to *M. Vander Meer*, their High Mightiness's Ambassador at the Court of *Spain*, for his Information.

Thursday, January 24, 1726.

THE Report was heard of *M. de Heeckeren*, and other their High Mightiness's Deputies for foreign Affairs, who, by Virtue of their Commissorial Resolutions of the 21st and 27th of last Month, and of the 17th Instant, had examined the Memorials of the Count *de*

Konigsegg-Erps, his Imperial and Catholick Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary, by which he again attempts to dissuade their High Mightinesses from acceding to the Treaty of Alliance concluded at *Hanover*, between *France*, *Great Britain*, and *Prussia*, and offers anew to enter into Negotiation upon the Differences touching the Commerce of the *Austrian Netherlands* to the *Indies*; tending finally to induce their High Mightinesses to accede to the Treaty of Peace lately concluded at *Vienna*, between the Emperor and *Spain*; all which is more amply set forth in those Memorials, and in the Journals of the several Days Proceedings.

Which being taken into Deliberation, it is judged fit and resolved, That to the Memorials of the said Count *Konigsegg-Erps*, shall be returned for Answer, That their High Mightinesses are most sensibly touched with the new Assurances which he has been pleased to give them in his said Memorials, of the Friendship and Affection of his Imperial and Catholick Majesty towards this State; that by their Resolution of the 8th of last Month, they declared they had his Imperial and Catholick Majesty's Friendship and Affection in the highest Esteem, and that nothing will be more agreeable to them than to be able to preserve them; that they are disposed to contribute with all their Power to the maintaining of a good Understanding and Union, repeating what they said on that Subject in their former Resolution of the 8th past: That they take Pleasure in avowing, That since the Peace of *Munster*, they have look'd upon their Union with his Imperial Majesty, and with the Emperors, his august Ancestors and Predecessors, united to the Kings of *Spain*, as useful and necessary; and they hope both Sides have found the Benefit of it: That the Business and Aim of that Union, has constantly been the mutual Preservation of Rights and Possessions founded on formal Treaties, as the most durable Cement of a good Understanding and Harmony: That this Foundation continuing to subsist, the ancient Union and Confidence may also continue to subsist: And that their High Mightinesses neither wish nor desire any thing more than that. But, that they cannot conceal their being extremely concern'd, That by the Patent which his Imperial and Catholick Majesty has granted, for authorizing the Navigation and Commerce of the *Austrian Netherlands* to the *Indies*, that Foundation is widely departed from, seeing their High Mightinesses are there-
by

by molested in their Rights with Respect to the Navigation and Commerce to the *Indies*, obtain'd by a Treaty so solemn as that of *Munster*, in the Possession of which Rights they have been above seventy Years: That they having often made Complaint of this to his Imperial and Catholick Majesty, without being able to obtain any Satisfaction, Affairs are now no longer on the same Terms they were formerly.

That they must repeat once more, That they cannot but look upon the Treaty of *Hanover*, to be a Treaty purely Defensive, and having no Aim or Tendency to the Offence or Injury of any Person: That the Deliberations on this Affair would be very much facilitated, to the Intention of his Imperial and Catholick Majesty, could he think fit to cause the Grievance of which their High Mightinesses complain so earnestly, and with so much Reason, to cease; which at the same Time would remove all Occasions of new Troubles, seeing it is affirmed in the last above-mentioned Memorials, that if this State does not accede to the Treaty of *Hanover*, the Crowns in Alliance by that Treaty, have no other just or apparent Cause, nor could frame any, for troubling the publick Tranquillity; which however their High Mightinesses believe, is very far from their Intentions.

That their High Mightinesses hope it will not be taken amiss, that they do not acquiesce with the Expedients proposed by way of Discourse by the Count *de Konigsegg-Exps*, for entering into Negotiation upon the Differences about the Commerce of the *Austrian Netherlands* to the *Indies*; not only because those Expedients were only mentioned by way of Discourse, but principally because it is supposed at the same Time, that this Commerce shall continue to exist, which is the great Point their High Mightinesses complain of, and which they look upon as a notorious Contravention to the Treaty of *Munster*, to the great Wrong and Prejudice of the State; so that they cannot allow nor acquiesce in such a Supposition; and besides, they can have but little Hope of a Negotiation, after so formal a Declaration as is made in one of the abovesaid Memorials, That his Imperial and Catholick Majesty, and his Majesty the King of *Spain*, have agreed to act with United Forces against every one, and in the most vigorous Manner, upon the least Wrong, Offence, or Damage which may be offered to either of them, on Account of Commerce,

merce, and that his Imperial Majesty would look upon the least Hindrance which their High Mightinesses might give to the free Navigation of the Company of Commerce of the Imperial Netherlands, as a manifest Infraction of the Treaties. A Declaration, which implies, That his Imperial Majesty and his Catholick Majesty, have determined to maintain with united Forces, the essential Wrong done to the Commerce of this State.

That the Prejudice resulting from this Declaration being remov'd, and the Existence of the Navigation and Commerce of the Austrian Netherlands to the Indies, being not taken for a preliminary Basis, their High Mightinesses will be ready to hear the Propositions that may be made for terminating the Differences touching the said Commerce, whatever the Issue may be of the Deliberations now held on the Accession to the Treaty of Hanover.

And that as to the Accession to the Treaty of Vienna, their High Mightinesses cannot yet declare themselves upon it. For, that Treaty being founded upon the Quadruple Alliance, in which their High Mightinesses have no Part; and besides, the Marine Treaty concluded between his Imperial and his Catholick Majesty, being to be considered as a Part or Sequel of that of Vienna, and that Marine Treaty containing Articles of which their High Mightinesses complain highly; it does not appear, that it can be requir'd of them to accede to such a Treaty, to their own Prejudice. That further, nothing would be more agreeable to their High Mightinesses, than to have their Grievances on Commerce, which is the Stumbling Block, remov'd by proper Means; because the Preservation of the publick Tranquillity, as well as their own Safety, joined to the most valuable Friendship and Affection of his Imperial and Catholick Majesty, are what they have extremely at Heart.

And M. Heeckeren and other their High Mightiness's Deputies for foreign Affairs, are required and appointed to signify what is above specified to the Count Königsegg-Erps, and to deliver to him a Copy of this Resolution in Answer to his Memorials.

And a Copy of this Resolution of their High Mightinesses shall be sent to M. Hamel Bruynins, their High Mightiness's Envoy Extraordinary at the Imperial Court, for his Information.

To

To these Resolutions, we shall add the following Advices, which shew, that the Reasons of the Imperial and Spanish Ministers have not been able to dissuade the States of Holland from acceding to the Treaty of Hanover.

Hague, Feb. 8, N. S.

THE States of Holland having been assembled these three Days, did this Day resolve, *Nemine contradicente*, to accede to the Treaty of Hanover. A Letter (which was read in their Assembly yesterday) writ to the States General by the King of Spain, brought by Express on Tuesday last, and deliver'd by the Spanish Secretary, is thought to have had a great Influence in determining those few Towns which had stood out, to concur in that Resolution. This Letter is in the Style of Count *Königsberg's* Third Memorial, and is as follows:

Most Dear and Great Friends,

TO give a new Proof to the Republick and its Subjects of the sincere Affection and true Friendship which I profess to have for them, I would not conceal from your Lordships the great Desire I have to preserve and maintain, as much as in me lies, the desir'd Tranquillity, and the Peace so necessary to all Europe: Having to this End instructed my Minister residing at the Hague, to propose to your Lordships my Royal Mediation, for adjusting amicably the Differences which have risen between the Emperor and your Republick, about the Commerce of *Offend*: Representing at the same Time to your Lordships, That the Accession to the Treaty of Hanover may one Day produce an Alteration in the good Correspondence and strict Friendship which have hitherto so happily subsisted, to the Benefit of the Subjects of my Kingdoms and of your Dominions. And as I am desirous to preserve on my Part so strict and valuable a Friendship, founded on mutual Advantages in Commerce, I think it proper to acquaint your Lordships, that I stand obliged to assist his Imperial Majesty in Case of a War or Insult, and to revenge the Wrongs his Imperial Majesty may receive from his Enemies: Which I will perform entirely and exactly in all Cases, making it a common Cause with his Imperial Majesty, in all Things, and by all Things; declaring War against those who shall declare it against him, and holding for Enemies

mies those who shall be Enemies of his Imperial Majesty. Being assur'd, as I am, that the Emperor will do the like on his Part; that by our so doing, a safe and lasting Peace may be obtained throughout Europe, and a just Ballance, kept between its Powers, for the true Security of the Liberty of all their People, so much sought and valu'd. Hoping your Lordships, as being so greatly interested in, and loving so much the publick Tranquillity, will on your Part, contribute all you can possibly towards the Preservation of so estimable a Good; by concerting and adjusting with me for this End, Treaties and Alliances the most proper and beneficial to each others Subjects. I conclude, beseeching God to have your Lordships, most dear and great Friends, in his holy Keeping.

From the Pardo, the 23^d of January, 1726.

Your Lordships very good Friend,

I the KING.

The Memorial deliver'd to the Court of Great Britain, by the *Spanish* Minister the 5th of April, 1724, to which the States General refer in their Resolutions of the 24th of last Month, is as follows:

THE Kings of Spain had of old the Power, and have been in Possession of excluding from the Navigation of the *Indies*, all the Subjects of their Dominions, except those of Spain.

By Consequence the Inhabitants of the *Netherlands* were excluded, as well as all the rest: The Kings of Spain have asserted it in the Negotiations of Treaties of Peace or Truce with the United Provinces: At length those Provinces agreed to it by the Treaty of *Munster*; so that the Division of the *Indies* being settled, the two Parties were obliged to abstain from navigating within the Limits of each other.

It follows then, that the United Provinces having obliged themselves not to navigate to the *Spanish Indies*, did at the same Time acquire the Right of excluding the Subjects of the Dominions of Spain, as also those of the *Spanish Netherlands*, from navigating within their Limits.

Things

Things remaining in this State, at the Time the *Spanish Netherlands* were yielded to the Elector of *Bavaria*, that Cession could not produce any Alteration to the Prejudice of the Right of the United Provinces; there being no Ground to presume that the Intention of the King of *Spain* was to deprive himself of his Right, by leaving to the said yielded *Netherlands* the Liberty of navigating to the *Indies*.

The Cession which the King of *France* made in the Name of the King of *Spain*, to the States General of the United Provinces in Favour of the House of *Austria*, was on the same Foot. *France* having engaged to cause the said *Netherlands* to be yielded by the Elector of *Bavaria*, as by the States General, in Favour of the House of *Austria*; that Cession not having been made directly, but by the Intervention of the States General, as appears by the Treaty of Peace between *France* and the United Provinces (Art. 9.) the Intention was not in any Manner to do any Prejudice to the said United Provinces; the rather because by the same Treaty the States General engag'd, That the House of *Austria* should perform all the Conditions which were otherwise stipulated: It is likewise evident, That the King of *France* interposing for the King of *Spain* his Grandson and Ally, had no Intention to do Prejudice to *Spain* in Favour of the House of *Austria*, with which he was then at War.

Besides all this, the thirty-second Article of the said Treaty declares sufficiently, That the Intention was, the Navigation to the *Indies* should remain on the same Foot as formerly.

Which is proved yet more evidently, by the Treaty since made between *Spain* and the United Provinces, by which (Art. 30.) the Treaty of *Munster* is made the Basis, more particularly (by the 33d and 34th Articles) with Respect to the *Indies*.

By the Treaty of Barrier (Art. 5.) it is expressly declared, That the House of *Austria* should possess those *Netherlands*, as the late King *Charles II* had possess'd and ought to possess them.

If after all that has been represented to his Imperial Majesty, on the Part of the States General of the United Provinces, seconded in the strongest Manner, by the High Allies, the Cession of the *Netherlands* should come to be confirm'd by *Spain*, without reserving expressly to itself the exclusive Right of the Navigation to the *Indies* in general and without Exception, the Consequence would

be, that the States General would be rightly intitled to demand Satisfaction of Spain, for having thereby made a great Infraction of the Treaty of Munster; and further, being not able to enjoy the Effects of the said Treaty in this Particular, they would be disengaged from the reciprocal Obligation to abstain from the Navigation of the Spanish Indies.

Moreover, Spain itself is at least as much interested for the future, as the United Provinces: For on the Foundations laid by the Emperor, the Inhabitants of those Netherlands might as lawfully navigate within the Limits of Spain, as within those of the United Provinces.

There needs no more than to reflect on one Side, on the great Extent of the Permission given by the Grants to the Ostend Company, with the Manner in which the Emperor has explain'd himself touching the pretended Liberty, and on the other Side on the vast Extent of the Spanish Indies, to be convinced how necessary it is to provide, that Traders so supported may not make Settlements there, which in Time might ruin those of Spain.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Proceedings of the Fourth Session of the Sixth Parliament of Great Britain, in the 12th Year of the Reign of King George.

THE Parliament being met at Westminster on the 20th of January, pursuant to their last Prorogation, the King went to the House of Peers with the usual State and Solemnity, and being in his Royal Robes seated on the Throne, Sir William Sanderson, Gentleman-Usher of the Black Rod, was sent with a Message from His Majesty to the House of Commons, commanding their Attendance in the House of Peers. The Commons being come thither accordingly, the King, by the Mouth of the Lord High Chancellor, made the following most gracious Speech to both Houses:

His Majesty's most gracious Speech to both Houses of Parliament, on Thursday the Twentieth Day of January, 1725.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I Have had such frequent Experience of the Wisdom and Zeal of this Parliament, on many important Occasions, that it is with Pleasure I now meet you again, and I make no Doubt but that your Endeavours for the Good and Service of your Country will be as successful as they have hitherto been.

The distress'd Condition of some of our Protestant Brethren abroad, and the Negotiations and Engagements entred into by some foreign Powers, which seem to have laid the Foundation of new Troubles and Disturbances in Europe, and to threaten my Subjects with the Loss of several of the most advantageous Branches of their Trade, obliged me without any Loss of Time, to concert with other Powers, such Measures, as might give a Check to the ambitious Views of those, who are endeavouring to render themselves formidable, and put a Stop to the farther Progress of such dangerous Designs. For these Ends I have entred into a Defensive Alliance with the most Christian King, and the King of Prussia, to which several other Powers, and particularly the States-General have been invited to accede, and I have not the least Reason to doubt of their Concurrence. This Treaty shall in a short Time be laid before you.

By these Means, and by your Support and Assistance, I trust in God, I shall be able not only to secure to my own Subjects the Enjoyment of many valuable Rights and Privileges long since acquir'd for them by the most solemn Treaties, but effectually to preserve the Peace and Balance of Europe, the only View and End of all my Endeavours.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I have order'd the Estimates for the Service of this Year to be prepar'd and laid before you, which, from an Unwillingness I always have to put my Subjects to an extraordinary Expence by any unnecessary Precautions, are formed upon the Foot of employing no greater Number of Forces, than was thought necessary the last Year; for which, if the Supplies you give, shall be fully and effectually raised, I shall be enabled to have a strong Fleet at Sea early in the Spring: If the Po-

sure of Affairs shall at any Time make it necessary to augment our Maritime Force, I confide so entirely in the Zeal and Affection of my Parliament, that I assure myself you will enable me to make such an Addition to the Number of Seamen, as shall be found requisite.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

It is not to be doubted, but the Enemies to my Government will conceive Hopes, that some favourable Opportunity for renewing their Attempts, may offer, from the Prospect of new Troubles and Commotions: They are already very busy by their Instruments and Emissaries in those Courts, whose Measures seem most to favour their Purposes, in soliciting and promoting the Cause of the Pretender; but I perswade myself, notwithstanding the Countenance and Encouragement they may have receiv'd, or flatter themselves with, the Provision you shall make for the Safety and Defence of the Kingdom, will effectually secure us from any Attempts from abroad, and render all such Projects vain and abortive.

When the World shall see that you will not suffer the *British* Crown and Nation to be menaced and insulted, those, who most envy the present Happiness and Tranquillity of this Kingdom, and are endeavouring to make us subservient to their Ambition, will consider their own Interest and Circumstances, before they make any Attempt upon so brave a People, strengthened and supported by prudent and powerful Alliances, and, though desirous to preserve the Peace, able and ready to defend themselves against the Efforts of all Aggressors. Such Resolutions and such Measures timely taken, I am satisfy'd, are the most effectual Means of preventing a War, and continuing to us the Blessings of Peace and Prosperity.

The King and the Commons being withdrawn, the Lords unanimously voted an Address of Thanks and Congratulation to his Majesty, which was immediately drawn up and agreed to by the House, and the next Day (*Jan. 21.*) presented to his Majesty as follows:

The

The humble Address of the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament assembled, to the King.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, humbly beg Leave to return your Majesty our most hearty Thanks for your most gracious Speech from the Throne, and with Hearts full of inexpressible Joy, to congratulate your Majesty upon your happy Return in Safety to your Kingdom.

We cannot without the highest Satisfaction reflect upon your Majesty's Concern for our distressed Protestant Brethren abroad; our most zealous Endeavours shall never be wanting, that your Majesty's pious Interposition for them may produce the most desir'd Effects.

We thankfully acknowledge your Majesty's exceeding Goodness and Condescension, in acquainting us with the Defensive Alliance lately made by your Majesty for preventing the ill Consequences, which might otherwise attend the Negotiations and Engagements entred into by other Potentates, to the apparent Prejudice of this Kingdom; and for your Majesty's gracious Assurance, that it should be soon laid before us. Nothing can be more vain than for any foreign Powers to entertain the Hopes of rendring themselves formidable to *Britain*; your Majesty having strengthened yourself by such powerful Alliances, the Resolution and Fidelity of your Subjects being so well known, and the late Marks of their Valour not yet worn out. We most humbly entreat your Majesty to believe, that our Lives are not dearer to us than your Majesty's Honour; and that your Majesty may, at all Times, with Certainty depend upon our strongest Efforts, to maintain and defend it against all Powers whatsoever, who can so far delude themselves, as to imagine that they may with Safety insult or menace the *British* Crown or Nation.

It is no Surprize to us, that the Enemies to your Majesty's Person and Government are labouring to disturb the Peace of this Kingdom, if they can flatter themselves with the Prospect of any new Troubles or Commotions in *Europe*.

We can easily believe, that at such a Juncture new Schemes and Solicitations are daily making by the most profligate and abandoned of them, to revive the Expiring

ring Cause of the Pretender ; all which, we assure our selves, can have no other Effect, than to hasten his Destruction, and the utter Ruin of all his perjured Adherents.

Your Majesty's constant and unwearied Endeavours to perpetuate to us the Blessing of that happy Tranquillity we now enjoy, and to maintain the general Peace and Balance of *Europe*, to preserve the Trade of this Nation, and to secure to your People the many valuable Rights and Privileges, to which they are entitled by the most solemn Treaties, oblige us to all imaginable Returns of Duty and Gratitude, and leave us no Room to doubt, when we consider the prudent Measures your Majesty has taken for attaining those great Ends, but that all your Majesty's Endeavours will, by the Blessing of God thereupon, notwithstanding any Attempts to the contrary, be crown'd with Success.

His Majesty's most Gracious Answer.

My Lords,

I Heartily thank you for this very affectionate and loyal Address; the World may be convinc'd by it, how fixed and immoveable all your Purposes and Resolutions are to maintain my Honour, and promote the true Interest of your Country : You may be assur'd of my constant Endeavours to support the Protestant Religion, to preserve the Peace and Balance of Power in *Europe*, to prevent any Encroachment on the Trade of my Subjects, and on all Occasions to encrease their Happiness.

The Day before (*Jan. 20.*) the Commons being return'd to their House, and Mr. Speaker having reported his Majesty's Speech, Sir *Robert Sutton* mov'd, and being seconded, it was resolv'd, That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, to congratulate his Majesty upon his safe and happy Arrival in these Kingdoms; to return the Thanks of this House for his Majesty's most gracious Speech from the Throne; To express our most dutiful Acknowledgements for his Majesty's tender Regard and Compassion for the distress'd Protestants abroad, for his great Care and Vigilance for the Peace and Prosperity of this Nation, and for the general Tranquillity of *Europe*, in watching over the ambitious Views and Designs of those that are endeavouring to render themselves formidable; and for his great Wisdom in forming and entering into such Alliances, as may put a Stop to the further

Progress of the dangerous Negotiations carrying on by other Powers: And that his Majesty's constant Endeavours for the particular Interest of his own Subjects, and preventing a War, may have their desir'd Effect: To assure his Majesty, That this House will cheerfully, and with all possible Dispatch, so effectually raise the Supplies for the Service of this Year, that his Majesty may be enabled to have a strong Fleet early in the Spring, sufficient for the Safety and Defence of the Kingdom, and to disappoint the vain Hopes and Projects of the Enemies to his Majesty's Government: And to assure his Majesty, that how desirous soever we may be of Peace, we will not suffer his Majesty and the *British* Nation to be insulted; but, that we will, to the uttermost of our Power, as the Exigency and Necessity of Affairs shall require, stand by and support his Majesty against all Attempts to disturb the publick Repose. After this a Committee was appointed to draw up an Address upon the said Resolution: Which Address was accordingly the next Day reported to the House by Sir Robert Sutton, and being agreed to, was on Saturday the 22^d of January, presented to his Majesty by the whole House as follows:

The humble Address of the House of Commons to the King.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

W E your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of Great Britain in Parliament assembled, beg Leave most unfeignedly to congratulate your Majesty's safe and happy Arrival in this Kingdom: Nothing can equal the Dread and Anxiety which filled the Breasts of your good People, whilst your Majesty's Sacred Person was expos'd to the Perils of tempestuous Seas; but the universal Joy that was instantly diffus'd throughout the Kingdom, upon the welcome News of your Majesty's being safely landed on the *British* Shore.

We return your Majesty our humblest Thanks for your most gracious Speech from the Throne; and cannot sufficiently acknowledge your Majesty's great Attention and Care for the Preservation of the Peace and Prosperity of this Nation, and the general Tranquillity of Europe.

The tender Regard and Compassion which your Majesty has expressed for the distressed Protestants abroad, will give great Satisfaction to all, whose Profession of the same Religion must inspire them with a just Resentment

sentment of the Injuries and Persecutions which they suffer for the Sake of it.

Your Majesty's Vigilance in watching over, and disconcerting the ambitious Views and Designs of those that are endeavouring to render themselves formidable; your Wisdom in early forming and entering into Alliances with Powers best able to withstand the common Danger, and to put a Stop to the further Progress of the Negotiations carrying on by other Powers, and your particular Concern for the Trade and Commerce of these Nations, call upon us for all possible Returns of Duty and Gratitude.

And that your Majesty's unwearied Endeavours for the particular Interests of your own Subjects of these Kingdoms, and for preventing a War, may have their desired Effect, we, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Commons, promise and assure your Majesty, that we will with the greatest Cheerfulness, Unanimity and Dispatch, so effectually raise the Supplies for this Year, that your Majesty may be enabled, to have a strong Fleet at Sea early in the Spring, sufficient to protect and defend the Kingdom, to disappoint the Hopes of the Enemies to your Majesty's Government, and resent any Insults and Attempts that may be vainly projected and undertaken.

It is not to be wonder'd at, that in the low State to which the Affairs of the Pretender are reduced, his Emisseries and Instruments should be waiting for every Opportunity that has the Appearance of being favourable to their languishing Cause; and as they have been very busy in foreign Courts, the Disaffected and Discontented here have not been less industrious, by false Rumours and Suggestions to fill the Minds of the People with groundless Fears and Alarms, in order to affect the Publick Credit and, by distressing the Government, give Encouragement to the Enemies of our Peace.

But we promise ourselves that the Prudence, Temper and Resolution of those that truly consult their own Interest, and wish well to their Country, will, on the one Hand, prevent and obviate the Mischiefs that, by too great Credulity and vain Fears, they may bring upon themselves; and, on the other Hand, we are determin'd to convince the World, that if those who most envy our present Happiness and Tranquillity, shall so far presume upon the just Sense and Value we have for these inestimable Blessings, as still to pursue their desperate Measures;

tures; how desirous soever we may be of Peace, we will not suffer your Majesty and the *British* Nation to be insulted; but that we will, to the utmost of our Power, as the Exigency and Necessity of Affairs shall require, stand by and support your Majesty against all Attempts to disturb the publick Repose.

To this Address, his Majesty was pleased to return the following most Gracious Answer:

Gentlemen,

I Return you my Thanks for this dutiful and loyal Address. I make no Doubt but you will soon be sensible of the good Effect of this seasonable Vigour and Resolution. You may be assur'd, That I will make no Use of the Confidence you repose in me, but for preserving to us the Blessings of Peace, and for promoting the Honour and Interest of this Kingdom.

On Thursday the 20th, after the Commons had appointed a Committee to draw up the Address before-mentioned, as also the several Days for the Sitting of the five Grand Committees for Religion, Grievances, Courts of Justice, Trade, and Privileges and Elections, and made the several Orders and Resolutions relating to Votes in Elections, regular Sitting of the House, &c. It was order'd, That the Reverend Dr. Lockier, Dean of *Peterborough*, be desir'd to preach before the House at *St. Margaret's Westminster*, on the 31st Day of this Instant *January*. Then Mr. Speaker was order'd to issue out his Warrants to the Clerk of the Crown for making out seven new Writs, for electing as many new Members, viz. six Burgesses for *Lewes* in *Sussex*, *Steyning* in the same County, *Tiverton* in *Devonshire*, *Droitwich* in *Worcestershire*, *St. Marves* in *Cornwall*, and *Haverford-West* in *Pembrokeshire*, in the Room of *Henry Pelham*, Esq; *John Pepper*, Esq; *Thomas Bere*, Esq; *Edward Jeffreys*, Esq; *Samuel Travers*, Esq; and *Francis Edwards*, Esq; deceas'd; and a seventh for electing a Burgess for *Port-Pigham* alias *Westlow* in *Cornwall*, in the Room of *Edward Trelawny*, Esq; who had accepted the Office of one of the Commissioners for victualling his Majesty's Navy.

The next Day (*Jan. 21.*) after the reading of several Petitions about controverted Elections, two other new Writs were order'd for electing two Burgesses to serve in Parliament, one for the Borough of *Chipping-Wicombe*

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in the County of *Bucks*, in the Room of the Honourable *Charles Egerton*, Esq; deceas'd; the other, for the Borough of *Newport* in the County of *Southampton*, in the Room of the Right Honourable *Charles Lord Whitworth*, in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, deceas'd. Then the Commons order'd the proper Officers to lay before the House,

I. An Account of the net Produce of the Land-Tax, from the 25th of *March*, 1719, to the 25th of *March*, 1724, with the yearly Deficiencies within the said Time, which have been transferr'd from the preceding to the succeeding Years.

II. An Account of the net annual Produce of the Malt-Tax, from *June* 24, 1719, to *June* 24, 1724, with the yearly Deficiencies within the said Time, transferr'd from the preceding to the succeeding Years.

The next Day (*Jan.* 22) the Commons took into Consideration his Majesty's Speech to both Houses, and a Motion being made for a Supply, the same was referr'd to the Grand Committee the Monday following; and then it was order'd, That the proper Officer do lay before the House, an Account how much of the present Year's Land-Tax has been paid by the respective Receivers into the Receipt of his Majesty's Exchequer.

On Monday the 24th of *January*, after Mr. Speaker had reported the King's Answer to the Address of the House, the Commons went into a grand Committee, to consider of the Motion for granting a Supply to his Majesty, which was unanimously resolv'd upon; and then it was order'd, That the House be call'd over upon that Day three Weeks, the 14th Day of *February* next.

On Tuesday the 25th, Mr. *Farrer* reported the Resolution for granting a Supply to his Majesty, which was agreed to *Nemine Contradicente*; and then it was also resolv'd to address his Majesty for several Estimates, States and Accounts, viz.

1. An Estimate of the Ordinary of the Navy for the Year 1726, with the Half-pay of the Officers of the Navy and Marines.

2. An Estimate of the Charge for Guards, Garrisons, and Land Forces, for the Year 1726.

3. An Estimate of the Charge for the Office of Ordnance, for Land-Service, for the Year 1726.

4. A List of the Regimental and Warrant Officers that are to be in Half-pay for the Year 1726.

5. An Account of the Services incurred and not provided for by Parliament.

6. An

6. An Estimate of the Charge of the Out-Pensioners of *Chelsea-Hospital*, for the Year 1726.

7. An Account how the Money given for the Service of the Year 1725, has been dispos'd of, distinguish'd under the several Heads.

8. An Account of all the Ships in Sea Pay, that have been employ'd in the Year 1725, in what Stations, with the several Complements of the Number of Men born or muster'd in the said Ships.

9. A State of the Debt of his Majesty's Navy, as it stood at *Michaelmas* last.

10. An Account shewing the Moneys arisen within the respective Half-Years ending at *Lady-Day* and *Michaelmas* last past, as well of or for the Excess or Surplus of the Fund commonly call'd, the *Aggregate Fund*, as of or for the Excess or Surplus of the Fund commonly call'd the *South-Sea Fund*, and of the Fund commonly call'd the *General Fund*.

11. A State of the Debt of his Majesty's Navy, as it stood on the 25th Day of *December* last.

12. An Account of the net Produce of the Tax upon Papists, in Pursuance of an Act of the 9th Year of his Majesty's Reign

13. An Account of how many of the Exchequer Bills created in Pursuance of the said Act for laying a Tax upon Papists, have been paid off or cancelled, by the Moneys arisen from the said Tax; and how many of the same have been paid off by the Fund commonly call'd the *Sinking Fund*; and what Interest has been paid thereon; and what has been the Charge of making out the said Bills, and otherwise, according to the Execution of the said Act in relation to the said Bills; and by what Funds the said Charge has been defray'd, and how many of the said Bills remain uncanceled.

The next Day (*Jan. 26*) several of the Estimates, and other Papers beforemention'd were laid before the House, who afterwards resolv'd into a grand Committee, to consider of the Supply, and came to two Resolutions, viz. 1st. That ten thousand Men be employ'd for the Sea Service for the Year 1726, beginning the 1st Day of *January*, 1725. 2dly, That four Pounds per Man per Month be allow'd for maintaining the said 10,000 Men for thirteen Months including the Ordnance for Sea Service: Which Resolutions being the next Day reported, were agreed to, *Nemine contradicente*.

On Friday the 28th some of the Commissioners of the Customs presented to the House, pursuant to several Acts of Parllament, four Accounts of prohibited Goods, *East-India* Goods, and two Accounts of Naval Stores imported from *Russia*. Other Papers that had been call'd for, were also laid before the House, which having resolv'd itself into a grand Committee, consider'd further of the Supply, and, in particular of the Charge of the Guards, Garrisons, and other his Majesty's Land Forces in *Great Britain* for the Year 1726. Mr. Pelham, Secretary at War, open'd the Debate, and mov'd, That Provision be made for the same Number of Men, for Guards, Garrisons, and Land Forces, for the Year 1726, as were provided for the last Year. This was oppos'd by Mr. Sh———n, Mr. H———n, Mr. H———d, and some other Gentlemen, who insisted on the reducing the four thousand Men that were rais'd some Years ago, upon an extraordinary Occasion, and which were now become altogether unnecessary, since on the one Hand *Great Britain* enjoy'd at present, a happy and perfect Tranquillity, which seem'd firmly secur'd by the late disarming of the Highlands of *Scotland*; and, on the other Hand, it having already been unanimously resolv'd, to enable his Majesty to have a strong Fleet at Sea early in the Spring, this they thought sufficient for the Safety and Defence of the Kingdom, effectually to secure us from any Attempts from abroad, and to render all Projects of the Pretender's Instruments and Emissaries vain and abortive. To this it was answer'd by Mr. Pelham, the Honourable Mr. Verney, and others, Thrt it would be highly imprudent to lessen the Number of our Land Forces, at a Time when some foreign Powers who endeavour'd to make themselves formidable, and threaten us with the Loss of our most advantageous Branches of our Trade, were augmenting theirs. That the Alliances his Majesty was lately enter'd into, to check such ambitious Views, and put a Stop to the farther Progress of such dangerous Designs, might make it necessary to send some Land Forces abroad, in Support of those Alliances; and that in such a Case, the leaving the Kingdom without a sufficient Number of Men for Guards and Garrisons, would be too great a Temptation to the Enemies of the Government who are continually watching for favourable Opportunities for renewing their Attempts, and disturbing the happy Repose we enjoy. Upon this Occasion, there was a smart Skirmish between

between two Great Men : But the Right Honourable Sir *Joseph Jekyl*, Master of the Rolls, having declar'd, ' That he was indeed the last Year for reducing Part of the ' Army; but that the Face and Posture of Affairs in ' Europe' being since changed, he thought it now unsafe; his Opinion had a just Weight, and so without any further Dispute it was resolv'd,

1. That the Number of effective Men to be provided for Guards and Garrisons in *Great Britain*, and for *Guernsey* and *Jersey*, for the Year 1726, be (including 1815 Invalids, and 324 Men, which the six Independent Companies consist of for the Service of the Highlands) 18226 Men, Commission and Non-Commission Officers included.

2dly, That a Sum not exceeding 655178 *l.* be granted to his Majesty for defraying the Charge of the said 18226 effective Men, for the Year 1726.

3. That the Sum of 152637 *l.* 16 *s.* be granted for maintaining his Majesty's Forces and Garrisons in the Plantations, *Minorca* and *Gibraltar*, and for Provisions for the Garrisons of *Annapolis-Royal*, *Placentia*, and *Gibraltar*, for the Year 1726.

4. That the Sum of 14930 *l.* 15 *s.* 5 *d.* be granted upon Account for Out-Pensioners of *Chelsea-Hospital*, for the Year 1726.

5. That the Sum of 15287 *l.* 15 *s.* 8 *d.* be granted for defraying several Expences and Services incurr'd, and not provided for by Parliament.

6. And the Sum of 73000 *l.* upon Account to reduc'd Officers of his Majesty's Land-Forces and Marines, for the Year 1726.

These Resolutions were the next Day, reported to the House, by Mr. *Farrer*, and agreed to; after which it was resolv'd, 1st, That upon the Tuesday next, the House resolve itself into a grand Committee to consider of Ways and Means for raising the Supply; 2dly, That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, That the late Treaties of Peace and Commerce concluded between the Emperor and the King of *Spain* might be laid before the House. And then they adjourn'd 'till Tuesday the 1st of *February*, by Reason that the Martyrdom of King *Charles* falling on a Sunday, was to be observ'd on Monday the 31st of *January*.

Upon this Occasion, the Lord Bishop of *Norwich* preach'd before the House of Lords, and Dr. *Lockyer*, before the House of Commons.

On Tuesday the 1st of February, after several Papers that had been call'd, were laid before the House, the Commons order'd their Thanks to be given to the Reverend Dr. Lockier, Dean of Peterborough, for the Sermon by him preach'd before their House the Day before, and that he be desir'd to print the same. Then the House having resolv'd itself into a grand Committee, consider'd of Ways and Means for raising the Supply, and resolv'd, That the Sum of two Shillings in the Pound and no more, be rais'd in the Year 1726, upon Lands, Tenements, Hereditaments, Pensions, Offices and Personal Estates, in England and Wales, and a proportionable Cess in Scotland: Which Resolution being the next Day reported, was agreed to by the House, and a Bill was order'd to be brought in thereupon. The same Day the Commons resolv'd to address his Majesty, for an Estimate of the Rebuildings and Repairs of his Majesty's Ships of War for the Year 1726. The same Day also, a Petition of several Freeholders, Leaseholders, and others, Inhabitants of the Parish of St. James's in the Liberty of Westminster, in Behalf of themselves, and others of the said Parish, concerning his Majesty's Land-Tax Revenue: Setting forth, 'That there has been 'for some Time, and is still continu'd a fraudulent Management in keeping up a Bank, with Part of the 'Land-Tax Money after it is collected, by the Collectors 'paying Part of it into the Hands of an Officer, call'd a 'Treasurer, who is also an acting Land-Tax Commissioner; and praying the House would please to direct these 'Grievances to be examined into, and redress'd in such 'a Manner, as to them should seem meet', was presented to the House, read and referred to a Committee, who were empower'd to send for Persons, Papers, and Records.

On Thursday the 3^d, Mr. Farrer presented to the House the Land-Tax Bill, which was read the first, and order'd to be read a second Time, as it was accordingly the next Day, and committed to the grand Committee, for the Monday following. Then the House went into a grand Committee, and having consider'd further of the Supply, resolv'd, to grant the following Sums, viz. 1. 74564 l. 16 s. 3 d. for the Charge of the Office of Ordnance for Land Service, for the Year 1726.

2. 4847 l. 18 s. for defraying the extraordinary Expence of the Office of Ordnance for Land Service, not provided for by Parliament.

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These Resolutions were not reported 'till Monday the 7th of February, when they were agreed to; and the same Day, upon a Motion made by Mr. Pelham, Secretary at War, a Bill was order'd to be brought in for punishing Mutiny and Desertion, and for the better Payment of the Army and their Quarters.

A Petition of Harry Waller, Esq; complaining of an undue Election and Return for the Borough of Chipping-Wycomb in the County of Bucks, being presented to the House, and read, after some Debate, it was order'd, that the Matter of the said Election be heard at the Bar of the House, upon Tuesday the 22d of this Instant February; and then in a Committee of the whole House some Progress was made in the Land-Tax Bill.

The next Day (Feb. 8.) the Commons order'd the proper Officer to lay before the House an Account of the Exchequer Bills remaining uncanceled of the one Million in Bills, which were issu'd in Pursuance of the Act pass'd in the 11th Year of his Majesty's Reign, for redeeming the Annuities of 25000 l. per Annum, charg'd on the Civil List Revenues.

The Bill for punishing Mutiny and Desertion, &c. was presented to the House, read the first, and order'd to be read a second Time; and then, in a grand Committee, some further Progress was made in the Land-Tax Bill, to which a Clause of Credit was added.

On Wednesday the 9th, Mr. Speaker was order'd to issue his Warrant for a new Writ for electing a Burgess for the Borough of Newport in Cornwall, in the Room of Sir Nicholas Morrice, Bart. deceas'd. The Bill for punishing Mutiny and Desertion, was read the second Time, and committed to a Committee of the whole House; and then Mr. William Pulteney mov'd, That a Committee be appointed to state the publick Debt as it stood on the 25th of December, 1714, with what Debts have been incurr'd since that Time, 'till the 25th of December, 1725, distinguishing how much of the said Debts hath been provided for, and how much remains unprovided for by Parliament. He was seconded by Mr. Daniel Pulteney; and this being a popular Motion, at a Time especially when there appear'd to be great Deficiencies in the former Funds, and several Debts yet unprovided for, it was back'd by the Right Honourable Sir Joseph Jekyl, Master of the Rolls. But Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer being justly apprehensive, that the said Motion was levelled against him, exerted his Eloquence

quence to shew, 'How unseasonable and preposterous
' such an Enquiry was, and what a dangerous Wound it
' might give to publick Credit, at this critical Juncture,
' when Money'd-Men were already but too much alarm-
' ed by the Appearances of an approaching War; urg-
' ing, That in the present Posture of Affairs, they could not
' better express their Love to their Country, than by mak-
' ing good their Promises and Assurances to his Majesty at
' the Beginning of this Session, and with the greatest
' Dispatch, raising the necessary Supplies, to enable his
' Majesty to make good his late Engagements, for the
' Welfare of his Subjects, to disappoint the Hopes of the
' Enemies to his Government, and to resent any Insults
' that may be offer'd to his Crown and Dignity.' Mr.
Bernard, one of the Members for the City of London,
confirm'd what *Sir Robert Walpole* had said, as to the
Danger of encreasing the Alarm of Money'd-Men,
which had already so much affected publick Credit, that
the Stocks were within a few Weeks fallen twelve or
fourteen *per Cent*. But *Sir Thomas Pengelly*, Premier Ser-
jeant at Law, and some others having spoken for the
Motion, the Chancellor of the Exchequer answer'd
them all with great Applause. Mr. *William Pulteney*,
foreseeing how the Debate was like to end, declar'd,
' That he made this Motion with no other View, than
' to give that Great Man an Opportunity to shew his
' Integrity to the whole World, which would finish his
' sublime Character: To which *Sir Robert* reply'd, *That*
this Compliment would have come out with a better Grace,
and appear'd more sincere, when that fine Gentleman had
himself a Share in the Management of the Publick Money,
than now he was out of Place. Upon the whole, the Que-
stion being put upon Mr. *Pulteney's* Motion, it was car-
ry'd in the Negative, by a Majority of 262 Votes against
89; and what was most remarkable on this Occasion, was,
that most of the Tories then in the House, voted against
the Motion. This Debate being over, the Commons
went into a grand Committee, to consider further of
the Supply, and resolv'd, That the Sum of 990000*l.*
be granted for the paying off and cancelling the
like Sum in Exchequer Bills, being the remaining Part
of the Exchequer Bills for one Million, which were made
forth, in Pursuance of an Act of Parliament of the
11th Year of this Reign: Which Resolution being the
next Day reported, was agreed to by the House. The
same Day Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer acquainted the

the House, That he had received his Majesty's Commands to lay before this House, the Treaty between his Majesty, the most Christian King, and the King of Prussia, made at Hanover the 3d of September 1725; and that his Majesty had likewise commanded him to lay before this House, (pursuant to their Address to his Majesty) the late Treaties of Peace and Commerce concluded between the Emperor and the King of Spain. And he presented Copies of the said Treaties, with Translations of them, to the House; together with a List of the said Treaties; which List being read, it was Resolv'd, That this House would, on that Day Sev'night, take the said Treaties into Consideration. Then in a Grand Committee, the Commons went through the Land-Tax Bill, to which, among other Amendments, a Clause was added, to make good the Deficiency of the Land-Tax for the Year 1724, out of the Loans on this Act.

On the 14th, two Petitions for repairing Roads and Highways being read, and referr'd to a Committee, the Commons, in a Committee of the whole House, consider'd further of Ways and Means to raise the Supply, and Resolv'd, That the Sum of One Million be raised by Way of Lottery, to be charged on the Moneys arising by the Deductions of Six Pence per Pound, pursuant to two Acts of Parliament, of the 7th and 11th Years of his Majesty's Reign, the said Sum of One Million to be attended with Annuities after the Rate of three Pounds per Cent. per Annum, redeemable on Re-payment of the principal Sum contributed for the said Lottery: Which Resolution being the next Day reported, was agreed to by the House, and a Bill order'd to be brought in thereupon. Then, in a Grand Committee, the Commons went through the *Bill for punishing Mutiny and Desertion*, &c. to which several Amendments were made.

On Monday the 14th of February, Mr. Farrer presented to the House the *Million Lottery Bill*, which was read the first, and order'd to be read a second Time; and the Call of the House being further adjourn'd to that Day Fortnight, Mr. Farrer reported the Amendments made, in the Grand Committee, to the *Land-Tax Bill*, one of which was disagreed with, and the Residue of them being agreed to by the House, and another Amendment made to the Bill, the said Bill, so amended, was order'd to be engrossed.

The next Day, the *Million Lottery Bill* was read the second Time, and committed to a Grand Committee; after which, the Commissioners of the Navy, Victualling, Salt-Duties, and Stamp-Duties, were order'd to lay before the House, Copies of the Warrants, Orders, or Directions given to them for the deducting Six Pence in the Pound out of all Salaries, Fees, or Wages, and out of all other Payments made by them, pursuant to an Act of the 7th Year of his Majesty's Reign. Then a Bill was order'd to be brought in for making Provision for the Rector of *St. Mary le Strand*. And Mr. Pelham having reported the Amendments made to the Bill for punishing Mutiny and Desertion, which, with other Amendments made by the House, were agreed to; the said Bill was order'd to be engrossed.

On Wednesday the 16th, the Commons, in a Committee of the whole House, went through the *Million Lottery Bill*, and made several Amendments thereto; which being reported the next Day, were agreed to by the House, and the said Bill order'd to be ingrossed. The same Day, six Petitions were read, and two Bills order'd to be brought in, relating to the Repairing and Amending several Roads and Highways. After which, according to Order, the House proceeded to take into Consideration the Treaties which, by his Majesty's Command, were laid before the House the 10th Instant. The House, on this Occasion, was very full, there being about 420 Members present, but no Strangers admitted, except the E. of Marchmont, who had been one of his Majesty's Plenipotentiaries at the Congress of *Cambray*. After the Reading of the said three Treaties, *Horatio Walpole*, Esq; his Majesty's Ambassador Plenipotentiary at the Court of *France*, open'd the Debate with a Speech, that lasted full an Hour and half, wherein he laid before the House the State and Posture of Affairs in *Europe*, from the Peace of *Utrecht* to this present Time. Among other Particulars, he took Notice, ' That since his Majesty's happy ' Accession to the Throne of this Realm, his constant ' Care and Endeavours had been to settle the Balance of ' Power, on a solid Foundation, and to preserve and secure the Tranquillity of Christendom; to protect and defend the Protestant Cause, and promote the Honour ' and Interest of his *British* Subjects. That with these ' great Views, his Majesty was become Mediator and ' Guarantee both of the *Barrier Treaty* concluded in 1715, ' and of a Convention made in 1718 for the Execution ' of

of that Treaty, between the Emperor and the States General of the United Provinces. That in the Year 1716, his Majesty concluded a *Defensive Alliance* with the Emperor; and in 1717, another with the most Christian King and the States General; the genuine Design of both which Treaties, was only to preserve the publick Repose of Christendom, establish'd by the Peace of *Utrecht*, and to guaranty the Succession to the Crown of *Great Britain* in the Protestant Line. That in order to fortify all the said Treaties, and to extinguish the War which the *Spaniards* had kindled in *Italy*, his Majesty, in 1718, made a *Convention* with the most Christian King, for proposing *Ultimate Conditions* of Peace between the Emperor and the King of *Spain*, and between his Imperial Majesty and the (then) King of *Sicily*. That this *Convention* was, a few Days after, follow'd by a Treaty of *Alliance* between the Emperor, the King of *Great Britain*, and the most Christian King, which, by their Ministers, was concluded at *London*, and sign'd on the 22d of *July* 1718, and in which the States General were named as one of the Contracting Parties, (upon a Supposition, that their High Mightinesses would come into it) from whence this Treaty was named the *Quadruple Alliance*. That a few Months after the King of *Sicily* was admitted into this Treaty, and at length the King of *Spain* himself was forced to accede to it, which was mainly owing to the generous Assistance his *Britannick* Majesty gave the Emperor in the *Mediterranean*. That there remaining some Points still controverted between the Emperor and King of *Spain*, the same were referr'd to be amicably determin'd in a Congress, which was afterwards open'd at *Cambray* under the Mediation of his *Britannick* Majesty, and the most Christian King. That by Reason of several Difficulties, industriously raised by the Courts of *Vienna* and *Madrid*, the great Pains taken for three Years by the Ministers Mediators, proved unsuccessful; and, at last, the Congress was suddenly dissolv'd, upon Advice, that the Emperor and the King of *Spain* had secretly adjust'd the Differences between them, and concluded a Treaty of Peace at *Vienna*. That this unexpected Event occasion'd no small Surmize, and rais'd Jealousies, which appear'd to be the better ground'd, when it was known: That the said Treaty of Peace was soon follow'd by a Treaty of Commerce, the main Design of which was to Sup-

port and Countenance the *East-India Company* some Years before establish'd at *Ostend*, by granting to the Inhabitants of the *Ausirian Netherlands* greater Privileges, both in the *East* and *West-Indies*, than were ever granted either to the *English* or *Dutch*, which visibly tended to the entire Ruin of many valuable Branches of our Trade, and was contrary to several solemn Treaties still in Force. That thereupon his Majesty, ever watchful for the Interest of his *British* Subjects, had caused lively Representations to be made against the said Treaty of Commerce, both to the Emperor and King of *Spain*. That at the Court of *Madrid* these Complaints were receiv'd with Coldness, and at that of *Vienna* with Stiffness and Haughtiness, even to such a Degree, that the Imperial Ministers did not stick to insinuate, that if his *Britannick* Majesty persisted in his Resolution to take Measures in Opposition to the Treaties of *Vienna*, his Imperial Majesty would not only think himself disengaged from the Guarantee of the Protestant Succession to the Crown of *Great Britain*; but that the same might be attended with Consequences in relation to his Majesty's Dominions in *Germany*. That these insulting Menaces made no Impression on his Majesty's Firmness, nor deterr'd him from his fix'd Resolution of concerting with other Powers, such Measures as might give a Check to the ambitious Views of those who endeavour'd to render themselves formidable: That these Measures seem'd to be the more necessary, because there were just Grounds to believe, that the unforeseen Reconciliation of the Emperor and King of *Spain*, was owing to the constant View of the House of *Austria*, of rendring the Imperial Dignity Hereditary in their Family. That in order to that, it might be reasonably supposed, That the Treaties of *Vienna* were to be cemented by a Match between the Emperor's eldest Daughter and the Infante Don *Carlos*. That it was easy to foresee the Consequences of such a Marriage. For the Issue-Male that might come from it, might, in time, be possess'd not only of all the Hereditary Dominions belonging to the House of *Austria*, and of the Imperial Dignity, but also of all the Dominions of the *Spanish* Monarchy; which would entirely overthrow the Balance of Power, and render the Liberties of all the rest of *Europe* very precarious. That this Supposition would appear more than probable, to any one who consider'd

consider'd, that there was scarce any other Way of Accounting, either for the King of Spain's breaking through solemn Treaties with Great Britain, in favour of the Emperor's Subjects in the Netherlands; or for the Emperor's forgetting so far the Obligations he had to Great Britain and Holland, as to enter into Engagements to assist Spain, towards the Recovery of Gibraltar and Minorca, and to persist in supporting and countenancing the Ostend Company, establish'd with no other View than to deprive the Subjects of the Maritime Powers of several of the most advantageous Branches of their Trade. That in order to give a timely Check to the further Progress of such dangerous Designs, his Majesty, in his great Wisdom, had entred into a Defensive Alliance with the most Christian King and the King of Prussia; to which several other Powers, and particularly the States General, had been invited to accede; That the States of Holland had already done it, and it was not to be doubted, but their Example would soon be followed by the other United Provinces. That the main View of this Alliance was to maintain and preserve the publick Repose and Tranquillity of Christendom, and to secure to each contracting Party the Possession of their respective Dominions and Territories, with the Rights, Immunities and Advantages, particularly those relating to Trade, which their Subjects enjoy'd, or ought, by Treaties, to enjoy. And that as his Majesty ever had a particular Concern for the Protestant Interest, so out of his Royal and tender Compassion for the distressed Condition of some of our Protestant Brethren in Poland, his Majesty had not only interposed his good Offices, in the most pressing Manner in their Favour, but had taken the Occasion of the Defensive Alliance made at Hanover, to engage, by a separate Article, the most Christian King, and the King of Prussia, who, together with his Majesty, are Guarantees of the Treaty of Oliva, to see it maintained and observed in its full Extent, and to cause Reparation to be made for what may have been done at Thorn, contrary to the said Treaty of Oliva. Concluding, with a Eulogium upon his Majesty's Wisdom, Care, Vigilance, Steadiness and Resolution in the Conduct of all these weighty and important Affairs.

Mr. Walpole's Speech occasion'd a great Debate, that lasted till half an Hour past Ten a-Clock in the Evening, but

but was managed on both Sides with uncommon Regularity and Decorum. No Strangers, as was hinted before, having been suffer'd to be in the House, it is impossible to relate all the Particulars; and therefore we shall content ourselves with taking Notice, that the principal Persons that spoke that Day, were, on the Court-Side, besides Mr. *Horatio Walpole*, Colonel *Bladen*, Mr. *Pelham*, Mr. *Doddington*, Sir *Joseph Jekyl*, the Lord *Finch*, and Sir *Robert Walpole*; And on the opposite Side, Mr. *Bernard*, Mr. *Daniel Pulteney*, Mr. *Shippen*, Dr. *Friend*, Mr. *Foley*, Sir *Thomas Pengelly*, and Mr. *William Pulteney*.

A Gentleman having suggested, That it was to be supposed, that the King of *Spain* did not seem to grant any further Privileges to the Emperor's Subjects in the *Netherlands*, than what had been granted to the *English*, and other most favour'd Nations: He was answer'd by Colonel *Bladen*, who pointed to the very Articles of the Treaty of Commerce of *Vienna*, whereby it was expressly stipulated, (*Article II.*) That the Ships of War and Merchant Ships belonging to the Contracting Parties, or their Subjects, should be allowed full Liberty to frequent the Harbours, Coasts, and Provinces of each other; naming particularly the *East-Indies*, and without any Exception as to the *Spanish West-Indies*, or any other Restraint on the Ships of War and Merchant Ships, than not to buy any Thing besides Victuals and Materials for repairing their Ships: Which implied a Permission to vend their Merchandizes for ready Money; so that it was manifest, that the Subjects of the *Austrian Low-Countries* were allowed more extensive Privileges than ever had been granted to any other Nation, contrary to several Treaties in Force between the Crowns of *Great Britain* and *Spain*.

Colonel *Bladen*, having fully clear'd this important Point, Mr. *Daniel Pulteney* stood up, and made a long Speech; wherein having made his Observations on most of the Points mention'd by Mr. *Horatio Walpole*, he insinuated, That the Subject Matter of this Day's Debate was of a very nice Nature, and of the greatest Importance, and therefore they ought maturely to consider of it, before they came to any Resolution upon it. He was back'd by Mr. *Shippen*, who rais'd the main Objection to the Treaty of *Hanover*, viz. That it would engage the *British Nation* in a War, for the Defence of his Majesty's Dominions in *Germany*, contrary to an express Provision

Provision made for the securing our Religion, Laws and Liberties, in the *Act for further Limitation and Succession of the Crown in the Protestant Line*; which being the Basis and Foundation of the present Settlement, was become Part of our Constitution, and therefore ought to be sacred and inviolable. They were answer'd by Mr. Pelham Secretary at War, who, among other weighty Arguments, urged, That the true Meaning and Intent of that Limitation, was not wholly and for ever to deprive his Majesty's foreign Dominions of any Assistance from this Nation; for if so, his Majesty in that respect would be in a worse Condition upon his Accession to the *British* Throne than he was before; but only to restrain the Sovereign, for the future, from engaging the Nation, at his Pleasure, in a War for the Defence of any Dominions not belonging to the Crown of *England*, without the Consent of Parliament, to whom the Legislature wisely left to judge and determine, whether such a War was just and necessary or no? Concluding, that for his own Part, he was fully of Opinion, That if in the present Juncture and Circumstances of Affairs, his Majesty's foreign Dominions should be attacked or insulted, this Nation ought to stand by and support his Majesty against all his Enemies whatsoever. And therefore he moved, ' That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, ' to return his Majesty the Thanks of this House for his ' great Goodness in communicating the Treaties of Peace ' and Commerce concluded between the Emperor and ' the King of *Spain*, and the Defensive Alliance between ' his Majesty, the most Christian King, and the King ' of *Prussia*. To express our just Sense of his Majesty's ' Concern for the Balance and Peace of *Europe*, and the ' Protestant Religion; and above all, our unfeigned ' Gratitude for his earnest and seasonable Care of the ' particular Interests of his *British* Subjects, by forming ' and entering into the said Defensive Alliance with the ' most Christian King and the King of *Prussia*, in order ' to obviate and disappoint the dangerous Views and ' Consequences of the Treaty of Peace betwixt the Emperor and the King of *Spain*; and to preserve the many valuable Rights and Privileges of this Nation, against the fatal Tendency of the said Treaty of Commerce, calculated for the entire Destruction of the ' *British* Trade, in Breach of several solemn Treaties ' now in Force. To acknowledge his Majesty's Prudence ' and Resolution, in not letting any Attempts or Insinuations

‘muntions whatsoever divert his Majesty from consulting and steadily pursuing the true Interest of these his Kingdoms; and to assure his Majesty, that in Justice and Vindication of the Honour and Dignity of the British Crown, this House will effectually stand by and support his Majesty against all Insults and Attacks, that any Prince or Power, in Resentment of the just Measures which his Majesty has so wisely taken, shall make upon any of his Majesty’s Territories or Dominions, tho’ not belonging to the Crown of Great Britain.’

This Motion was seconded by Mr. Doddington, one of the Lords of the Treasury: But Dr. Friend and Mr. Foley raised some Objections to it. They were answer’d with great Solidity and Weight, by the Master of the Rolls, who was reply’d to by Sir Thomas Pengelly. After him stood up the Lord Finch, Comptroller of the King’s Household, who made a short Panegyrick on his Majesty’s illustrious Family; ‘Which had ever been the Bulwark of the Reformation; and sail’d not taking Notice of the great Sufferings of the excellent Princess Elizabeth, Daughter to King James I. Queen of Bohemia, and his Majesty’s Grand-Mother, upon Account of the Protestant Religion. Concluding, that his Majesty seem’d to have been led to the British Throne by the Hands of Providence, as a Reward for the Piety of his Ancestors.’ After this, Mr. William Pulteney made a short Speech; and Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer closed the Debate with confuting a Suggestion, viz. That the Imperial Court’s Backwardness in granting the Investiture for Bremen and Werden, might have been one of the Motives to some late Measures: Sir Robert assuring the House, That his Majesty might long ago have had the same Investiture, if he would have paid the exorbitant Fees that were demanded for it. Upon the whole Matter, the Question being put on Mr. Pelham’s Motion, it was carry’d in the Affirmative by a Majority of 285 Voices against 107. And a Committee was appointed to draw up an Address according to the said Resolution. The next Day, Mr. Pelham reported the said Address, which being agreed to, was, on Saturday the 19th of February, presented to his Majesty, by the whole House, as follows:

The House of Commons Address to the King.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Commons of *Great Britain* in Parliament assembled, beg Leave to return your Majesty our most humble Thanks for your great Goodness, in communicating to us the Treaties of Peace and Commerce concluded between the Emperor and the King of *Spain*, and the Defensive Alliance between your Majesty, the most Christian King, and the King of *Prussia*.

The Engagements which your Majesty has entred into by the said Defensive Alliance with the most Christian King, and the King of *Prussia*, in order to obviate and disappoint the dangerous Views and Consequences of the Treaty of Peace between the Emperor and the King of *Spain*, and to preserve the many valuable Rights and Privileges of this Nation, against the fatal Tendency of the said Treaty of Commerce, calculated for the entire Destruction of the chief Branches of the *British* Trade, and in Breach of the several solemn Treaties now in Force, call upon us to express our most unfeigned and grateful Sense of your Majesty's Concern for the Preservation of the Balance and Peace of *Europe*, the Protestant Religion, and the particular Interest of your *British* Subjects.

And when we reflect upon your Majesty's Prudence and Resolution, in not letting any Attempts or Insinuations whatsoever, divert you from consulting and steadily pursuing the Good and Welfare of these your Kingdoms; we think ourselves obliged, by the strongest Ties of Duty and Affection, to assure your Majesty, that we will, in Justice and Vindication of the Honour and Dignity of the *British* Crown, stand by and support your Majesty against all Insults and Attacks that any Prince or Power, (in Resentment of the just Measures which your Majesty has so wisely taken) shall make upon any of your Majesty's Territories or Dominions, tho' not belonging to the Crown of *Great Britain*.

To which the King return'd the following most gracious Answer

Gentlemen;

I Return you my Thanks for this particular Mark of your Duty, Affection and Confidence in me. Your Assurances not to suffer my Foreign Dominions to be exposed or insulted,

on Account of the Measures I have taken for the Interest of these Kingdoms, will, I hope, be a Means to preserve the Peace and Tranquillity of Europe. I have no Views of Ambition to gratify; I have no Thought of aggrandising myself, or extending any Parts of my Dominions, at the Hazard and Expence of the other; and as my Honour is the Common Cause and Concern of my Subjects, their particular Interests shall, upon all Occasions, be my constant Care.

The Thursday before, the House of Lords took also into Consideration the three Treaties that had been laid before them: After the Reading of which, the Lord Viscount Townshend, Principal Secretary of State, open'd the Debate, and concluded with a Motion, much to the same Purpose with that of Mr. Pelham in the House of Commons. He was seconded by his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, the other Principal Secretary of State, who took that Occasion to acquaint the House, with a remarkable Passage, out of a Letter from Mr. Stanhope, his Majesty's Minister in Spain, viz. 'That in a private Conversation, the Duke of Riparda had not scrupled to own, that besides what had already been communicated to him about the late Treaties of Vienna, there were still some other secret Articles, which in due Time should be made publick, whereby the Contracting Parties mutually engaged to assist each other with a certain Number of Troops, in order to support the Offend Company, and to recover Gibraltar.' His Grace being ask'd, Whether he would produce that Letter? He said, He had not the King's Commands for it; but was only left at Liberty to take Notice of what he had already mention'd. Hereupon the Lord Lechmere observ'd, That no Stress could be laid on, or any Judgment made of an Information that did not come regularly and in Form before the House; That besides, 'twas usual with Ministers of State, sometimes to drop Things that have no Reality, in common Conversation, only to sound those with whom they negotiate; That the Treaties that had been communicated to them, being a Matter of the nicest Nature, and greatest Importance, they ought to proceed in it with the utmost Caution, and maturest Deliberation, and therefore he was of Opinion, they ought to take some Time to consider of it, and adjourn the Debate to another Day. He was answer'd by the Earl of Scarborough; and the Question being

being put upon the Motion for an Address, it was carried without Division.

After this, the Lord Lechmere stood up, and declared, That he would go as far as any Member of that illustrious Assembly, in vindicating the Honour and Dignity of the British Crown, and in supporting and defending his Majesty's Person and Government: That as their present and future Happiness depended, next under God, on the Settlement of the Crown of these Realms, on his Majesty and his Royal Issue, they ought to be extremely cautious of any the least Derogation from the Act of Parliament by which that happy Settlement was made; and therefore he was of Opinion, and moved, that to the said Resolution for an Address, the following Words be added, viz.

[This House not doubting but your Majesty, in your great Wisdom and Justice to these your Kingdoms, will always preserve to them the full and entire Benefit of the Provision made for the further Securing our Religion, Laws and Liberties, by an Act passed in the 12th and 13th Years of the Reign of his late Majesty King William III. of glorious Memory, whereby it is enacted, That in Case the Crown and Imperial Dignity of this Realm, shall hereafter come to any Person not being a Native of this Kingdom of England, this Nation be not obliged to engage in any War for the Defence of any Dominions or Territories which do not belong to the Crown of England, without the Consent of Parliament.]

The Lord Lechmere was seconded by the Earl of Strafford: And both their Lordships urged in General, That the Clause in the Act of Parliament refer'd to in the Addition proposed, being pass'd into a Law, upon so solemn an Occasion, as the settling the Crown of these Kingdoms, and having since been re-enacted upon another very solemn Occasion, was become a fundamental and sacred Part of the Constitution of the United Kingdom, upon the strict and inviolable Observance of which the further Tranquillity of these Nations, and the Properties of the Subjects of Great Britain greatly depended. That, indeed, a Case may happen, wherein the Consent of the Lords House to engage this Nation in a War in Defence of his Majesty's Dominions in Germany, may be both just and necessary, but that it being reserv'd to both Houses of Parliament, by the Law abovementioned, to deliberate and

‘advise upon all the Circumstances, and thereupon to
 ‘consent to the Justice of the Cause for such a War;
 ‘they were convinc’d, that the Words propos’d ought
 ‘to have been added to the Resolution: The rather, be-
 ‘cause the said Words import the most dutiful and en-
 ‘tire Confidence in his Majesty’s Wisdom and Justice
 ‘to these Kingdoms in that Respect; and would have
 ‘prevented any Jealousies which might arise in the
 ‘Minds of the Subjects of this Realm, in a Matter of
 ‘such high Importance.’ But the Question being put,
 Whether the said Words should be made Part of the
 Resolution? It was carried in the Negative by a Major-
 ity of 94 Votes against 15.

The next Day (Feb. 18.) the House of Lords, in a
 Body waited on the King with their Address, which
 was as follows:

The House of Lords Address to the King.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty’s most dutiful and loyal Subjects
 the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament
 assembled, humbly beg Leave to return your Majesty
 our most hearty Thanks for your most gracious Conde-
 scension in laying the Treaties of Peace and Commerce
 made at *Vienna*, between his Imperial Majesty and the
 King of *Spain*, and the Defensive Alliance concluded
 between your Majesty, the most Christian King, and the
 King of *Prussia*, before this House.

The said Treaty of Commerce plainly appears to us,
 upon our most mature Consideration thereof, to have
 been calculated with a View to put the Trade of the
Spanish East and West-Indies entirely into the Hands of
 his Imperial Majesty’s Subjects, contrary to the Barrier
 Treaty made between the Emperor and the States Gene-
 ral, to which your Majesty, at their Request, became
 Guarantee; as well as in Breach of many solemn Tre-
 ties and Engagements to the contrary, between the
 Crowns of *Great Britain and Spain*, and to the inexpressi-
 ble Damage of the Subjects of this Realm.

We cannot sufficiently express our Sense of the infinite
 Obligations we lie under to your Majesty, for your
 Care of the Protestant Interest abroad, and of the Trade
 of this Nation, by concluding at so critical a Juncture,
 the above-mention’d Defensive Alliance, highly necessa-
 ry

ry for maintaining the Balance of Europe, as well as for the preserving many valuable Rights, Immunities, and Advantages relating to the Trade of Britain; and we assure your Majesty, that we will stand by and support your Majesty, to the utmost of our Power, in the Engagements you have entred into by this Treaty, and in the Prosecution of such farther Measures, as your Majesty in your great Wisdom shall think proper, for preventing the ill Consequences to the Trade of this Kingdom, by the above-mention'd Treaty of Commerce.

We most humbly acknowledge your Majesty's Goodness in not suffering your self to be diverted, through any Suggestions or Insinuations whatsoever, from a Work so necessary to the Welfare of your British Subjects.

They must have the meanest Thoughts of this Nation, who can imagine us capable of tamely suffering any Insult or Indignity to be offer'd to your Majesty, on Account of your Majesty's Firmness in maintaining the true Interest and Happiness of your People: But Justice, Gratitude, and Honour fill our Hearts with very different Sentiments, and make it our indispensable Duty to assure your Majesty, upon this Occasion, That if your Majesty shall be at any Time insulted or attack'd by any Prince or State, whatsoever, in any Part of your Majesty's Dominions or Territories, not belonging to the Crown of Great Britain, in Resentment of such Measures as your Majesty has taken for preserving and maintaining the Trade and Safety of this Kingdom, and of your Majesty's having entred into the said Defensive Alliance for that Purpose; we are fully determin'd, in Vindication of your Majesty's Honour, to exert ourselves to the utmost in defending and protecting such Dominions from any such Insults and Attacks.

His Majesty's most Gracious Answer was to this Effect:

My Lords,

I Thank you kindly for this most seasonable and loyal Address; the true Concern you shew for your Country is no less acceptable to me, than the Regard you express for my Honour. The Assurances you give me in Relation to my Territories abroad, will, I am perswaded, contribute very much to the preserving the publick Peace of Europe; and

you may depend upon my making no other Use of that Confidence, which is so firmly established between us, than to maintain and promote the Welfare of this Kingdom.

Feb. 19. The Commons read the third Time, and pass'd the Mutiny-Bill; and on Monday the 21st, the Million Lottery Bill was also read the third Time, pass'd, and sent up to the Lords. The same Day Mr. Speaker having reported his Majesty's Answer to their Address, the Commons resolv'd, *Nemo contradicente*, to present another Address, to return the most humble Thanks of this House to his Majesty for the said most gracious Answer. Then in a grand Committee, they consider'd further of the Supply, and came to some Resolutions.

Feb. 20. They proceeded to the hearing the Matter touching the Election for the Borough of *Chipping-Wicombe* in the County of *Bucks*; and the Counsel on both Sides were called in; and the Petition of *Harry Waller, Esq;* and also the Petition of the Aldermen, Bayliffs, and Burgesses of the said Borough and Corporation, on the Behalf of themselves and other Burgesses of the said Borough, were read: And the Counsel for the Petitioners were heard, and examin'd several Witnesses; after which the Counsel for the Sitting Member were heard, and examined several Witnesses. Then the Counsel were directed to withdraw, and the Question being put, That the Honourable *Charles Collyer, Esq;* is duly elected a Burgess to serve in this present Parliament for the Borough of *Chipping-Wicombe* in the County of *Bucks*, it pass'd in the Negative; and resolv'd, that the late Election for the Borough of *Chipping-Wicombe* in the County of *Bucks*, was a void Election.

The next Day (Feb. 21) Mr. Speaker was order'd to issue out his Warrant for a new Writ, for electing a Burgess for the said Borough; and then Mr. Farrer reported the Resolutions of the Monday before on the Supply, which were agreed to, *viz.* First, That the Sum of 212181*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.* be granted for the Ordinary of the Navy (including Half-pay for Sea-Officers) for the Year 1726. Secondly, The Sum of 158389*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.* to make good the Deficiency of the Grants for the Service of the Year 1725.

On Thursday the 24th of February, the King came to the House of Lords with the usual State and Solemnity, and the Commons being sent for up, and attending, his Majesty

Majesty gave the Royal Assent to the three publick Bills following, viz.

An Act for granting an Aid to his Majesty by a Land-Tax to be raised in Great Britain, for the Service of the Year 1726.

An Act for granting to his Majesty the Sum of one Million, to be raised by Way of a Lottery.

An Act for punishing Mutiny and Desertion, and for the better Payment of the Army and their Quarters.

The next Day (Feb. 23.) upon the Report from the Committee, to whom the Petition of several Freeholders and Leaseholders in the Parish of St. James's, Westminster, about Abuses pretended to be committed by the Collectors of the Land-Tax, the said Petition was voted frivolous and vexatious: But the Petition of the Inhabitants of the East, North, and West Parts of St. James's Square, for a Bill to enable them to make a Rate on themselves for raising Money sufficient to clean and adorn the said Square, and to keep it in Repair, was refer'd to a Committee. Then, in a grand Committee the Commons consider'd further of the Supply, and resolv'd, That the Sum of 44621 li. 2s. 4d. be granted to make good the Deficiency of the Aid granted by an Act of the 9th Year of this Reign, for raising 100,000l. by laying a Tax on Papists.

On Monday Feb. 28, a Petition of the Master, Wardens, and Society or Company of Freemen of the Art and Mystery of Tilers and Bricklayers of London, complaining of several Abuses in the said Art and Mystery, and praying that a Bill be brought in for preventing the said evil Practices, &c. was read and referred to a Committee; after which in a Committee of the whole House, the Commons consider'd farther of Ways and Means, and came to a Resolution, which was order'd to be reported the 2d of March. The same Day two Petitions, one of the Shire of Murray, the other of the Shire of Edinburgh, relating to the Malt-Duties, were presented to the House, and order'd to lie on the Table.

HOLLAND.

H O L L A N D.

H A G U E.

The Marquess de St. Philippe's Memorial to the States General.

THE underwritten Marquess de St. Philippe, his Catholick Majesty's Embassador, had resolv'd to keep to himself all the Representations he had to make to your Lordships, till you should have answer'd the Letter from the King his Master, deliver'd the 6th of February, by Secretary Oliver charg'd with the Affairs of Spain. But new Orders from his Majesty, dated the 11th of the said Month of February, oblige him to lay before your Lordships, and to repeat to you the Sincerity of his Majesty's Royal Intentions, and of his Zeal for the Preservation of the publick Quiet of Europe, the only Point the King his Master has in View, pursued with the utmost Eagerness, for the Relief of People sinking under the Weight of the long and bloody War which preceded the Peace of Utrecht.

Even that Peace, to which the King's Benignity sacrificed much of his Interests, could not secure the publick Tranquillity, while the Grounds of the War subsisted, that is to say, the opposite Pretensions of the King my Master, and of his Imperial Majesty, Pretensions, which drew Calamities and inevitable Ruin on great Part of Europe. The War broke out anew, because the principal Sovereigns who went into it, tenacious of their Claims, submitted them to the Decision of Arms, till the Mediation of the Princes, Authors of the Quadruple Alliance, dispos'd his Majesty to accede to it, consenting to a Treaty form'd at London and at Paris, by the Earnestness of their most Christian and Britannick Majesties, to conciliate the opposite Rights of the Austrian and Spanish Families. The Expedients, though very efficacious, were not however sufficient; and his Imperial Majesty did not refuse having for Mediator at the Congress of Cambray, a Prince of the House of Bourbon, with which Family he was actually at War; nor did

his Catholick Majesty refuse the Mediation of the King of *Great Britain*, the Emperor's declar'd Ally, who by his Arms had savour'd the Entrance of the *Austrian* Troops into *Sicily*. The Sovereign Probity of Princes, who dispute their Rights with such Heroism, will not permit us to make the least Doubt of their Indifference and most disinterested Impartiality, when a Mediation is in Question, though it be even against their own Families; nor can mutual Friendship be an Obstacle to the becoming a Mediator; a Quality which no Sovereign can take upon him, unless a reciprocal Confidence be repos'd in him. Upon these Principles it is, that the King my Master has offer'd, and does again offer, to interpose his Mediation between his Imperial Majesty and the States-General, for accommodating their Differences.

To attain so salutary an End, the King vested the Underwritten with the Character of his Ambassador to your Lordships; but foreseeing, that his weak State of Health, the Rigour of the Season, and the unpassable Roads, would retard his Arrival at this Court, his Majesty, to gain Time, ordered his foremention'd Secretary to offer your Lordships his Royal Mediation.

His Majesty did not make one Moment's Doubt, that it would be accepted by a Republick to which he has given so many Marks of his Good-Will, of his constant Friendship, and of his Exactness in observing Treaties; the rather because the Peace with the Emperor, and the Treaty sign'd at *Vienna*, do not at all hinder his Majesty from concluding and signing others with the States General, for their particular Advantage, and that of all *Europe* in general; nor from doing Justice in his Kingdoms, when your Lordships shall have prov'd your Grievances, relating to the Commerce of your Subjects in *Spain* or the *Indies*. It was thus your Lordships declar'd, in Answer to the Memorial presented by the Secretary *Oliver* the 4th and 18th of *December*, 1725; and lastly, in your Resolution of the 24th of *January* past, that the Resolution to be taken on the Accession to the Treaty of *Hanover*, whatever it might be, should not be any Obstacle to the hearing of the Propositions which I might make to you at my Arrival in this Court.

So wise an Answer shews, that this Republick will preserve its just Freedom, and demonstrates, that you did not think of seceding to the said Treaty from a Motive of Animosity, but of Precaution; and confirms the King in his Sentiments, that a Treaty concluded in no Hindrance to a Treaty to be concluded, because the Sovereign Liberty of Princes never exceeds the just Limits of Reason. Hence it is, that the King my Master may well agree with the Republick upon several Things compatible with the Treaty of *Vienna*, without the least Breach of the strict Friendship which he will preserve with his Imperial Majesty, and which he likewise professes to preserve with the States-General, and with all those who are willing to contribute to the publick Tranquillity.

These sincere Expressions flow from his Majesty's Perswasion, that the Treaty of *Hanover* has no other Aim than the Peace of *Europe*, which was also the View of that of *Vienna*. The Truth is, it is not credible, that the Princes who establish'd that Peace by their Quadruple Alliance, and were declar'd Mediators of it, should design to disturb it themselves by the Treaty of *Hanover*, while the Peace of *Vienna* supposes for its fundamental Basis the Articles of the Treaty of *London*. What more was agreed at *Vienna* between their Catholick and Imperial Majesties, relates only to the Interests of those two Royal Houses; neither of those Monarchs pretending to violate any former Treaty, nor to do any Damage to the Commerce of others; yet preserving always to themselves a sovereign Independendence, as Justice and Reason require.

The strict and constant Friendship of the King my Master with his Imperial Majesty, is an Effect of the Peace, of his Probity, and of his good Faith; but it does not exclude that which he professes for your Lordships: And as no Prince can make better Offers, nor give juster Equivalents to the Subjects of the United Provinces, than his Catholick Majesty, he is therefore willing to enter into Negotiation with your Lordships, in order to redress all Grievances, if any can be prov'd, not only against the Tenour of former Treaties, but likewise the least Prejudice in what is beneficial to the Republick.

If the Matter of Complaint be the Commerce of the *Ostend* Company to the *East-Indies*, the King my Master will

will interpose his good Offices with the Emperor, to the End that Commerce may not be prejudicial in any Manner to the Inhabitants of this State either now or hereafter.

Besides, if your Lordships consider the Power of his Majesty, who possesses such vast Dominions in the Indies, you will easily assent, that there is no Prince more fit than he to be Mediator and Guarantor of such an Agreement.

It is true, his Majesty did order his Minister *M. de Pazobuero* to oppose at London the Progress of the *Offend* Company, as your Lordships take Notice in your fore-mentioned Resolution of the 24th of January; but that Opposition was made before the Peace was sign'd, and before the King had declar'd himself the Emperor's Friend, when he might fairly thwart his Interests, without entring far into the Matter, or examining closely what Advantages his Imperial Majesty might draw from the Company of *Offend*.

His Majesty would not offer his high Mediation to your Lordships, if he did not promise himself from the Benignity and Friendship of the Emperor towards him, that he will condescend to remove several Exceptions to the said Company, so as to make it apparent the Republick will not suffer the Damage she apprehends from it. It may be added too, that no Mediation can so powerfully prevail upon the Emperor to exert his Generosity, as that of the Catholick King, who is his particular Friend. It would not indeed become the Emperor to offer advantageous Terms to the Republick, before your Lordships ask it, and before entring into Negotiation; for that might be imputed merely to the Fear of your Accession to a Defensive Treaty. Nor would it be for his Honour to make Advances when once Recourse should be had to Arms; an Extremity that would render a proper Agreement impossible, and would expose Affairs to Vicissitudes which draw on many unforeseen Inconveniencies.

Since you yourselves profess, that you will be always free to hear the Propositions that may be made to you; the Underwritten, in the Name of the King his Master, offers to your Lordships a Treaty containing two Points depending on each other. The first directly relates to his Majesty, who proposes to see Reparation made for the Damages and Prejudice which the Subjects

of the Republick pretend to suffer by any Treaty whatsoever, concluded heretofore by *Spain*; a manifest Proof of the sincere Love the King my Master has for the Peace and Repose of *Europe*. The Second is, to interpose with his Imperial Majesty for accommodating amicably the Differences, and taking away all Cause of Complaint from the States-General. As for attaining these two Points, it is indispensable that your Lordships should set forth the Reasons of your Discontent, it seems, that it would be natural enough to exhibit them directly to the King, by a Letter, or by new Representations which your Ambassador might make to him. It is certain the better Conditions would be obtained by treating directly with his Majesty; the rather because he is assisted by the Experience and Prudence of the Duke de *Ripperda*, his Minister, who must needs have your Lordships entire Confidence, not only from the particular Knowledge you have of his Ability and of his Justice, but likewise because he is one of your own Countrymen, born under the Dominion of the States General. All these Reasons give Hopes, that your Lordships will be pleased to enter into Negotiation upon the said Articles, suspending your further Resolution concerning the Accession to the Treaty of *Hanover*, which would render all Accommodation between his Imperial Majesty and this Republick very difficult.

The Underwritten can ingenuously assure your Lordships, that you will gain more advantageous Terms by the amicable Way of a Treaty, than by a more violent Resolution, with which your Power and your Industry may inspire you; and that no other Ally will be so good a Friend to the States General, nor treat with more Sincerity, Truth, and Justice, than his Catholick Majesty; which he shews sufficiently, seeing in all these Offices he has no other Design nor Interest in View, than that of maintaining the universal Tranquillity of *Europe*.

Done at the Hague, March 7, 1726.

Sign'd,

The Marquess de St. Philippe.

The Answer of the States General to the Marquess de St. Philippe's Memorial. Copied from the Register of their High Mightiness's Resolutions of the 16th of March, 1726.

THE Report was heard of M. Linselo, and other their High Mightiness's Deputies for foreign Affairs, who pursuant to their Commissorial Resolution of the 7th of this Month, and in Execution of it, had examined the Memorial of the Marquess de St. Philippe, Ambassador of Spain, renewing the Offer of his Majesty the King of Spain's Mediation, for accommodating the Differences between his Imperial Majesty and their High Mightinesses, on Account of the Commerce of the Austrian Netherlands to the Indies; the whole being more amply set forth in the said Memorial and in the Proceedings of the 7th of this Month.

Which having been taken into Deliberation, it is thought good and resolv'd, that it shall be signify'd to the said Marquess de St. Philippe, for Answer to his said Memorial. That their High Mightinesses are sorry, that without knowing it, they have given the Occasion of being depriv'd some Days longer of the Representations of the said Marquess de St. Philippe, than they would have been had they answer'd the Letter with which his said Majesty has been pleased to honour them: That the Reason why they did not immediately answer the said Letter, was not so much because it was written in a Language, in which his Majesty and the Kings his Predecessors have not used to write to their High Mightinesses; nor because it was sign'd in the Manner the Kings of Spain usually sign the Orders they issue to their Subjects, and not as they are accustomed to sign the Letters they write to Sovereign Princes and States, but was sign'd in quite another Manner than formerly his Majesty as well as his most serene Predecessors, have always sign'd the Letters written to their High Mightinesses; two Defects in Formalities which their High Mightinesses could not help observing, as something extraordinary; imputing them however rather to some Mistake of the Secretary's-Office, than to any Intention to give Offence to the Republick: But that the true Reason of their High Mightiness's not answering the said Letter, was, that their High Mightinesses consider'd it

was

was written much about the same Time, that their High Mightinesses by their Resolution of the 24th of January this Year, answer'd the Secretary *Oliver's* Memorial, the Substance of which was the same as the Contents of the said Letter; so that the said Resolution contains very near the same Answer which they could have given to the said Letter; and therefore their High Mightinesses are perswaded, that when that Resolution shall come to his Majesty's Knowledge, he will acquiesce in it. For, as to what the said Letter contains more than Secretary *Oliver's* Memorials do, namely, a Declaration of the said Engagements into which his Catholick Majesty is entred with his Imperial Majesty, to make on all Occasions, in all, and towards all, one common Cause with his Imperial Majesty; and of his Majesty's Determination to perform these Engagements; their High Mightinesses cannot look upon that Declaration otherwise than as a Warning which his Majesty has been pleased to give them, to the End they might reflect upon it, and take their Measures; his Majesty, as they suppose, not expecting an Answer upon that Declaration.

That what is here alledged being the true Reason why their High Mightinesses have not answer'd the said Letter, they are very glad to see that no other Inconvenience has resulted from it, but their receiving some Days later the Representations contained in the Memorial which the *Marquess de St. Philippe* has presented to them.

That they have therein seen with a great deal of Pleasure the new Assurances he gives them of his Majesty's sincere Intention and Zeal for the Preservation of the publick Tranquillity of Europe, and at the same Time of his Friendship towards the Republick, as well as of his Exactness in observing the Treaties.

That their High Mightinesses hope and perswade themselves, that neither his Majesty, nor any else, can have another Opinion of them, than this; that they have as much at Heart the Preservation of the publick Quiet, as any whosoever. That they can truly affirm, they joyced when they learn'd that the Peace between his Imperial Majesty and his Catholick Majesty was concluded; without entertaining any Jealousy or taking any Umbrage: And forasmuch as his Catholick Majesty has vouchsafed to sacrifice some of his own Interests to the publick Tranquillity, they look upon that Sacrifice as an

Effect

Effect of his Majesty's pacifick Temper, and as a most laudable Action. That they wish with all their Heart, this Peace, together with the publick Quiet, may subsist a long Course of Years.

That it is not this Peace, nor the Treaty by which it was concluded, that has given them some Disquiet; but that their Uneasiness proceeds from the Treaty of Commerce, concluded after the said Peace, between his Imperial Majesty and his Catholick Majesty, and the Engagements which have followed upon that Peace; because thereby his Majesty has thought fit to sacrifice not only his own Interests, but likewise those of others, particularly those of the Republick, and this in a Point so essential and so sensible as is the Commerce of the *Austrian Netherlands* to the *Indies*, which is to the extreme Prejudice of the Republick, as well with respect to the Damage they suffer by it, as to the Contravention resulting from it to the Treaty of *Munster*, and to that which was concluded at *Utrecht* between his Majesty and their High Mightinesses the 26th of *June* 1714, which has the Treaty of *Munster* for its Basis: And though it be alledged in the said Memorial, that his said Majesty with respect to the foresaid Contravention is no longer in the same Sentiment he was before the Peace concluded with the Emperor, yet this Point has not therefore changed its Nature, nor can their High Mightinesses change their Sentiment, which makes them look upon the forementioned Navigation to the *Indies* as a Contravention, highly prejudicial to them, to the Treaties, and particularly to those which subsist between his Catholick Majesty and them, the 9th Article of the Treaty of *Utrecht* expressly providing, 'That neither his Majesty nor their High Mightinesses shall consent to any Treaty that may bring Damage to either;' to which Article their High Mightinesses hold that Engagement to be contrary, which his Majesty has entred into with respect to the Commerce of *Ostend* to the *Indies*.

That their High Mightinesses, by their Resolution of the 24th of *January*, have declared the high Value they set on his Catholick Majesty's Friendship; that they repeat it by these Presents, and will endeavour by all that is in their Power to preserve that Friendship; that as to what is said in the Memorial, of his Majesty's Exactness with Respect to the Observation of Treaties, their High

High Mightinesses look upon it as an Effect of his Majesty's renowned Equity, and of his laudable Intentions. That however they have Ground to complain, that with Respect to the Republick, these his Majesty's laudable Intentions are not followed exactly every where in his Majesty's Kingdoms and Countries, and by his Officers; seeing otherwise they would not have been obliged to make such frequent Complaint as they have done, of the Wrong which has been done many Ways to their Subjects and Merchants, as well in *Spain*, as in open Sea, since the last Peace; without their having been able to obtain any Reparation, which they had Reason to hope for and expect from his Majesty's great Equity, and from his Exactness in the Observance of Treaties. But they are willing to believe, that the supposed past Exactness, will be a Pledge to them of greater Exactness for the future.

That in the mean Time, their High Mightinesses look upon the repeated Offer of his Majesty's Mediation for accommodating the Differences about the Commerce of *Offend to the Indies*, as a Mark of his Majesty's Love of Peace, and of his Friendship towards the Republick, for which they are very much obliged to him: But that the Scruple or the Difficulty they had, remains still, that is, whether his Majesty can employ his Mediation with that Impartiality which is requisite in a Mediator, after having entred into so strong and strict an Engagement with his Imperial Majesty for maintaining the Commerce of *Offend to the Indies*; which Commerce, and the Infraction thereby made in the Treaties, are their principal Grievance.

That it is not necessary to examine whether the Case of the Mediation of *France* and *Great Britain*, alledged in the foresaid Memorial, is parallel to the Case now in Question: But supposing that Case does perfectly agree with the present, his Majesty the King of *Spain* has newly taught their High Mightinesses how difficult it would be for this Mediation to succeed, seeing his Majesty, abandoning the Mediation of *France* and of *Great Britain*, after having accepted it, and after it was going on in its Chanel, thought fit to settle his Terms with his Imperial Majesty, without making use of that Mediation. That besides this, their High Mightinesses cannot, without great Prejudice to themselves, enter into Negotiation about the said Differences, on a Foot
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by which it is supposed the Grievance shall subsist; but that Equivalents shall be sought out for lessening or making up the Damage the State sustains thereby. That their High Mightinesses look upon the Infraction of the Treaties, as an Article, that cannot be made good by any Equivalent; considering, that on the Observation and Execution of Treaties depends all the Security that Princes and States have, with Regard to each other; and that there can be no reckoning any more upon Conventions to be made, if those already made should not be maintained. That their High Mightinesses willingly allow that preceding Treaties are no Hindrance to the making of new ones; provided it be laid down for a Foundation, that by those new Treaties nothing be changed in the former, unless with the Consent of those who are concerned therein, without which Rule all Treaties would be rendered useless. That besides, they likewise readily own, that the King of Spain has as great a Power, particularly with Respect to his rich Possessions in the *Indies*, as any other Prince, who enable him to make all Sort of Amends, if the Matter in Agitation were only the Reparation of some Damage; but as has been said above, the present Question is not only about some Loss or Damage. That they are also willing to believe, that the present Friendship between his Imperial Majesty and his Catholick Majesty is so great, that his Imperial Majesty out of Affection for his Catholick Majesty, is disposed to do very much; and for this Reason it is, that their High Mightinesses by their Resolution of the 24th of *January* last, did desire, and do again desire amicably his said Majesty, to be pleased to have the Goodness to use his powerful Offices with his Imperial Majesty, that the Commerce of the *Austrian Netherlands* to the *Indies* may cease, whereby the Grievance from which the present Difficulties sprung, may be redressed. That if for acquiring this, it be requisite to make some Steps or Advances, their High Mightinesses do not pretend his Imperial Majesty should make the first; but that they will be always ready to make the first Steps, and to advance not only half Way, but to the End of the Course, provided they can but see that Things might thereby be brought to a good Issue: For their High Mightinesses are not conscious of having ever been wanting to render to his Imperial Majesty the Honour that is due to him, and in as great a Degree as he

can expect from any Sovereign State ; and they will always preserve the same Respect for his Imperial Majesty.

That their High Mightinesses have examined attentively the Propositions and Offers contained in the said Memorial, consisting of these two Points : First, That his Catholick Majesty offers to see Reparation made for the Damage and Prejudice which the Subjects of the State may pretend to suffer from some Treaty made formerly by Spain : And in the second Place, That his Catholick Majesty offers to interpose with his Imperial Majesty, for accommodating the Differences amicably.

That they cannot help observing on this Occasion, that very great Hopes were given their High Mightinesses, to engage their Expectation that when the *Marquess de St. Philippe*, Embassador from his Majesty, should arrive here, he would make them most advantageous Propositions, with which in all likelihood they would rest satisfied.

That for this Reason they cannot but take Notice with Surprise, that what is contained in the said Memorial amounts only to the proposing a Negotiation, and even the transferring of that Negotiation to *Madrid* ; and that it is demanded besides by the said Memorial, that the Propositions to be made, should be made on the Part of their High Mightinesses, that is to say, that by a Letter or by their Embassador, they should represent anew to his Majesty the Reasons of their Discontent : But they do not find in the said Memorial any specifick or positive Proposition, much less advantageous Propositions ; so that at present their High Mightinesses, after the Arrival of the said *Marquess de St. Philippe*, are as little advanced and as uncertain as they were before.

That for what relates to the abovesaid two Propositions themselves, tending in the first Place to the repairing of the Prejudice which the Subjects of the State have suffered by some former Treaties, their High Mightinesses do not clearly comprehend the Sense of this Proposition. If by it be understood the redressing of several Grievances, of which from Time to Time their High Mightinesses have complained, namely, that their Subjects have on many Occasions met with Treatment contrary to the Tenour of the Treaties made between his Majesty and their High Mightinesses ; it would be very agreeable to them, to see his Majesty condescend to give upon

upon those Complaints equitable Satisfaction, conformable to the Treaties: But, if by the Prejudice done by former Treaties, be meant what has been regulated by some Treaties concluded between his Majesty and other Powers, their High Mightinesses do not pretend to any Alteration. Only, as the Treaties between his Majesty and the Republick specify, that the Republick and its Subjects should be treated as favourably as any other Nation, *tanquam Gens amicissima*, they think they have thereby acquired the Right of demanding all the Advantages which have been granted to any Nation whatsoever, not having renounced the same. That their High Mightinesses do not demand any Innovations, but only the Execution and Observation of what has been stipulated and promised by the Treaties which subsist between his Majesty and the Republick, and that the Contraventions which have been committed may be redressed; among which Contraventions their High Mightinesses cannot but reckon particularly, what is granted by the Treaty of Commerce of *Vienna* in favour of the Navigation of the *Austrian Netherlands* to the *Indies*, as was set forth by the Memorial of the 4th of November last Year, presented to his Majesty by *M. Vander Meer*, Ambassador of their High Mightinesses, to which they are now expecting a satisfactory Answer.

That for what concerns the Second Point of the said Proposition, namely, the Interposition of his Majesty with his Imperial Majesty, for attaining an amicable Accommodation of the Differences; their High Mightinesses having explained themselves upon it, hardly think it necessary to repeat, That they will consider it as a very great Service which his Majesty will do to the Republick, if his Majesty has the Goodness to prevail with his Imperial Majesty, that the Commerce of the *Austrian Netherlands* to the *Indies* may cease, whereby the Difficulties and Inconveniencies resulting from it may be removed: And they will deem this Service one of the greatest Proofs of Friendship that his Majesty can give them, which without doubt will contribute, as much as any other Thing, to the Preservation of the Publick Quiet.

That as to what is mentioned in the said Memorial, touching the Treaty of *Hanover*, and the Accession of their High Mightinesses to that Treaty, they observe with Pleasure, that his Majesty is no less perswaded

than their High Mightinesses are, of the said Treaty, having no other View than the Peace of Europe; and that it is not to be believed the Princes, who concluded it, would disturb that Peace. That it is no less agreeable to them to learn, that his Majesty does them the Justice to believe, that in their Deliberations on the said Treaty, and on their Accession, they are not led by any Animosity, but that they proceed therein solely from Motives of Precaution. That they cannot yet say what will be the Issue of their Deliberations, with respect to the said Accession; but since, according to his Majesty's own Perswasion, as well as that of their High Mightinesses, the said Treaty of *Hanover* has no other View than the Preservation of the Peace of Europe; and that the Accession of their High Mightinesses, in case they should come to resolve upon it, cannot be considered any otherwise than as a just and reasonable Precaution; therefore their High Mightinesses cannot well comprehend, why it should be earnestly required of them to suspend yet longer their Resolution with regard thereto, nor why their Accession should render the Accommodation between his Imperial Majesty and the Republick more difficult. That whatever may be the Issue of their Deliberations touching the said Accession, they declare once more, that they will always be free and ready to hear the Propositions which his said Majesty is willing to make to them; But that they will those Propositions may contain something real and positive, upon which they may deliberate with some Ground; whereas by the said Memorial, Nothing is proposed but a Negotiation, in such general Terms that no good Success can well be hoped for from it, notwithstanding all the advantageous Ideas with which their High Mightinesses might flatter themselves, and all the Good they might promise themselves, from the Friendship of his said Majesty, as well as from the Ability of the Duke of *Riperda* and his Love for the Republick.

And a Copy of this Resolution of their High Mightinesses, shall, by the Agent *van Baerle*, be put into the Hands of the said *Marquess de St. Philippe*.

To this we will add the following Answer given by States General to the Memorials presented to them by the Emperor's Minister Count *Konigsegg-Erps*, on the same Subject.

Copy from the Register of the Resolutions of the High and Mighty Lords the States General.

Tuesday, March 19, 1725.

THE Report was heard of M. *Lintelo* and others, their High Mightinesses Deputies for foreign Affairs, who, pursuant to their Commissorial Resolutions of the 28th of *January* and 14th of *February* last, and in Discharge thereof, had examined the Memorials of Count *Konigsegg-Erps*, Envoy Extraordinary from his Imperial and Catholick Majesty, presented on those Days to their High Mightinesses, both of them tending to induce their High Mightinesses to enter into Negotiation with his Imperial and Catholick Majesty, for accommodating the Differences about the Commerce of the *Austrian Netherlands* to the *Indies*, and to dissuade their High Mightinesses from acceding to the Treaty of *Hanover*; the whole more amply set forth in the said Memorials, and in the Journals of the Proceedings of the said 28th of *January* and 14th of *February* last.

Which being taken into Deliberation, it was thought good and resolved to answer the said Count *Konigsegg-Erps* on his said Memorials, That he having sent their High Mightiness's Resolution of the 24th of *January* to his Imperial and Catholick Majesty, their High Mightinesses entertained Hopes, that when it should come to his Majesty, he would have the Goodness to be satisfied with it: That besides they imagined, that at least a convenient Time ought to intervene, that they might learn something of his Majesty's Mind upon it, before they answer'd the said Memorials: That it is for these Reasons, and because they expected some Propositions from the *Marquess de St. Philippe*, and to see of what Nature they might be, that they answer the said Memorials later than otherwise they should have done.

That they received with very great Pleasure the Assurances which the Count *Konigsegg-Erps* gives them anew in the said Memorials, of the Continuance of his Imperial and Catholick Majesty's Kindness for the Republick, and of his Intentions to preserve Harmony and
good

good Understanding with them, as likewise to come to an Agreement on the Differences concerning Commerce; But that on the other Hand they observed with Grief, that the said Count *Konigsegg-Erps* infers from their Resolution of the 24th of January, that their High Mightinesses do not make sufficient Returns to the good Intentions and Dispositions of his Imperial and Catholick Majesty, nor shew an equal Readiness to terminate amicably the Differences touching Commerce, because they seem unwilling to enter into Negotiation thereupon.

That their High Mightinesses having always set a very high Value on the Friendship and Affection of his Imperial and Catholick Majesty towards the Republick, of which they are perswaded they have given sufficient Proofs, do now wish for nothing more than to continue to live in good Understanding and Harmony with his Imperial and Catholick Majesty. That they are very much concerned, certain Incidents should have happened of late that have bred some Coldness in the antient Confidence; but their Comfort is, that what has given Occasion to it did not proceed from them. That they wish with all their Heart, that the Affairs which did give the Occasion, and at the same Time the former Union and Confidence, might be re-established on that antient Foot they were heretofore; to which they are disposed to contribute all that can be reasonably required of them.

That as to the Commerce of the *Austrian Netherlands* to the *Indies*, their High Mightinesses cannot but look upon it as not only contrary to the Treaties; but must likewise consider this Commerce, and the Consequences adherent to it, as tending to the very great Damage, and even to the Ruin of the Republick; and are perswaded, that the Advantages which his Imperial and Catholick Majesty and his Subjects promise themselves, are in no wise to be compared to the extreme Prejudice the Republick and its Subjects suffer, and must further expect from it. That for these Reasons, whatever Inclination their High Mightinesses may have, to enter into Negotiation on the Differences about Commerce, and for terminating them amicably, they think they cannot enter into Negotiation for that purpose upon the Foot proposed by the said Count *Konigsegg-Erps*; because he supposes the Commerce of the *Austrian Netherlands*

lands to the *Indies* should subsist, and that the Negotiation should tend only to find out some Expedients, Limitations, or Modifications, in which their High Mightinesses do not see they can be safe: For, by this Means the Body and the Root would remain, and the Branches would only be lopp'd a little, which afterwards would in Time shoot out with greater Strength than before. That therefore they cannot give into Count *Konigsegg's* Opinion, namely, that a Negotiation, on the Supposition of the said Commerce's subsisting, would not be at all to their Prejudice: For, though it be true, that in case the Negotiation should not be brought to a good Issue, then each would remain where they were; yet their High Mightinesses are of Opinion, that they should give up too much of their Right, by supposing the Commerce of the *Austrian Netherlands* to the *Indies* to subsist, and admitting it previously as the Foundation of the Negotiation: This cannot be done, without their acknowledging in some Measure the Right of that Commerce, and legitimating it, which they can by no Means yield to.

That their High Mightinesses do not dispute the Power and Authority of his Imperial and Catholick Majesty to erect Companies in his Dominions, for navigating and trading in all Parts of the World; provided that Authority be not restrained by preceding Treaties. But they cannot agree, that the Treaty of *Munster* does not restrain that Authority; nor can they acquiesce in the Sense which the said Count *Konigsegg* endeavours to put upon that Treaty.

That the 5th Article of the said Treaty, with respect to the *East-Indies*, declares very explicitly, that the Subjects of the King of *Spain*, described there by the Name of *Spaniards*, shall keep their Navigation in the Manner they then had it in the *East-Indies*, without being allowed to extend it further. That this Clause manifestly excludes the Subjects of the *Austrian Netherlands*, at that Time Subjects of the King of *Spain*, from Navigation in all Places of the *East-Indies* which were not then possessed by *Spain*. That the Explication which seems offered with great Pains to be put upon the Word *Spaniards*, as if that Word ought to be taken in a strict and limited Sense, and did not comprehend under it those who are indeed Subjects of *Spain* but are not properly denominated *Spaniards*, appears to their
High

High Mightinesses to be very incongruous and destitute of all Foundation: For, according to this Way of explaining, the King of *Spain* must have granted to those of his Subjects who were totally excluded from the Navigation to the *East-Indies*, a greater Advantage than to the *Spaniards* who alone had the Right of enjoying that Navigation: So that it is not to be presumed with the least Colour of Probability, that this Explication is conformable to what was the Intention either of the Kings of *Spain* or of their High Mightinesses, the contracting Parties at the Treaty of *Munster*: Which is sufficiently confirmed, by the constant Usage observed in so long a Course of Years afterwards. That they are very sorry to have the Misfortune not to be of the same Opinion with his Imperial and Catholick Majesty as to the Sense of the said Treaty, and the Right resulting from it. That being intirely perswaded of their Right, and that Right being very essential to the Republick, they think they should do themselves a great Prejudice, if they should consent to the laying it down for the Foundation of the Negotiation about the said Commerce of the *Asfrarian Netherlands* to the *East-Indies*, that the same ought to subsist; particularly after so strong a Declaration, made not only by Count *Konigsegg*, but likewise by his Majesty the King of *Spain*, of the Engagement which his Imperial and Catholick Majesty is under with his Majesty the King of *Spain*, to maintain jointly the said Commerce in all Things: A Declaration that leaves them no great Hope of Success in such a Negotiation, and which at the same Time begets in them a just Scruple against accepting the Mediation of his Majesty the King of *Spain*, on a Point, with respect to which he has entred into such strong Engagements; which Point their High Mightinesses hold to be contrary to the Treaties, according to his Majesty the King of *Spain*'s own Assertion not long ago. To which must be added, that the advantageous Propositions which it was said the *Marquess de St. Philippe*, Ambassador of *Spain*, would make after his Arrival, and of which such great Hopes were given to their High Mightinesses, have amounted only to the proposing of a Negotiation, in such general Terms, that nothing certain can be drawn from them; and to the Offer of his Majesty the King of *Spain*'s Mediation, upon which their High Mightinesses have so much Reason to be scrupulous.

That

That besides, they cannot avoid observing, that the Inclination expressed on the Part of his Imperial Majesty to a Negotiation, for coming to an Accommodation of the Differences subsisting, is tack'd to a Condition; that is to say, that their High Mightinesses shall not accede to the Treaty of *Hannover*. That they think themselves obliged to preserve their Freedom intire, to accede to that Treaty, or not to accede to it. That whatever Resolution they may come to upon it, they shall always be in a Condition to treat upon those Differences, when Propositions shall be made to them that may be acceptable.

That as to that Treaty, their High Mightinesses have not the same Notion of it which Count *Konigsegg* seems to have: For, as they have affirmed in their former Answers, they cannot but look upon the said Treaty to be purely Defensive, and not tending to the Injury or Offence of any whosoever: That they have been confirmed in this Opinion, by seeing in a Memorial of the *Marquess de St. Philippe*, that his Majesty the King of Spain himself thinks the Aim of this Treaty is the Preservation of Peace, and that it is not credible the Princes who concluded it would disturb the Quiet of Europe.

That lastly, whatever Resolution may be taken with respect to the said Accession, their High Mightinesses will ever preserve for his Imperial and Catholick Majesty, and for his valuable Friendship, the high Esteem they have always had, and the same Desire to live with him in perfect Harmony and Confidence; as also to cultivate a good Understanding between the Subjects on both Sides, which is never better maintained, than by an exact Observation of Treaties, and letting them carry the Sense which has constantly been fixed to them from the Beginning.

And a Copy of the present Resolution of their High Mightinesses, shall, by the Agent *van Baerle*, be put into the Hands of the said Count *Konigsegg-Erps*.

A List of the Sheriffs of England and Wales, appointed by his Majesty in Council for the Year 1726, viz.

Berks	William Bigg of Stanford, <i>Esq</i>
Bedford	Joseph Johnson, <i>Esq</i>
Bucks	Thomas Uthwatt of Great Linford, <i>Esq</i>
Cumberland	Thomas Lutwich, of Whitehaven, <i>Esq</i>
Cantab ^h & Hunt	Sir Thomas Hatton, <i>Bart.</i>
Devon	Thomas Ball of Mamhead, <i>Esq</i>
Dorset	Thomas Gundry of Dewlish, <i>Esq</i>
Derby	Wigley Statham, <i>Esq</i>
Ebor	Thomas Ramlden of Hawksworth, <i>Esq</i>
Essex	Edward Pearson, <i>Esq</i>
Gloucester	John Sampson, <i>Esq</i>
Hertford	Samuel Poynter of Kellshall, <i>Esq</i>
Hereford	Herbert Trist of Hereford, <i>Esq</i>
Kent	John Savage of Boughton-Montchelsea, <i>Esq</i>
Leicester	Edward Dawson, <i>Esq</i>
Lincoln	James Stovin, <i>Esq</i>
Monmouth	Sir John Williams of Langibby, <i>Bart.</i>
Northumb	Robert Bewick, <i>Esq</i>
Northampton	Sir Arthur Hesilrige, <i>Bart.</i>
Norfolk	Rice Wigget of Gesswick, <i>Esq</i>
Nottingham	Beilby Thompson, <i>Esq</i>
Oxford	James Croke of Studley, <i>Esq</i>
Rutland	William Algar of Tixover, <i>Esq</i>
Salop	Richard Leighton of Rodenhurst, <i>Esq</i>
Somerset	David Vea, <i>jun. Esq</i>
Stafford	Rich. Townsend, <i>Esq</i>
Suffolk	Thomas Driver of Earles-Stoneham, <i>Esq</i>
Southampton	Edward Bathurst of Ewshott, <i>Esq</i>
Surrey	John Palmer, <i>Esq</i>
Suffex	James Colebrooke, <i>Esq</i>
Warwick	Waldive Willington, <i>Esq</i>
Worcester	Edmund Skinner of Wichenford, <i>Esq</i>
Wilts	Henry Long of Melkisham, <i>Esq</i>

South-Wales.

Brecon	Richard Wellington of the Priory at the Hay, <i>Esq</i>
Carmarthen	John Lloyd of Danyrallt, <i>Esq</i>
Cardigan	David Lewis of Gernos, <i>Esq</i>
Glamorgan	Morgan Morgan of Llanrumney, <i>Esq</i>

Pembrok

Pembroke
Radnor

David Lewis of Landewy, *E/q;*
Edward Burton of Vronlace, *E/q;*

North-Wales.

Anglesea
Caernarvon

Thomas Rowlands of Cayrey, *E/q;*
Humphrey Roberts of Bryn y Nenvedd,
E/q;

Denbigh

Edward Salesbury of Galltvaenan, *E/q;*

Flint

Thomas Lloyd of Halton, *E/q;*

Merioneth

Atheluston Owen of Ynyfymaengwyn,
E/q;

Montgomery.

Thomas Owen of Llunloe, *E/q;*

F I N I S.



David Lewis of Landbury, Esq.
 Edward Burtch of Virenia, Esq.

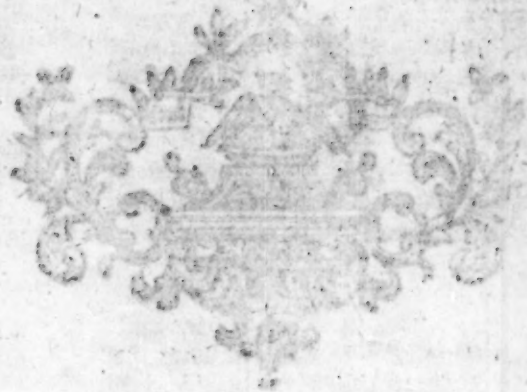
David Wallis

Thomas Stewart of County, Esq.
 William Burtch of Virenia, Esq.

Edward Burtch of Virenia, Esq.
 Thomas Burtch of Virenia, Esq.
 William Burtch of Virenia, Esq.

Thomas Burtch of Virenia, Esq.

T. W. S.



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THE Historical Register.

NUMBER XLII.

I R E L A N D.

The Proceedings of the Parliament of Ireland, continued from Page 16 of the preceding Register, till their Recess.

ON the 24th of February the Parliament met again after several Adjournments, which were occasion'd by Reason that the Bills transmitted into Great Britain, were not yet return'd. But before we proceed, we must take Notice, that before their first Adjournment, which was on the 18th of December, both Houses agreed on Addresses to the King, which being presented, to the Lord Lieutenant, were by him transmitted, and presented to his Majesty, as follows:

Address of the House of Lords to the King.

*To the King's most Excellent Majesty,
The humble Address of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal
in Parliament assembled.*

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, being highly sensible of the many Blessings we have enjoy'd ever since your Majesty's happy Accession to the Throne, beg Leave humbly to congratulate your Majesty upon your safe Arrival in your British Dominions.

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The

The Preservation of our Liberties, and of the true Religion established among us, do, next under God, depend upon your Majesty and the Succession in your Royal House; and we are perswaded, that your Majesty's generous Concern and powerful Interposition in Behalf of our oppressed Protestant Brethren abroad, must still, if possible, endear your Majesty and your Government more and more to all who have a just Sense of Religion and Liberty.

We rest assur'd, that your Majesty's great Wisdom will effectually disappoint the Views of all those who may endeavour to render themselves formidable; and that by the Blessing of that Providence which has always powerfully assisted your Majesty, and by a peculiar Care has brought you back in Safety to your People, you will be able to protect us in, and secure to us the Enjoyment of all our valuable Rights and Privileges.

We doubt not, but that the Enemies to your Majesty and their Country will conceive fresh Hopes from a Prospect of new Troubles and Commotions in Europe, and will again employ their traiterous Endeavours in Favour of a Popish Pretender.

We think ourselves in Duty obliged upon this Occasion, to renew our Assurances to your Majesty, that we will chearfully, to the utmost of our Power, do every thing that shall be for the Service of your Majesty, and for the Support of your Government; and that we will, with the greatest Zeal employ our Lives and Fortunes in Defence of your Sacred Person, and the Succession in your Royal House; by the Preservation of which only, we can, through the Blessing of God, hope to transmit our Religion and Liberties to our Posterity.

Address of the House of Commons to the King.

*To the King's most Excellent Majesty,
The humble Address of the Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes
in Parliament assembled.*

Most Gracious Sovereign,

W E your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects the Commons of *Ireland* in Parliament assembled, with Hearts full of Joy, and the deepest Sense of the Blessings of your most auspicious Reign

beg Leave to congratulate your Majesty on your safe and happy Return to Great Britain.

The Preservation of the Rights and Liberties of your Subjects through the whole Course of your glorious Reign; your gracious Interposition and tender Regard for the distressed Protestants abroad, and your unwearied Endeavours for the publick Tranquillity, convince us that not only the Security of the Religion and Civil Rights of your People, but even the Peace of Europe depends on the Safety of your Majesty's Person, and the Succession in your most illustrious Family.

We cannot therefore but look upon all Endeavours to interrupt the Quiet of your Majesty's Reign, as impious Attempts to subvert our happy Constitution, to introduce and establish Popery and arbitrary Power in these Kingdoms, and to favour the ambitious Designs of those who would disturb the Peace of Europe.

We are firmly perswaded, That the Wisdom and Prudence of your Majesty's Council and Administration, the Steadiness of your faithful Subjects and their constant Zeal for your Honour and Safety, supported by your powerful Allies, will soon convince the Enemies of your Government, how vain it is to endeavour to disturb it; and assure ourselves, that all Attempts to promote the Cause of the Pretender, will end in his Destruction, and the Ruin of those, who, contrary to their Oaths, and the Interest of their Country, adhere to him.

Your faithful Commons think themselves obliged to lay hold on this Occasion, to renew their sincere Professions of Duty and Fidelity to your Majesty, and your Royal House, and to assure your Majesty, that we will take the most effectual Methods for enabling your Majesty to put this Kingdom and your Forces on this Establishment into such a Condition, as may contribute to discourage all Attempts of your Enemies; and that we will, to the utmost of our Power, as the Exigency and Necessity of Affairs require, stand by and support your Majesty's Sacred Person and Government with our Lives and Fortunes.

The Parliament (as was said before) being met on the 24th of February, Mr. Secretary Clutterbuck inform'd the House of Commons, that his Majesty had been pleas'd to return a most gracious Answer to the Address of this House, which was read as followeth:

GEORGE R.

HIS Majesty thanks the House of Commons for the Mark of their Duty and Affection for his Person and Government; and for the Assurances they have given him of their Support and Assistance.

And his Majesty doubts not but his faithful Commons will take the most effectual Methods to enable him to put his Kingdom of Ireland, and his Forces upon that Establishment; in such a Condition as may discourage and prevent all the Designs and Attempts of his Enemies.

Thereupon after a long Debate, it was resolv'd, *minus contradicente*, That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, to return the Thanks of this House to his Majesty, for his most gracious Answer to our Address. And as a Mark of our Zeal for his Majesty's Sacred Person and Government, and of our firm Resolution to promote such Measures as the present Situation and Exigency of Affairs may make it necessary to enter into; to pray his Majesty, that he will be pleas'd to give the proper Directions, that out of the Funds granted this Session of Parliament, a Sum not exceeding 10,000 *l.* may be issued and payed without Fee or Reward, upon the Warrants due for clearing the Army for one Year, commencing the 1st Day of July, 1724, and ending the 30th of June, 1725, both Days inclusive and also to the Half-pay Officers on this Establishment in such Manner and Proportion as his Majesty shall think fit, over and above the Arrears then due to them, or which they have since, or shall hereafter incur, to enable his Majesty to put the Kingdom and the Forces on this Establishment into such a Condition, as may contribute to disappoint all Attempts of his Enemies, both at Home and abroad, and to assure his Majesty, that if the Funds already granted shall not prove sufficient to make good the said Sum, that this House will provide for the same out of such Aids as shall be granted the next Session of Parliament. Then the Call of the House was adjourn'd 'till the Monday following.

On the 25th of February, the Commons attended the Lord Lieutenant with the following Address to his Majesty.

To the King's most Excellent Majesty,
The humble Address of the Knights, Citizens, and Burgeſſes,
in Parliament aſſembled.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of Ireland in Parliament aſſembled, beg Leave to return your Majesty, our most humble and unfeigned Thanks for your most gracious Answer to our Address.

Your faithful Commons have on every Occasion given all possible Demonſtration of their Duty and Loyalty to your Majesty, and your Royal House. And as a further Instance of their Zeal for your Sacred Person and Government, and their firm Resolution to promote such Measures as the present Situation and Exigency of Affairs may make it necessary to enter into, we humbly beseech your Majesty, that you will be graciously pleas'd to give the proper Directions, that out of the Funds granted this Session of Parliament, a Sum not exceeding Ten thousand Pounds may be issued and paid without Fee or Reward, upon the Warrants due for clearing the Army for one Year, commencing the 1st Day of July, 1724, and ending the 30th of June, 1725, inclusive; and also to the Half-pay Officers on this Establishment, in such Manner and Proportion as your Majesty shall think fit, over and above the Arrears then due to them, or which have since, or shall hereafter incur, the better to enable your Majesty to put this Kingdom and your Forces on this Establishment, into such a Condition, as may contribute to disappoint all Attempts of your Enemies both at Home and abroad.

And we beg Leave to assure your Majesty, that if the Funds already granted this Session of Parliament shall not prove sufficient to make good the said Sum, that your faithful Commons will, with the utmost Chearfulness and Unanimity, provide for the same out of such Aids as shall be granted to your Majesty the next Session of Parliament,

This Address being by the Lord Lieutenant, transmitted to the Duke of Newcastle, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, was, by his Grace, laid before his Majesty, who was pleased to return the following most gracious Answer:

GEORGE

G E O R G E R.

HIS Majesty thanks his loyal Commons for their dutiful Address, and more particularly for the Mark they have given of their Zeal and Affection for his Majesty's Person and Government, and their firm Resolution to promote such Measures as the present Situation and Exigency of Affairs may make it necessary to enter into, by proposing a Method for enabling his Majesty to put the Kingdom and Forces on the Establishment of Ireland, into such a Condition, as may contribute to disappoint all Attempts of his Enemies both at Home and abroad; and his Majesty will give the proper Directions for issuing the Sums which shall appear to be necessary for the Uses in the Manner and Proportion mention'd in the said Address.

On Monday the 7th of March, the two Houses of Parliament presented the following Addressee to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

*To his Excellency John Lord Carteret, Lord Lieutenant-General, and General Governor of Ireland,
The humble Address of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled,*

May it please your Excellency,

WE the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, being by continu'd Experience convinced of the great Wisdom and Justice of your Excellency's Administration, could not see a Period put to this Session of Parliament, without acknowledging the same in the most grateful and solemn Manner.

The Zeal your Excellency has shewn for the Service and Honour of the great King whom you represent, and your tender Concern for the true Interests of his faithful Subjects of this Kingdom, have been so equally conspicuous, that it is evident, you have wisely judg'd these to be inseparable, and the World will readily confess in you, all the Characters of a consummate Governor.

It is the happy Mixture of these, in every Instance of your Conduct, that has gain'd your Excellency the universal Esteem and Affection of the People of this Kingdom; and the Lords think themselves obliged to thank your Excellency, in a particular Manner, for your great

Care

Care of our Welfare, and constant Attention to the publick Service of this Country, and to acknowledge the Goodness of his Majesty in putting the chief Government of Ireland into the Hands of a Minister so distinguish'd by his Integrity, Experience, and Abilities.

To which Address his Excellency was pleased to make this Answer, viz.

THE obliging Manner in which your Lordships express your Approbation of my Conduct, through the Course of this Session of Parliament, and of my Government here, is very acceptable to me. By continuing to use my best Endeavours for his Majesty's Service and the Interest of this Kingdom, I shall hope to preserve the Esteem and Affection of your Lordships.

To his Excellency John Lord Carteret, Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland,
The humble Address of the Knights, Citizens, and Burgeses, in Parliament assembled.

May it please your Excellency,

WE his Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects the Commons of Ireland in Parliament assembled, with Pleasure lay hold of this Opportunity of congratulating your Excellency on the happy Conclusion of this Session of Parliament.

The Storm that seems gathering in Europe called upon us to put this Nation into a Posture not to be insulted, and the Unanimity of the Commons on that Occasion, lays, we hope, a just Foundation for your Excellency to take all proper Opportunities of representing to his Majesty, in the best Manner, our steady Loyalty and fix'd Resolution of exerting our utmost Endeavours to support his Majesty, and the Succession in his Royal House, against all Attempts whatsoever.

Your Excellency's unwearied Application, your Prudence and Justice, have not render'd your Government more acceptable, than your Candour and Humanity have endear'd your Person to this Nation.

We must acknowledge it a peculiar Happiness to us, at a Time when all Europe seems alarm'd with a Prospect of approaching Troubles, that we can with so much Security depend upon your Excellency's wise and vigilant

vigilant Administration; and we shall always endeavour, by most grateful Returns, to merit the Continuance of your Favour and Protection.

To which his Excellency was pleased to make this Answer.

I Cannot sufficiently express the Satisfaction I receive from the Confidence you repose in my Administration and Government; And I shall always think myself very happy in having experienced, by the Stay I have made here, the Loyalty and Worth of the Gentlemen of this Kingdom, which I shall not fail to represent in the best Manner to his Majesty.

The next Day (March 8.) the Lord Lieutenant went in the usual State to the House of Lords, and the Commons with their Speaker attending, his Excellency gave the Royal Assent to,

1. *An Act to prevent the fraudulent and clandestine importing of Goods.*
2. *An Act to prevent Marriages by degraded Clergymen, and Popish Priests, and for preventing Marriages consummated from being avoided by Precontracts, and for the more effectual punishing of Bigamy.*
3. *An Act for the better regulating the Office of Sheriffs, and for ascertaining their Fees, and the Fees for suing out their Patents, and passing their Accounts.*
4. *An Act for explaining and amending an Act, intituled, An Act for continuing and amending the Laws in Relation to Butter and Tallow, and the Casks in which such Goods are to be made up; and in Relation to the curing of Hides, and making up of Beef and Pork for Exportation; and for preventing the Destruction of Salmon.*
5. *An Act for continuing several Temporary Statutes, made in this Kingdom, and now near expiring; and for allowing further Time to Persons in Offices to qualify themselves, pursuant to an Act, intituled, An Act to prevent the further Growth of Popery.*
6. *An Act for the better preserving the Salmon Fishery of this Kingdom.*
7. *An Act for the more effectual transporting of Felons and Vagabonds.*

8. *An Act for the more effectual erecting and better regulating of Free-Schools, and for the rebuilding and repairing of Churches.*

9. *An Act to amend and explain an Act, intituled, An Act to encourage building of Houses, and making other improvements on Church-Lands, and to prevent Disapidations.*

And to seven private Bills; after which his Excellency made the following Speech to both Houses.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I Have, with great Satisfaction, obey'd his Majesty's Commands in giving his Royal Assent to those good Laws which have been prepar'd by you during this Session; and am perswaded they will not only contribute to the Advancement of the Protestant Religion, but also to the Peace and Tranquillity of the Country, and to the Preservation and Increase of the Trade of this Kingdom. His Majesty's Goodness in giving you the Bill *for the more easy passing of Sheriffs Accounts*, is a fresh Instance of his Royal Favour, and Care to promote, upon every Occasion, the Security and Ease of his People.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I am commanded by his Majesty to return you Thanks for the Supplies, which you have so chearfully given for the Support of the Establishment; I must likewise particularly acknowledge the late Instance of your inviolable Attachment to his Majesty's Interest and Service, which you have shewn by that unanimous Resolution, whereby you have enabled his Majesty to give an immediate Credit to the Warrants for clearing the Army, and the Half-pay Officers, and to put the Forces upon this Establishment into a Condition to discourage all Attempts of our Enemies.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

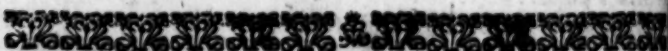
It has been my earnest Desire, ever since my coming to this Government, to promote every thing to the utmost of my Power, which I thought might conduce to his Majesty's Service, and the general Good of this Kingdom; and your respective Addresses give me Reason to hope, that my Endeavours having prov'd to your Satisfaction, have not been altogether unsuccessful.

I question not but by your Vigilance in your several Stations throughout the Country, effectual Care will be

be taken, that those who have it in their Inclinations, may not be able to disturb the publick Peace; to the Preservation of which, nothing can contribute more, than a due and impartial Execution of the Laws, which, under God, are the chief Security of our Constitution in Church and State, and a strict Union among Protestants, who ought at this Time, when all Europe seems alarm'd, to be particularly active against the Designs of the Pretender and his Adherents.

I cannot put an End to this Session, without expressing how agreeable it has been to me, to observe from Time to Time, the many Marks of Loyalty and Affection which you have shewn to his Majesty's Sacred Person, and to his Royal Family and Government. And I shall not fail on my Return into his Majesty's Presence, to make a faithful Report to his Majesty of the dutiful Behaviour of his loyal Subjects of Ireland.

After this Speech the Parliament was prorogu'd to Thursday *April* the 14th, following.



G R E A T B R I T A I N .

ON the 14th of *February* the following Address of the Synod of *Glenelg*, having been transmitted by Mr. *Daniel Mac Anlay* their Moderator, to his Grace the Duke of *Newcastle*, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, by his Grace was presented to his Majesty, who was pleased to receive it very graciously.

*Unto the King's most Excellent Majesty,
The humble Address of the Synod of Glenelg.*

May it please your Majesty,

BEING now conven'd in the first Meeting under your Majesty's gracious Protection, we desire to acknowledge the good Providence of God therein, and to bless his Name for the Hopes we have of being enabled, through his Grace, under the Influence of your auspicious Reign, to carry on a Reformation in the Bounds committed to our Charge, and cannot

but with grateful Hearts take Notice of your Majesty's Royal Bounty for maintaining itinerant Preachers and Catechists in these Parts, where Ignorance and Popery do so much abound, and so find it to our sweet Satisfaction and Experience, that God hath rais'd up your Majesty to be a Nursing Father to his Church.

Allow us, Great Sir, to join the rest of the Re-form'd Christian Word, and admire your Zeal and indefatigable Labours for the Support and Tranquillity of the Protestant Churches abroad, as well as in these Dominions, which are by undoubted Right properly your own, by which 'tis obvious, that the Title of Defender of the Faith is more peculiarly due to your Majesty, than to him who first receiv'd it: And also rejoyce that God hath remarkably bless'd your great and noble Endeavours with a more lasting and universal Peace in *Europe*, since the happy Day of your Accession to the Throne of these Dominions, than former Ages can boast of; which we are perswaded, gives you a Right to the Blessings entail'd upon Peace-Makers.

We will not presume to lay before your Majesty a distinct Account of the lamentable State of our Bounds, they being of vast Extent, more than four hundred Miles in Circumference, and yet but twenty Ministerial Charges therein; in some Places the Reformation never got any Footing, the People are poor, and without Letters, for want of Funds to maintain Ministers or Seminaries of Education among them, though the Natives be singularly ingenious, and many of them fond of Knowledge; so that Popery and Ignorance prevail among us. But now when your Majesty is providing the Means of Knowledge, we hope, in a short Time, the Fruits of your Majesty's Bounty and laudable Endeavours will appear to the great Satisfaction of all such as value Religion, or love the Welfare of their Country, so as to move your Majesty to continue your Royal Grant: For, what Success may not be expected, when God is pleased to employ so glorious an Instrument as your Majesty, to advance and protect the Kingdom of his beloved Son, so that your People want nothing to make them happy, but to value and improve their Mercies.

Our Work is great, and we have but few Instruments to be employ'd in it; but the Cause is good, and your Majesty's concerning yourself in it, gives Life and Vi-

gour to our Endeavours, and is our greatest Encouragement, under God, in whose Strength we resolve to go on in his own Work, laying our Account with Opposition, yet only from such as are Enemies to your Majesty's Person and Government.

But as we know it our Duty, so we make it our Study to inculcate Loyalty into our People, and to have all Vacancies within our Bounds planted with able and well affected Ministers, that nothing may be wanting on our Part proper to reduce those under our Inspection, to fear God and honour the King.

The Want of Persons cloath'd with your Majesty's Authority and Power of Jurisdiction to administrate Justice and punish Vice, in many Places, and particularly in the Isles, and nearest Part to them of the Continent, doth much obstruct this good Work, as well as your Majesty's Service; so that it would tend much to the Peace of your Majesty's Government, and Good of your Subjects, if fit Persons were commission'd to reside in some of those Places at greatest Distance; to see the Law duly executed, and Care taken of your Majesty's Interest.

We pray your Majesty may live long, and have a prosperous Reign; that the Prince and Princess, with their Royal Progeny, may be under the Protection of the Almighty, by whom Kings reign, and Princes decree Justice; and that there may not be wanting one of your illustrious House to tway the Scepter of these your Dominions, until there shall be Time no more.

May it please your Majesty,

Your Majesty's most faithful,

Most obedient, and most loyal Subjects

*The Ministers and Elders met in the Synod of
Glenelg, North-Britain.*

Sign'd in our Name, and by our Appointment,

Daniel Mc Anlay, Moderator

About the same Time, the following Address of the Committee of his Majesty's Convention of Royal Burghs was presented to his Majesty, by *John Campbell, Esq.* Member

Member of Parliament for the City of *Edinburgh*, introduced by the Right Honourable the Lord Viscount *Townshend*, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Address of the Committee of Royal Burrows about the Malt-Tax.

To the King's most Excellent Majesty,
The Committee of his Majesty's Convention of Royal
B U R R O W S

Most humbly represents,

THAT our Duty to your Sacred Majesty, and Concern for our Country, makes us reflect, with the utmost Detestation, on the Tumults and Riots which of late have happen'd in some Places of *Scotland*, on putting in Execution the late Act imposing a Duty on Malt.

That the Convention of your Majesty's Burrows, at the first Appearance of these Disorders, did what lay in their Power to prevent them, and it was with peculiar Sorrow they heard that any of the Burrows were the unhappy Scene of them.

That as it has been, so it alway will be our unwearied Endeavour to act on the Principles of Loyalty to your Majesty and your Royal Protestant Family, sent to us by the special and kind Providence of God, to support and maintain our Liberties and Holy Religion, and therefore to disappoint all the bad Arts, or open Attempts of the Enemies to your Majesty's Administration, and to our Sacred and Civil Rights, under whatever Mask they disguise themselves.

That we cannot be more fully perswaded of our own Firmness to your Majesty's Person, Family, and Government, than we are of your Royal and gracious Intention for the Welfare and Happiness of all your People; and therefore are encourag'd to hope, that your Majesty will not be provok'd against us by the insolent and wicked Practices of those who are ill affected to your Government, and to all who faithfully adhere to it, and the true Interest of their Country; and that your Royal Ear will be still open to our most humble and dutiful Requests.

That we have been, and are for giving all due Obedience to your Majesty's Laws; and cannot think of any Method of being relieved from such Things, as we apprehend

prehend to be hard upon us, but by humbly representing it to your most gracious Majesty and your Parliament; and therefore we beg Leave, with the most profound Submission to represent,

That the Malt-Tax is a Burthen too heavy for this Country to bear, our Poverty and Want of Coin, the great Decay of our Trade, and the hitherto unsuccessful Attempts to relieve it, the Meanness of our Grain, especially this Year, occasion'd by the unnatural Season, are melancholy Truths too certain and universally known, and are so many Proofs of our Inability to support the Weight of this new Tax.

That this Burthen will further incapacitate us to carry on the Fishing Trade, and such other Branches of Commerce and Manufacture as Scotland appears peculiarly designed for, and whereby we hoped to improve this Part of your Majesty's Dominions, and to render ourselves and our Fellow-Subjects more able to serve your Majesty on all Occasions.

May it therefore please your most excellent Majesty, to consider our Circumstances, and to grant us such Relief as to your great Wisdom and Goodness shall seem fit.

May it please your Majesty,

Your Majesty's most loyal, most dutiful,

And most obedient Subjects and Servants,

Sign'd in Name and in Presence of the Committee,

By John Drummond, Preses

To which Address his Majesty was pleased to return the following most gracious Answer;

I Am very sensible of the Loyalty, Duty, and Affection of my Royal Burrows of Scotland, which I have so often experienced, that I was greatly surpris'd to find that the Arts and Endeavours of disaffected and designing Men had been able to raise such Tumults and Disorders in many Parts of Scotland, upon the Execution of an Act of Parliament for raising a Duty, impos'd by Authority of the Legislature of the United Kingdoms of Great Britain: And as the Royal Burrows do most justly reflect with the utmost Detestation upon such dangerous

and illegal Proceedings, I can never think of giving the least Countenance to an open Defiance of my Authority, and Disobedience to the Laws of the Land; a dutiful Submission and Compliance with the Laws under any supposed Hardship, being a better Recommendation to obtain legal Redress, than Violence and Contempt of the Legislative Authority.

The Proceedings of the Parliament of Great Britain continu'd from Page 71 of the last Register.

ON Wednesday the second Day of March, (to which Day the Commons were adjourn'd) upon the Report made by Mr. Charles Mountague, of the Petition of the Inhabitants of the Houses on the East, North, and West Parts of St. James's-Square, a Bill was ordered to be brought in to enable them to make a Rate on themselves for raising Money to clean and adorn the said Square, and to keep the same in Repair. The same Day, and the remaining Part of this Month, a great deal of Time was spent in both Houses in reading Petitions, and in preparing and passing Bills for amending and repairing several Roads and Highways in most Counties in England. The same Day also, three Petitions, (*viz.*) of the Shire of Renfrew, 2. of the annual Committee of the Royal Burrows of Scotland, 3. of the Shire of Banff) relating to the Malt-Duties, were severally presented to the House, read, and order'd to lie on the Table. Then, upon the Report made by Mr. Brodrick, from the Committee to whom the Petition of divers Gentlemen, Freeholders, and Inhabitants of the Counties of Middlesex, Surry, and Suffex, had been referred, it was resolv'd, That the most convenient Place for building a Bridge across the River of Thames, is between Fulham and the Town of Putney; and a Bill was order'd to be brought in for building the said Bridge in that Place. After this a Petition of Richard Hampden, Esq; a Member of the House, was presented to the House, and read, praying, That Leave might be given to bring in a Bill to empower the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury to compound with the Petitioner, for the Debt due from him to the Crown: And Sir Robert Walpole, Chancellor of the Exchequer, having acquainted the House, that the Petitioner had apply'd to his Majesty, and that his Majesty had commanded him to acquaint the

the House, that his Majesty gave his Consent, that the House might do therein as they thought fit; the said Petition was thereupon referr'd to the Consideration of a Committee of the whole House, on that Day seven night. Then Mr. Farrer reported the Resolution of the grand Committee on Ways and Means to raise the Supply, viz. That the Duties on Malt, Mum, Cyder and Perry, &c. be further continu'd from the 23d Day of June, 1726, to the 24th Day of June, 1727, which being agreed to, a Bill was order'd to be brought in thereupon.

The next Day (*March 3*) another Petition of the Borough of *Elgin* in *North-Britain*, relating to the Malt Duties, was presented to the House, read, and order'd to lie on the Table; after which a Petition of the Mayor, Capital Burgesses, and Assistants of the Town of *Tiverton* in the County of *Devon*, being the principal Merchants and Traders in the Wollen Manufacture there, was presented to the House and read, setting forth, 'That for some Time past the Wool-Combers and Weavers of the said Town, and Parts adjacent, have combined and form'd themselves into Clubs and unlawful Assemblies, and have taken on themselves an arbitrary Power to ascertain their Wages in their respective Businesses and Trades, by Means, where many tumultuous and riotous Meetings and Outrages have been by them frequently had, and committed not only on their Masters, but also on their Fellow Labourers, who refused to join with them in such their Practices, by breaking into Houses, spoiling Wooll, and cutting and destroying the Pieces in the Looms, and the Utensils of Trade, whereby several poor Persons have been reduced to Penury and Want. And such Offenders have not only insulted the City Magistrates, but also abused and threatned the Constables and other Peace Officers, who are thereby deterr'd from executing of Justice on them; by Reason whereof the Trade of the said Town, and of the Neighbouring Towns, is much decayed, and will speedily be totally ruin'd, unless timely prevented; and therefore praying this House to take the same into Consideration, and grant such Relief in the Premises, by making the Law in such Cases more extensive, or otherwise, as the House should think fit and proper.' Which Petition was referr'd to the Consideration of a Committee, who were empower'd to send for Persons, Papers and Records: A

two other Petitions, viz. of the Cities of Exeter and Bristol, relating also to the unlawful Combinations and riotous Proceedings of the Workmen in the Woollen Manufactures, were referred to the same Committee.

On Friday the 4th of March, a Petition of Sir Thomas Lowther, Bart. Grandson and Heir of Thomas Preston late of Halker, Esq; was presented to the House and read; setting forth, 'That the Site of the late dissolv'd Monastery of Furness in the County of Lancaster, and several Messuages, Lands and Tenements thereto belonging, were formerly the Estate and Inheritance of the Preston Family, who had purchased the same from the Crown, soon after the Dissolution of Monasteries: That in the Year 1674, this Estate (with about three thousand Pounds per Annum more) was enjoyed by Sir Thomas Preston, who was a Papist, and who, to prevent this Estate descending to the Petitioner's Grandfather, granted and conveyed the same to Trustees for superstitious Uses: That the Petitioner's Grandfather recover'd this Estate for the Crown; and had a Lease of the same from King Charles II. That King James II. granted the same to superstitious Uses: That the Petitioner's Grandfather, at his own Expence, commenced a new Prosecution to set aside that Grant, and obtain'd a Decree to revert the said Estate in the Crown; That the Petitioner, his Ancestors, and Guardian, have been at other considerable Charges in maintaining their own and the Crown's Title to the said Estate: That the Petitioner now enjoys the said Estate by a Lease, for the Term of thirty-one Years, under a reserved Rent of two hundred Pounds per Annum, of which Term twenty-two Years and more are yet to come; and praying, That in Regard this Estate was the Family Estate of which they were depriv'd for no other Reason but the firm Adherence of the Petitioner's Grandfather to the Protestant Religion; and also in Regard of the great Expence the Petitioner's Family have been at in recovering and maintaining the Right of the Crown, That Leave might be given to bring in a Bill to enable his Majesty to grant the Inheritance of the said Estate to the Petitioner, upon his paying such Consideration for the same, as according to the Nature and Circumstances of his Case, should be just and reasonable.' And Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer having acquainted the House, That his Majesty had been ac-

acquainted with the Contents of the said Petition, and commanded him to acquaint the House, That his Majesty gave his Consent to the bringing in such a Bill as was desir'd by the Petition; a Bill was order'd to be brought in accordingly.

Another Petition of *Daniel Campbell, Esq;* was presented to the House and read; setting forth, 'That great Numbers of loose and disorderly People were in divers Places in that Part of *Great Britain* called *Scotland*, spirited up to resist by Riots and Tumults the Execution of an Act pass'd in the last Session of Parliament, for granting an Aid to his Majesty by a new Tax; and to insult and abuse all those that gave Countenance, or were supposed to have had any Hand in carrying on the said Act; That these Violences began first at *Glasgow*, on the 24th of *June* last, the Day on which the Tax was to commence; where the loose and disorderly People broke into the Petitioner's House, and on that and the following Day carry'd off or destroy'd all the ready Money, Plate, Jewels, Furniture and Moveables of all Kinds, demolished the Floors, Wainscoting, and all the Timber-work of the said House, and pulled down in Part the Roof, and also defaced and broke the Statues, and destroy'd the Trees and Hedges in the Garden, by which the Petitioner sustained a Loss to a very considerable Value: That as this Damage was suffer'd by the Petitioner because of his Adherence to the Laws, and on Account of his acting as a Member of this House, he takes it to be his Duty to lay his Case before the House, and hopes such Provision shall be made for his Relief, as the Nature of his Case calls for; and therefore prays, that the House will take the Premises into their Consideration, and order the Petitioner such Relief as to the House shall seem good.' And Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer having acquainted the House, that the Contents of the said Petition had been laid before his Majesty, and that his Majesty had been graciously pleas'd to give his Consent that this House might do what they thought fit; the said Petition was referred to the Consideration of a Committee, who were empower'd to send for Persons, Papers and Records.

On Monday the 7th of *March*, a Petition of *Sir Orlando Bridgman, Bart.* was presented to the House and read setting forth, 'That the Petitioner's Grandfather, *Orlando Bridgman, Kt. and Bart.* heretofore Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, was a Person of great

Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, in Consideration of divers Services perform'd for King Charles I. in the Time of his Troubles, had a Grant from King Charles II. dated the 2d of April, in the Thirteenth Year of his Reign, of all that Park or late Park called *Bowwood-Park*, alias *King's-Bowwood Park*, in or near the Parishes of *Chippenham* and *Calne* in the County of *Wilts*, for ninety-nine Years, determinable on three Lives, at thirty Pounds per Annum Rent, which Lease is determined: That the said Park was, when so granted, but one Piece of Ground without any Fences or Inclosures, and the said *Sir Orlando Bridgman* having been at great Charges in enclosing it, and building Farm Houses upon the Premises, his said Majesty King Charles II. did, by his Letters Patents dated the 21st of May, in the 27th Year of his Reign, grant the said Park and Premises, to *Dame Dorothy Bridgman*, Relict of the said *Sir Orlando Bridgman*, for ninety-nine Years from *Michaelmas* then next, at the said Rent: That the Petitioner is now in Possession of the said Park and Premises, and intitled to the Remainder of the said Term of ninety-nine Years (being forty-nine Years yet to come) by Assignment from *Sir John Bridgman* and *Orlando Bridgman*, Esq; Sons of *Sir John Bridgman*, who was intitled thereto, under the said *Dame Dorothy Bridgman*, and the Petitioner is also intitled to the Premises for the Remainder of a Term of fifty-six Years, if he shall so long live, by Virtue of a Lease made by the late Queen Dowager, dated the 21st of May, 1702, That the Petitioners Ancestors having held the said Premises as Tenants to the Crown, for above sixty Years, and he having forty-nine Years yet to come, is desirous that the same may be for ever preserv'd in his Family, which cannot be otherwise secured, than by his purchasing the Inheritance thereof from his Majesty, if his Majesty shall be graciously pleased to approve thereof, upon the Petitioner's Payment of the full Value of the same; and praying that Leave may be given to bring in a Bill whereby the Petitioner may purchase the Reversion in Fee of the said Premises to him and his Heirs, or to such as he shall nominate, on Payment of such Consideration for the same, as shall be esteemed and set by his Majesty's Surveyor-General. Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer having thereupon acquainted the House, that his Majesty gave his Consent to the bringing

ing in such a Bill, as was desired by the Petition; the said Bill was order'd to be brought in accordingly. The same Day a Petition of *Thomas Baynton* and *Robert Shaw* late of *London*, Merchants and Copartners, was presented to the House, praying, ' That Leave might be given ' to bring in a Bill to empower the Lords Commissioners ' of his Majesty's Treasury to compound with the Petitioners for a Debt due from them to the Crown, ' Account of Bonds given for Duties on Tobacco: And Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer having likewise acquainted the House, that his Majesty gave his Consent that this House might do therein as they thought fit, the said Petition was referred to the Consideration of a Committee of the whole House: But upon Occasion of Sir *Orlando Bridgman* and Sir *Thomas Lowther's* Petitions, Mr. *Hungerford* represented, that through the Generosity and Bounty of his Majesty's Royal Predecessors, the ancient Demesne of the Crown had been so curtail'd and diminished, that little was left of it; That therefore 'twas high Time to think of some Means or other to recover, at least, so much of it as reverted to the Crown by the Determination of former Grants; that 'twas well known how apt the best of Princes are to yield to the Importunities of Courtiers, even to the Detriment of their own Families and Successors; and therefore he mov'd, That this House would receive no more Petitions for enabling his Majesty to sell the Reversion of Lands held of the Crown. He was seconded by Mr. *Fremantle* and nobody opposing so good a Motion, it pass'd into Resolution.

The next Day upon the Petition of *Harry Waller Esq;* complaining of an undue Election and Return for the Borough of *Cheping-Wiccombe* in the County of *Buckingham*, the Matter of the said Petition was order'd to be heard at the Bar of the House, upon the 17th of this Instant *March*, and Mr. *Richard Shrimpton*, Mayor of the said Borough, was order'd then to attend.

On Thursday the 10th of *March*, a Petition of the Inhabitants of the City of *Westminster*, was presented to the Commons and read; setting forth, ' That the publick Streets, Lanes, and Allies of the ' said City had been of late Years so ill pav'd, that 'twas extream difficult and dangerous for all Wheel ' Carriages to pass, &c. and praying such Relief and ' Assistance as the House should think fit. This Petition was referred to the Consideration of a Committee

and then another Petition of the Dean and Chapter of the Collegiate Church of *St. Peter's Westminster*, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, 'That by an Act of the Eighth Year of the Reign of his late Majesty King *William III.* the sixth Part of the Duties upon Coals granted by that Act, were apply'd to the Repair of the said Collegiate Church, and that by another Act of the Ninth Year of her late Majesty Queen *Anne*, a Sum of four thousand Pounds *per Annum*, out of the Duties upon Coals, granted by that Act, was appropriated towards repairing and finishing the said Collegiate Church and Chapel of the same; which Duties by another Act of the First Year of his present Majesty, were continu'd for one Year more, to provide Maintenance for the Ministers of the Fifty new Churches; and that by another Act of the Fifth Year of his present Majesty, a Fund of Twenty-one thousand Pounds *per Annum*, is settled out of the said Duties, continu'd for thirty-two Years from *Lady-Day*, 1719, to raise three hundred sixty thousand Pounds, towards the building and finishing of Churches, purchasing of Scites, and repairing the said Collegiate Church and Chapels of the same; and for other Purposes therein recited: And there being no express Directions in the said Act, what Share of the said three hundred sixty thousand Pounds should be applied towards repairing the said Collegiate Church, though great Part of the said Church with that of King *Henry VII.* still remain in a very ruinous Condition; the Petitioners pray, That their Proportion of the three hundred sixty thousand Pounds may be allotted them, or the said Sum of four thousand Pounds *per Annum* may be continu'd to them out of the said Fund granted as aforesaid, 'till a sufficient Sum be raised for finishing the Repairs of the said Collegiate Church and the Chapels of the same.' This Petition was likewise referr'd to the Consideration of a Committee; and Mr. *Farrer* presented to the House the Malt-Bill, which was receiv'd, read the first Time, and order'd to be read a second. After this a Bill was order'd to be brought in to enable the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, or the Lord High Treasurer for the Time being, to compound with Thomas Baynton and Robert Shaw, Merchants and Copartners; and the Bill to prevent frivolous and vexatious Arrests, was read the second Time, and committed to a Committee, to whose Consideration the Petition of the

poor

poor and miserable Prisoners now lying in the Prison of *White Chapel*, was reserr'd; and who were also order'd to receive a Clause for the better Maintenance of poor Prisoners confin'd in Prison for Debt.

On Friday the 11th of March, after the dispatching of several private Affairs, the Commons went into a Committee of the whole House, to consider of the Petition of *Richard Hampden, Esq;* whose Friends in order to bespeak the Favour of the Members, handed about in Manuscript a Paper importing in Substance, 'That the Deficiency of his Cash arose in 1720, being the South-Sea Year, when all the World was infatuated; that all Debts and Contrasts of that Year, where they had so far affected the Substance of Persons, as in his Case, had been mitigated, either by Consent or Decree; and therefore 'twas hoped, that the Crown would not be excepted in the Consideration of those unhappy Times. That before this Misfortune befel him, he was possess'd of a fair Fortune, Estate real and Personal, all which he had deliver'd up to Trustees, towards his Deficiency; that by this he was now reduced to the Produce of his bare Paternal Estate, of about 2000*l.* per Annum, but which appear'd to be subject to Mortgages and Debts of 9000*l.* besides Joynctures and Settlements, and of which he was no more than Tenant for Life. That the Debt at his leaving the Office, appear'd to be 95256*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* as appears by Estimates of the Debt of the Navy deliver'd in to the Parliament in 1720 and 1721; since which, to do all he could without Compulsion, he had deliver'd all that was in his Power, viz. South-Sea Stock, Subscriptions, and other Securities, which (including 5460*l.* Navy Bills, which he had deliver'd since his Discharge, but in the said Report Credit was given him for it, as paid before, and reduces the Debt at his leaving the Office, to 90716*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*) amounts to 26596*l.* 13*s.* 1*d.* taken by Trustees only at what they were worth at Assignment, which was about Par. But 'twas dismal to think, what they cost him purchasing! That all the Estates for which he paid 31719*l.* the then selling Price, had also been deposited into the Government's Trustees Hands; for which in the Report, he had Credit for 21328*l.* That the whole amounts to 47944*l.* 13*s.* 1*d.* and being set against the Debt of 95256*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* it would appear, that 10*s.* in the Pound and upwards, was already paid; which

which was the greatest Composition that was ever made by any Receiver-General, or Debtor to the Crown, tho' not back'd with any Consideration of the fatal Year; which he hop'd, would be consider'd in this Case, and that he would not be made particular in his Punishment, no more than he was in his Suffering.

After the Reading of Mr. *Hampden's* Petition, Sir *William Yonge*, who had brought it in, spoke in his Behalf, and was seconded by another Gentleman: But they were oppos'd by Sir *Thomas Hanmer*, Mr. *Bromley*, Mr. *Shippen*, Mr. *Hungerford*, and some others; who made just Reflections on the Crime of mismanaging and imbezziling publick Money: This Charge was much aggravated by what Sir *John Eyles*, Sub-Governor of the *South-Sea* Company, declar'd, that it appear'd by the balanc'd Accounts of Mr. *Hawes*, one of the late Directors, that Mr. *Hampden* was so far from being a Sufferer in the *South-Sea* Project, that he was rather between nine and ten thousand Pounds Gainer. This highly incens'd the whole Assembly, so that those very Members who were most inclin'd to favour him, shew'd their Indignation by their Silence. Mr. *Arthur Onslow*, and some other Gentlemen, said only, That out of Regard to his ancient Family, and, in particular, in Consideration of his Great Grandfather, who made a most noble and courageous Stand against Arbitrary Power, in opposing Ship-Money, and fell the first Victim in the glorious Cause of Liberty, he was for having something done for his Relations: Whereupon Mr. *Shippen* wittily said 'That he would not enter upon the Merits of the Great Grandfather; but this he was sure of, That his Great Grandson had wasted more Ship-Money, than ever he sav'd to the Nation, or King *Charles I.* intended to raise. Other Members spoke against the granting Mr. *Hampden's* Petition, because it would be a dangerous Precedent, and 'twas to be fear'd, that several others in the like Circumstances, might expect the same Favour. To this Purpose, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer declar'd, That he would never give his Vote in Favour of any Body that embezziled publick Money: But took Notice, that they could not come to any Determination in this Affair, before they had look'd into some Papers, particularly the State of Mr. *Hampden's* final Account; whereupon Mr. Speaker resum'd the Chair, and then the

Further Consideration of Mr. *Hampden's* Petition was put off to the Wednesday next following.

The next Day (*March 12*) Complaint being made to the Commons, That the Mayor of the Borough of *Cheping-Wicombe* in the County of *Bucks*, having been serv'd with an Order of this House, for permitting *Harry Waller*, Esq; or his Agent or Agents, to inspect the publick Books, Records, and publick Writings belonging to the said Borough, had refus'd to obey the same, *Thomas Halinghead* (a Messenger attending the House, who had serv'd the said Mayor with the said Order) was call'd in and examin'd at the Bar; and being withdrawn, it was resolv'd *Nemine con'* That Mr. *Richard Shrimpton*, Mayor of *Cheping-Wicombe* in the County of *Bucks*, having refus'd to obey the Order of this House, for permitting *Harry Waller*, Esq; or his Agent or Agents, to inspect the publick Books, Records, and publick Writings belonging to the said Borough, be for the said Contempt taken into the Custody of the Serjeant at Arms attending this House; and order'd, That Mr. *Richard Shrimpton*, Mayor of the Borough of *Cheping-Wicombe*, do forthwith cause the Leidger-Books, for entring the Names of such Persons as have been made free of the said Borough, to be deliver'd to the Clerk of this House.

On Monday the 14th of *March*, the *Malt-Bill* was read the second Time, and committed to a Committee of the whole House; and the next Day, upon a Motion made by Mr. *Hutcheson*, it was order'd, *Nem. con.* That a Bill be brought in for the better securing the Monies and Effects of the Suitors of the Court of Chancery. The same Day (*March 15*) a Petition of *Isabella Hampden*, Wife of *Richard Hampden*, Esq; late Treasurer of his Majesty's Navy, was presented to the House and read; setting forth, That she brought in Marriage to her said Husband upwards of ten thousand five hundred Pounds; and by Settlement upon her said Marriage, there were secured to her for her Joynture, Lands and Tenements in the County of *Bucks*, of the yearly Value of 1000*l.* and upwards; and there was likewise secur'd to her, for her separate Use, an Annuity or yearly Rent of 200*l.* for ninety-nine Years, or some such long Term, in Case she and her said Husband should both of them so long live. That the said Mr. *Hampden*, during his being Treasurer of the Navy, became indebted in a very great Sum to the Crown, whereby his whole Estate (subject to the said Settlement) became charge-

able with the said Debt; That in May last, her said Husband did settle in Trust for her three hundred Pounds *per Annum*, clear, over and besides the said Sum of two hundred Pounds *per Annum*. That the Petitioner is necessarily involv'd in the Misfortune of her said Husband, though having no ways conduced thereunto; and therefore praying the compassionate Regard of the House to the Hardship of her Case, by securing to her, until she shall come to the Possession of her said Joynture, such a sufficient Provision for her Support and Maintenance as the House shall think fit. Which Petition was referr'd to the Consideration of the Committee of the whole House, to whom Mr. Hampden's Petition was referr'd.

The next Day (March 16) another Petition of John Hampden, Esq; was presented to the House and read; setting forth, 'That the Petitioner is the only Brother of Richard Hampden, Esq; and the sole Male Heir of that ancient Family; that in Case his said Brother shall not have any Children, the Fee of the Estate, being in his said Brother, may devolve to the Crown, unless the House shall otherwise direct; that there is not the least Provision made out of the Family-Estate for the Petitioner, in Case his Brother should die without Children, so that the Petitioner may probably be left Heir to that ancient Family, without the least Support; and praying the Consideration of the House, and such Relief as the House shall think fit.' This Petition was likewise referr'd to the Consideration of the grand Committee, into which the House resolv'd itself, and took into Consideration the Petitions of Richard Hampden, Esq; Isabella Hampden, his Wife, and John Hampden, Esq; his Brother. After a long Debate, in which many severe but just Reflections were made upon the first, the further Consideration of that Affair was again put off to that Day Sevenight.

The next Day (March 17) the Commons further adjourn'd the Call of their House to that Day Fortnight; and then proceeded to the Hearing the Matter touching the Election for the Borough of *Cheping-Wicombe* in the County of *Bucks*, and the Counsel both for the Petitioner and the sitting Member being heard and withdrawn, it was resolv'd, *Nemine contradicente*, 1. That it appears to this House, that in an Entry of Burgeffes made at the Borough of *Cheping-Wicombe*, dated the 20th

of March, 1717, there has been an Erasure lately made and the Name of Captain Pyet inserted without any legal Authority. 2. That in another Entry dated the 10th of September, 1713, an Erasure has been lately made whereby the Name of David Shillfow, a Burgess of the said Borough, is eraz'd. 3. That Sampson Presly and John Widmer, who were admitted to vote at the late Election of a Burgess to serve in this present Parliament for the said Borough (having no Pretence to be Burgesses for the said Borough, but under a Charter of King James I. which was never accepted or enroll'd) have no Right of voting in Elections of Burgesses to serve in Parliament for the said Borough. 4. That the Honourable Charles Collyer, Esq; was not duly elected. 5. And that Henry Waller, Esq; is duly elected a Burgess to serve in the present Parliament for the said Borough. 6. That Mr. Richard Shrimpton, Mayor of the said Borough, has been guilty of divers arbitrary, illegal, and partial Proceedings at the late Election of a Burgess to serve in the Parliament for the said Borough, in Violation of the Freedom of Elections of Members to serve in Parliament: And order'd, that the said Richard Shrimpton be for the said Offences, committed Prisoner to the Prison of Newgate; and that Mr. Speaker do issue his Warrant accordingly. After this it was also resolv'd, that Edward Marshall having presum'd to read the Proclamation against Riots, while the Burgesses of the Borough of Cheping-Wiccombe were legally assembled by Virtue of his Majesty's Writ for the electing a Burgess to serve in this Parliament for the said Borough, without having sufficient Authority so to do, is guilty of a high Fringement of the Freedom of Elections: And order'd that the said Edward Marshall be, for the said Offence taken into the Custody of the Serjeant at Arms, attending the House.

The next Day (March 18) a Petition of Cesar Colclough, Esq; was presented to the House and read; stating forth, ' That by Settlement made by his late Father, Dudley Colclough, Esq; in March, 1700, the Petitioner is Tenant for Life, without Waste, of the Town and Lands of Mocorry, and other Towns in the County of Wexford, Remainder to his First and other Sons Tail-Male, with like Remainder to his Brother Francis, and other Brothers successively in Tail-Male, with Remainders over, subject to a Power in his said Father thereto charge the Estate for Portions and Maintenance

as therein is mention'd ; That in the said Settlement there is a Power for the Petitioner and all others in Remainder, when in Possession, to settle any Part of the Premises not exceeding two hundred and fifty Pounds *per Annum*, on such Wife or Wives as they should successively marry, for their Joyntures, and to charge one thousand five hundred Pounds for Daughters and younger Children's Portions ; that the said Francis Colclough, at fourteen Years old, was inticed to go into the French Service, for which he was afterwards out-law'd, whereby his Estate for Life, contingent on Failure of the Petitioner's Issue Male, is become vested in his Majesty, &c. That the Petitioner has Issue now living three Sons, who, by Virtue of the said Settlements, will be successively intitled to Estates-Tail in all the Premises which are now charged with six thousand six hundred Pounds, Part of which carries Interest at 10 *l. per Cent.* and the rest at 8 *l. per Cent.* That the Petitioner has contracted several Debts, and being only Tenant for Life, cannot otherwise raise Money to pay the same, than by cutting down Timber ; the preserving of which will be of much greater Advantage to the Persons in Remainder, than the raising Money by Sale or Mortgage of Part of the Premises, for Payment of the Petitioner's said Debts, can be a Prejudice ; That the Petitioner is willing to be barr'd from committing Waste on any Part of the Premises, so as sufficient may be sold or mortgag'd for raising Money to pay the Petitioner's Debts, and the Monies charg'd on the Premises ; and therefore praying, that Leave may be given to bring in a Bill for enabling the Petitioner and his Trustees by Sale or Mortgage of a sufficient Part of the Premises, to raise Money to pay the Sums charg'd thereon, and the Petitioner's Debts ; and that the Trustees may stand seised of such Part as shall remain unsold, and the Equity of Redemption of such as shall be mortgaged, to the Use of such Persons, and of such Estates and Trusts as they would be entitled unto by Vertue of the said Settlements or either of them.' Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer having acquainted the House, That his Majesty having been acquainted with the Contents of the said Petition, had been pleased to command him to acquaint this House, That as far as there is any Interest in the Crown, his Majesty consents, that the

Prayer of the said Petition may be granted: It was thereupon order'd, that a Bill be brought in accordingly.

Then the House proceeded to take into Consideration the Report from the Committee to whom the Petition of *Daniel Campbell, Esq;* had been referr'd, and thereupon it was resolv'd, *Nemine contradicente*, That it appears to this House, 1st. That there was a violent and outrageous Riot and Tumult in the Town of *Glasgow*, on the twenty-fourth Day of *June* last, being the Day on which the Act, pass'd in the last Session of Parliament for laying a Duty on Malt, did take Place. Secondly, That the said Riot was in Opposition to, and to prevent the Execution of the said Act, in that Part of *Great Britain* call'd *Scotland*. Thirdly, That during the said Riot, the House of *Daniel Campbell, Esq;* (a Member of this House) was broken into and ransack'd, and all the Money, Plate, Jewels, Furniture, and other Things of Value in the said House, were pillag'd, and likewise the Gardens, Summer-House, Trees, and Structures thereunto belonging, were destroy'd, which several Damages were done on Account of the Concern the said *Mr. Campbell* had, or was supposed to have had, in promoting the said Act for laying a Duty on Malt. Fourthly, That Satisfaction ought to be made to the said *Mr. Campbell* for his said Damages, Losses, and Sufferings. And thereupon it was order'd, That the said Report and Petition of the said *Mr. Campbell*, which was referr'd to the said Committee, be referr'd to the Committee of the whole House, on the Supply. After this, several Clauses were order'd to be inserted in the Malt-Bill, viz.

1. One for applying towards the Encouragement of the Trade and Manufactures of *Scotland*, such Sums of Money as shall be rais'd by the Duty on Malt in that Part of *Great Britain*, after twenty thousand Pounds shall be rais'd and paid into the Exchequer. Secondly, Another for explaining a Doubt that has arisen on the seventh Article of the Treaty of Union, concerning the Price of Ale, commonly call'd Two-penny Ale. Thirdly, a Clause of Credit. Fourthly, a Clause to direct that the Deficiency which shall be on the 25th Day of *April*, 1726, of the Income of the Duties on Malt, granted for the Year 1724, to satisfy the Certificates chargeable thereupon, be made good out of the Supplies granted for the Year 1726. Fifthly, a Clause to relieve such Persons whose Exchequer-Bills, Lottery Tickets, Certificates, or Orders have by Casualty or Mischance, been

burnt.

burnt, lost, or otherwise destroy'd. Sixthly and lastly, a Clause to relieve such Persons who through Neglect or Inadvertency, have omitted to pay the several Rates and Duties upon Money given, paid, or contracted for, with Apprentices.

The next Day (*March 19*) the Commons order'd the Auditor of the Imprest to lay before the House, the State of the final Account of *Richard Hampden*, Esq; late Treasurer of the Navy; which Mr. Auditor *Harley* laid before the House accordingly on Monday the 21st of *March*. The same Day Mr. *Cary* presented to House a Bill for building a Bridge cross the River of *Thames*, from the Town of *Fulham* in *Middlesex*, to the Town of *Putney* in *Surry*, which was receiv'd. After this, Sir *Richard Hopkins* reported the Resolutions of the Committee to whom the Petition of *Tylers* and *Bricklayers* of *London* had been refer'd, viz. 1. That the best Assize of Bricks for Sale, is nine Inches long, two Inches and a half thick, and four Inches and a Quarter wide when burnt. 2. That the Earth to make Bricks ought to be dug between the First of *November* and *February*, and ought to be turn'd once at least, and not to be made into Bricks untill the Beginning of *March*. 3. That no more than twenty-five Loads of *Spanish* sifted (not exceeding forty Bushels in each Load) through a Sieve, half an Inch, be allow'd to the Quantity of Brick Earth, for making one hundred thousand of Bricks. 4. That all Pan-Tiles for Sale ought to be made to contain thirteen Inches and a half in Length, nine Inches and a half in Breadth, and half an Inch in Thickness when burnt. 5. That the Corporation of *Tylers* and *Bricklayers* of the City of *London*, are the proper Persons to inspect the making of Bricks and Tiles, and the Materials whereof they are made, within Fifteen Miles of *London*.

The first and second of the said Resolutions being severally read a second Time, were agreed unto by the House. The third of the said Resolutions being read a second Time, the House disagreed with the Committee in the said Resolution. The fourth and fifth of the said Resolutions being severally read a second Time, were agreed to by the House; and a Bill was order'd to be brought in, pursuant to such of the said Resolutions as were agreed unto by the House. A Motion being made and the Question put, That the Petition of the

the Shire of *Edinburgh* about the Duties on Malt, be-
ferr'd to the grand Committee, who were that Day to
consider of the Malt-Bill, it was carry'd in the Neg-
ative; and then in the said grand Committee, some Pro-
gress was made in that Bill.

The next Day (*March 21*) the Commons order'd two
Accounts, one of the Net, the other of the Gross Pro-
duce of the several Branches of the Revenues of the
Civil List Revenues, to be laid before them; and on
Wednesday the 23d, the Commons went into a Commit-
tee of the whole House, to consider further of the Pe-
titions of *Richard Hampden, Esq;* his Lady *Isabella
Hampden*, and his Brother *John Hampden, Esq;* which
occasion'd a very high Debate. After the reading of se-
veral Papers, Sir *William Yonge* took Notice, That
Mr. *Hampden's* Deficiency had, in some Measure, been
occasion'd by a general Calamity; that he had already
done all that lay in his Power to make it up; that
however, since neither his Lady, nor his Brother, had
any ways been accessary to his Misfortunes, it were
unreasonable and unjust to involve them in his Of-
fence and its Punishment; that his real and Patrimo-
nial Estate amounted to about two thousand two hun-
dred Pounds *per Annum*, one full half of which was
settled for a Joynture to his Wife, who brought him
near 11000*l.* in Marriage, besides an Annuity of 200*l.*
per Annum, during her Life, for her separate Use. All
which Settlements ought to be secur'd to her. That
either Mr. *Richard Hampden*, or his Brother may have
Issue Male; and in Consideration of the signal Servi-
ces, at divers Times, perform'd by their illustrious
Ancestors, some Provision should be made for their
Posterity, out of the Family Estate: And therefore he
mov'd, That a Bill be brought in for vesting the real and
Personal Estates of *Richard Hampden, Esq;* in Trustees
for making some Provision for his Wife and Family, and for
the better securing the Debt due from him to the Crown.
This Motion was seconded by Sir *John Hobart*, and
back'd by *William-Peer Williams, Esq;* but Mr. *Clayton*
and some other Gentlemen, represented, That if this
Affair went through the usual tedious Course of Extents
in the Exchequer, great Part of Mr. *Hampden's* Estate
would be consum'd in Law Expences, so that the Crown
should never get 200*l.* a Year out of it: And therefore
they propos'd that the said Estate should be divided in-
to two equal Parts, one of which should be allotted as a

Provision

Provision for his Wife and Family ; and the other Half immediately sold off, towards satisfying the Debt due from him to the Crown. Many Members shew'd their Approbation of this Proposal : But the Majority were for Sir William Yonge's Motion ; and the Speaker having refus'd the Chair, a Bill was order'd to be brought in accordingly.

The next Day (March 24.) Mr. Treasurer acquainted the Commons, That he had a Message from his Majesty to the House, sign'd by his Majesty, and he deliver'd the same to Mr. Speaker, who read it as follows:

GEORGE R.

HIS Majesty having nothing more at Heart, than an earnest Desire to secure to his own Subjects the full and free Enjoyment of their Trade and Navigation, and in the best Manner, to prevent and frustrate such Designs as have been form'd against the particular Interest of this Nation, and the general Peace of Europe, has found it necessary, not only to augment his Maritime Force, but to concert such other Measures, as may most effectually conduce to these desirable Ends ; and as these Services will require some extraordinary Expence, his Majesty hopes he shall be enabled, by the Assistance of Parliament, to encrease the Number of Seamen already voted, and granted for the Service of this Year, and to enter into, and make good such Engagements as the Circumstances and Exigency of Affairs may require.

After the reading of this Message, it was resolv'd to take the same into Consideration the next Morning : But Mr. Shippen took Notice, that this Message had all the Air of another sent to them about the Beginning of April, 1717, importing in Substance, That his Majesty being desirous, not only to secure his Kingdom against the present Danger from Sweden, but likewise to prevent the like Apprehensions for the future, had thought it necessary early to concert Measures with other Princes and States ; and as this might require some Expence, his Majesty hop'd, that the Commons, by their Assistance at this Juncture, would enable him to make good such Engagements as might ease his People of all future Charge and Apprehensions upon that Account. That he remember'd, so unexpected and so unprecedented a Message was receiv'd with great Surprise, and occasion'd very high and long Debates in that House ; that he himself represented and urg'd the Unparliamentari-

ness

* nest of asking and granting Supplies, without an Esti-
 * mate of the Expence; and had the Honour to be thus
 * supported by a great many worthy Gentlemen, and
 * by some in particular; who seem'd now to be of ano-
 * ther Opinion. That after much Opposition, it was
 * at last carry'd, by a Majority of four Voices only, to
 * grant his Majesty a Supply, which was afterwards fix'd
 * at 250000 l. But that they could never know how that
 * Money had been laid out; and therefore he mov'd
 * That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty,
 * That he would be graciously pleas'd to direct the pro-
 * per Officers to lay before the House an Account of the
 * Disposition of the 250000 l. granted to his Majesty
 * April 13, 1717, to enable his Majesty to concert such
 * Measures with Foreign Princes and States, as might pre-
 * vent any Charge or Apprehensions from the Designs of Swed-
 * den. This Motion was seconded by Mr. Snell, but
 the previous Question being put, that the Question be
 now put upon the said Motion, it was carry'd in the
 Negative, without a Division.

On the 25th of March, the Commons proceeded to
 take into Consideration his Majesty's most gracious Mes-
 sage of the Day before, which being read by Mr. Spea-
 ker, Sir William Yonge open'd the Matter, and having
 shew'd the Necessity of an extraordinary Supply, mov'd
 That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty,
 that he will be pleas'd to make such an Addition to
 the Number of Seamen already voted, and to concert
 such other Measures as his Majesty shall in his great
 Wisdom think will best conduce to the Security of the
 Trade and Navigation of this Kingdom, and to the
 Preservation of the Peace of Europe; and to assure his
 Majesty, that this House will effectually provide for and
 make good all such Expences and Engagements as shall
 be made for obtaining these great and desirable Ends.
 This Motion was seconded by Mr. Pelham, Secretary of
 War; but was warmly oppos'd by many of the best
 Speakers in the House, and Sir William Yonge's Motion
 being on the other Hand supported by the most eminent
 Sticklers for the Court, the Conflict lasted for about Six
 Hours. The House having sat very close, without ad-
 mitting any Strangers, we cannot yet present our Rea-
 ders with all the Particulars of that remarkable Debate,
 but shall however, set down the Names of most of the
 Interlocutors on both Sides, viz.

For the Address.

Sir William Yonge,
Mr. Pelham,
Sir Robert Walpole,
Mr. Thompson,
Mr. Onslow,
Lord Finch,
Sir William Strickland,
Mr. Doddington,
Mr. Thomas Lewis,
Mr. Speaker.

Against the Address.

Sir Wilfred Lawson,
Mr. Shippen,
Mr. Snell.
Mr. William Pulteney,
Sir William Wyndham,
Sir Joseph Jekyll,
Mr. Hungerford,
Mr. Daniel Pulteney,
Mr. Freeman,
Mr. Sandys,
Mr. Lutwyche,
Sir John Rushout.

It is to be observ'd, that some of these Gentlemen, on both Sides, spoke several Times: At last the Question being put upon Sir William Yonge's Motion, it was carry'd in the Affirmative, by a Majority of 270 Votes against 89, and resolv'd, That the said Resolution, by way of Address, be presented to his Majesty by the whole House; which being done accordingly, the next Day, his Majesty was pleas'd to return the following most gracious Answer:

Gentlemen,

I Return you my Thanks for this loyal and affectionate Address; and you may be assur'd, I shall make no other Use of the Confidence you repose in me, but for preserving the general Tranquillity, and in Support of the Trade, Honour, and Interest of my People.

On Monday the 28th of March, the Commons order'd their Speaker to issue his Warrant for a new Writ, for the electing a Burgess for the Borough of *Dunwich* in the County of *Suffolk*, in the Room of Sir John Ward, Knt. deceas'd. Then the Speaker reported his Majesty's most gracious Answer to the Address of the House about the Supply; which done, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer acquainted the House with the Discovery of a notorious Fraud committed in the Shipping of Malt for Exportation, and under that Pretence, demanding and receiving Drawbacks of the Duties on Malt, for much greater Quantities than are really exported; by which Means Malt is sold cheaper in *Holland*, than in *Great Britain*,

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Britain, and the Dutch Distillers are enabled to import here Spirits and Strong Liquors, and to undersell English Distillers; upon which the Committee of the whole House, to whom the Malt-Bill was refer'd, were instructed to receive a Clause to prevent Frauds and Abuses in the Shipping of Malt for Exportation to Foreign Parts.

The next Day, several Accounts of the Duties on Coals, &c. were laid before the Commons, and other Papers relating to the College of *Bermuda*, and to some Lands in the Island of *St. Christopher*, &c. were called for; after which, Mr. Speaker was order'd to issue his Warrants for two new Writs, one for the electing a Burgess for the Borough of *Christ-Church* in the County of *Southampton*, in the Room of *Sir Peter Mew*, Knt. deceased; the other for electing a Knight of the Shire for the Shire of *Perth*, in the Room of *David Graham*, Esq. deceased. Then the Order of the Day for reading the Bill to prevent frivolous and vexatious Arrests the third Time, being read, the Counsel against the said Bill was heard; after which Mr. Speaker open'd the Bill to the House, and some Amendments being made thereto, it was resolv'd, That the Bill do pass.

On Thursday the 31st Day of *March*, upon the Report made by *Sir William Yonge*, from the Committee to whom the Petitions of the Merchants, Traders, and other Persons concern'd in the Woollen Manufactures in the Town of *Tiverton*, and the Cities of *Exeter* and *Bristol*, as also the Petition of the oppress'd Weavers of the Town of *Taunton*, had been refer'd; a Bill was order'd to be brought in to prevent unlawful Combinations of Workmen employ'd in the Woollen Manufactures, and for the better Payment of their Wages. And then the Call of the House was further adjourn'd to Tuesday the 1st Day of *April* next.

On Friday the 1st of *April*, *Sir Richard Hopkins* presented to the House a Bill to prevent Abuses in the making of Bricks and Tiles, and to ascertain the Dimensions thereof, which was read the first, and order'd to be read a second Time; and then, in a Committee of the whole House, the Bill for the better securing the Monies and Effects of the Suitors of the Court of Chancery, was gone through, and several Amendments were made to it.

The next Day the Commons were wholly taken up with Bills for repairing and amending Roads and Highways; which indeed, employ'd the best Part of their Time

Time all this Month; however, on Monday the 4th, their grand Committee went through the Malt-Bill, and made several Amendments thereto.

The next Day (*April 5*) the Commons order'd a Bill to be brought in to enforce the Laws for Transportation of Felons, and for preventing their Return to Great Britain; after which, the Ingross'd Bill for repairing the Walls, Gates, and other publick Works, in and near the City of Norwich, was read the third Time, pass'd, and sent up to the Lords. Then the Bill for building a Bridge cross the River of Thames from the Town of Fulham in Middlesex, to the Town of Putney in Surrey, being read the second Time, the Petitions both of the City of London, and of the Borough of Southwark, against the said Bill, were also read, and Counsel for the Petitioners heard; after which, the further Consideration of the said Bill was put off till the 25th Instant.

On Wednesday the 6th, the Commons went into a grand Committee to consider further of Ways and Means for raising the Supply; and came to the following Resolutions, viz. First, That a Sum not less than one Pound, nor more than six Pounds yearly, be paid to his Majesty, by every Victualler and Retailer of Beer and Ale, in the Cities of London and Westminster, and within the Weekly Bills of Mortality, in Consideration, that no Beer or Ale to be sold out of their Houses, shall be sent out in any Pot, Bottle, or other Vessel belonging to such Victualler or Retailer, less than a Gallon.

II. That one hundred additional Hackney Chairs be added to the present Number already licens'd, and be subject and liable to the Payment of the same yearly Rent, on licensing thereof.

III. That the Sum of 7046 *l.* 13 *s.* 8 *d.* remaining in the Receipt of his Majesty's Exchequer, on Arrears of former Land-Taxes, be apply'd towards raising the Supply granted for the Year 1726.

Which Resolutions being the next Day severally read twice, were agreed to by the House; and a Bill was order'd to be brought in, pursuant to the said Resolutions. The same Day, the Bill to prevent Abuses in making Bricks and Tiles, &c. was read a second Time, and committed; and, upon reading the Petition of several Master-Brick-makers, and Master-Bricklayers, the said Petition was refer'd to the Committee to whom the said Bill was committed, before whom the Petitioners might be heard by their Counsel. Then a Bill was order'd to be brought

in for the better preventing Frauds and Abuses in the man-
facturing of Gold and Silver Wares. After which, Mr.
Waller Bacon reported the Resolutions of the Committee
appointed to inspect what Laws are expired, or near
expiring, viz.

1. That an Act made in the eighth Year of her late
Majesty's Reign, Entituled, *An Act to regulate the Affairs
of Bread*, which Act was to continue for three Years,
and from thence to the End of the then next Session of
Parliament, and was further continu'd for three Years
by an Act made in the first Year of his Majesty's Reign,
and by an Act of the fifth Year of his Majesty's Reign,
was further continu'd for five Years, and from thence
to the End of the then next Session of Parliament, and
will expire at the End of this present Session of Parlia-
ment, is fit to be continu'd.

2. That an Act made in the ninth Year of his Present
Majesty's Reign, entituled, *An Act for the more effectual
punishing wicked and evil-disposed Persons going armed in
Disguise, and doing Injuries and Violences to the Persons
and Properties of his Majesty's Subjects, and for the more
speedy bringing the Offenders to Justice*; which Act was to
commence from the first Day of June, 1723, and to con-
tinue for three Years, and from thence to the End of the
then next Session of Parliament, and will expire at the
End of this present Session of Parliament, is fit to be
continued.

3. That an Act made in the Tenth Year of the Reign
of his present Majesty, entituled, *An Act for the better
viewing, searching and examining all Drugs, Medicines,
Waters, Oils, and Compositions, used, or to be used for Medi-
cines, in all Places where the same shall be exposed to Sale,
or kept for that Purpose, within the City of London, and
Suburbs thereof, or within seven Miles Circuit of the said
City*; which Act was to continue for three Years, and
from thence, to the End of the then next Session of Par-
liament, and will expire at the End of this present Ses-
sion of Parliament, is fit to be continu'd.

The first and second of the said Resolutions being se-
verally read a second Time, were, upon the Question, se-
verally put thereupon, agreed unto by the House. The
last of the said Resolutions being read a second Time,
it was order'd, That the said Resolution be recommitted
to the

II. That the said Resolution be recommitted to the
same Committee.

III. That

III. That it be an Instruction to the said Committee, That they do inspect what other Laws are expired, or near expiring, and report their Opinion to the House, which of them are fit to be reviv'd or continu'd.

IV. That a Bill, or Bills be brought in pursuant to such of the said Resolutions as were agreed unto by the House. After this, by Reason of the *Easter Holy-Days*, the Commons adjourn'd 'till Wednesday the 13th of this Month.

Being then met again, the Commons resolv'd to address his Majesty, First, for an Account of the Expence his Majesty has been at in buying the Earl of *Clarendon's* House, in Order to remove a Gate-Way which obstructed the Passage leading to the Parliament-House. Secondly, for an Estimate of the Charge for building and repairing the Barracks and Fortifications in *Scotland*.

After this Mr. *Farrer* reported the Amendments made in a grand Committee to the Malt-Bill, which (with an Amendment to one of them) being agreed to, the said Bill was order'd to be ingross'd.

The next Day (*April 14*) Mr. *Waller Bacon* presented to the House a Bill to continue several Acts therein mention'd, for regulating the Affairs of Bread, &c. which was read the first, and order'd to be read a second Time. After this, Mr. *Chocke* from the Exchequer, presented to the House an Account of the net Produce, into the Receipts of the Exchequer, of the several Branches of the Civil List Revenues, from the First of *August*, 1714, to *Michaelmas*, 1725, distinguishing what has been paid in, on Account of each Year. A Bill was order'd to be brought in for the Sale of such of the forfeited Estates in that Part of Great Britain call'd *Scotland*, as remain unsold, and are vested in the Crown, and for determining such Claims on the said Estates, as having been duly enter'd, remain undetermin'd; Mr. *Farrer* presented to the House a Bill for granting an Aid to his Majesty, by laying a Tax upon all *Victualers* and *Retailers* of Beer and Ale, &c. which was read the first, and order'd to be read a second Time; and the Counsel for and against the Bill for building a Bridge cross the River *Thames*, having been heard, Mr. *Speaker* open'd the said Bill, which was thereupon committed.

On Friday the 15th, a Petition of several Watermen against the said Bill was presented to the House, read, and referr'd to the Committee. But another Petition of *Thomas Osborne*, Tenant by Lease for Years of the Fer-

ry over the River *Thames*, from *Chelsea* to *Battersea*, praying to be heard by his Counsel against the said Bill, was rejected. Then the Bill for *laying a Duty upon all Victuallers, &c.* was read the second Time, and committed to a Committee of the whole House; and Mr. Recorder of London (*Sir William Thompson*) having presented to the House a Bill to enforce the Laws for Transportation of Felons, &c. the same was receiv'd, read the first, and order'd to be read a second Time. After this, in a grand Committee, the Commons consider'd further of the Supply, and came to the following Resolutions, viz.

1. That a Sum not exceeding sixty thousand two hundred thirty-five Pounds eight Shillings and eight Pence be granted to his Majesty, for making good the Deficiency of the general Fund of seven hundred twenty-four thousand eight hundred forty-nine Pounds, six Shillings and ten Pence, one fifth Part of a Penny, per Annum, for the Year ended at *Michaelmas*, 1725.

2. That a Sum not exceeding six thousand and eighty Pounds Sterling be granted to his Majesty for enabling his Majesty to make Satisfaction to *Daniel Campbell*, Esq; (a Member of this House) for the Damages by him sustain'd in the late Riot at *Glasgow*, on Account of the Concern the said Mr. Campbell had, or was supposed to have had, in promoting the Act for laying a Duty upon Malt, for the Service of the Year 1725.

These Resolutions being the next Day reported, were agreed to by the House; and the same Day, the Bill to continue certain Acts therein mention'd, &c. was read the second Time, and committed.

On Monday the 18th, the Commons heard Counsel against and for the Bill for the more effectual draining and preservation of the North Division of the Great Level of the Fens, call'd *Bedford-Level*; and Mr. Speaker having open'd the said Bill, it was committed to a Committee of the whole House, to whom several Petitions relating thereto, were referr'd.

The same Day, a private Committee took into Consideration the Bill to prevent Abuses in making of Bricks and Tiles, and to ascertain the Dimensions thereof, against several Clauses of which the following Reasons were presented, viz.

1. As to *Spanish* or *Ashes*, not being to be mix'd with the Brick-Earth; some Spanish is absolutely necessary for some Sorts of Brick-Earth, which will not make Bricks without,

without, but will make very good Grey-Stocks and Place-Bricks with ; and *Spanish* is proper for all Brick-Earth, as it helps Bricks in drying and burning, and prevents their cracking, so that they dry and are burnt sooner, and consequently sounder, with *Spanish* than without ; for if a large Shower of Rain happens whilst they are burning, several of the upper Rows of the Clamp are thereby render'd rotten.

2. *As to Breese or Cynders not being to be used in the burning of Bricks ;* Breese is only strew'd between Bricks burnt in Clamps, and not used, or worth using, in the Fire-Holes ; and as it takes Fire sooner than fresh Coals, forwards the burning, and so frequently helps to prevent the Damage of Rain, as well as *Spanish*. And Breese does not occasion so much, nor such offensive Smoke as the Coals do.

3. *As to the Size of Bricks being to be ascertain'd ;* the Brickmakers are willing, and endeavour to make their Bricks all of one Size, as near as may be ; and the Difference between the biggest and the least Brick of the same Sort is very trivial, and proceeds from some inevitable Cause ; for some Earth, and even different Parts of the same Rood of Earth, shrink more in drying and burning, than others ; so that no Brickmaker can warrant his Bricks all of one Size, tho' made with one Mould, and of one Field of Earth : And Bricks are frequently by sudden Rains or Overburning, render'd less than they were design'd to be.

4. *As to the Masters and Wardens of the Bricklayers Company, being to appoint Searchers to see if the Earth be good and well temper'd, and the Bricks well burnt, and of the right Dimensions ;* many of the Bricklayers Company are of other Trades, and others are Copartners together in Brick-making ; and therefore may favour themselves ; and most of the Bricklayers who are of the Company, use but small Quantities of Bricks : And if any Power should be given the Company, it is not to be doubted, but they will abuse it ; because under Pretence of an old Act, empowering the Justices to appoint Tile-Searchers, the Company have, without any Consent of the Justices, appointed Tile-Searchers themselves, who have constantly taken Money of Tile-Makers, little regarding the Quality of their Tiles ; and Bricklayers are not Judges of Brick-Earth. And if it is in the Breast of any Searchers to approve or disapprove of Brick-Earth, the Brickmaker may buy Earth at a large Price, and not be

be permitted to use it: And tho' the Searchers one Year may approve of it, the Searchers the next Year may disapprove it.

The next Day (*April 19*) a Petition against the Bill for building a Bridge cross the River of Thames, &c. was presented to the House, read, and rejected; as was also a Petition of several Victuallers within the Cities of London and Westminster against the Bill for laying a Duty upon all Victuallers, tho' back'd by the following Reasons, viz.

The CASE of the greater Number of the Victuallers inhabiting within London, Westminster, and the Bills of Mortality, humbly offer'd to the Consideration of the Honourable the House of Commons, in Relation to a Bill depending in that Honourable House, for granting Aid to his Majesty, by laying a Duty upon all Victuallers and Retailers of Beer and Ale, &c.

IT is humbly apprehended, That the Victuallers who have desir'd this Bill, have done it with a View to draw all the Trade into their own Hands; well knowing, that the poorer Sort, who are much the greater Number, exercise it only for a bare Subsistence, and therefore comply with their Customers, by selling Drink out of their Houses in small Quantities, or by their Trade.

That the greatest Number of the Victuallers having set up their Trade without a Stock of their own, and upon the Credit of others, have much ado to gain an honest Livelihood for themselves and Families, and are absolutely unable to pay the Tax intended to be laid upon them by this Bill.

If the Victuallers are restrain'd from carrying their Drink to their Customers in small Quantities, there must of Course be less Drink sold by the Victuallers, such Customers not having Time, or being in Circumstances to come to the Victuallers Houses to drink, or to fetch Drink from thence in their own Pots.

For Instance, there are great Numbers of the Kings Subjects, such as Journeymen Dyers, Carpenters, Joiners, Bricklayers, Painters, Plaisterers, Shoemakers, Taylors, Labourers, &c. who can neither come to publick Houses, during the Time of their Work, nor keep Pots of their own at Gentlemens or Masters Houses where they are at Work.

This Bill will occasion more private Families to brew their own Drink; of Consequence the Revenue of the Excise must be lessen'd, to the Damage of the Crown; and there must be a much less Consumption of Malt to the Prejudice of the landed Interest.

If the Victuallers cannot carry out their Drink in less Quantities than a Gallon, as many of them must by that Means lose their Trade, and be undone, they and their Families will come upon the Parish for a Maintenance, and become burthensome to the Publick instead of a Support.

But if it should happen, That Customers would send their own Servants with Pots to the Victuallers Houses for Drink, that might prove as great an Inconvenience to the Customers, in the Loss of their Servants Time, and by drawing them into Idleness and ill Habits, as it is pretended to be the Victuallers, and will only turn the Evil from one Set of Men, upon all Mankind in general.

And if any Number of the Victuallers should be undone by this Bill, their present Number being thereby reduc'd, the Bill will not raise the Money expected.

The Consumption of Beer and Ale being greatly lessen'd within a few Years past, by the excessive drinking of Geneva, and other Strong Waters, by the poorer sort of People, it is humbly hoped this Honourable House will not lay a greater Restraint upon the Consumption of Beer and Ale.

It is further humbly submitted to the Consideration of the Honourable House, whether it will not be hard and unequal, to lay a Tax upon any particular Number of his Majesty's Subjects, for the Ease or Benefit of the whole Nation.

Then in a grand Committee, the Commons went thro' the said Bill, and made several Amendments thereto; after which, the Call of the House was further adjourn'd to that Day fortnight.

On Wednesday the 20th, Mr. John Chetwynd (from the Commissioners for Trade and Plantations) laid before the Commons several Letters and Proposals, relating to the Lands in St. Christopher's, yielded by the French to Great Britain; after which, a Bill for vesting the Real and Personal Estates of Richard Hampden, Esq; Trustees, &c. was read the first, and order'd to be read

a second Time. Then the Bill to enforce the *Laws for Transportation of Felons, &c.* was read a second Time, and committed to a Committee of the whole House. The Amendments made to the Bill for laying a Duty upon all *Viſtuallers, &c.* being approv'd, the said Bill was order'd to be ingross'd; and Mr. Speaker was order'd to issue his Warrant for a new Writ, for electing a Burgess for the Borough of *Knaresborough* in *Yorkshire*; in the Room of the Honourable *Richard Arundel, Esq;* who had accepted the Office of Surveyor-General of his Majesty's Works.

The next Day, a Bill was order'd to be brought in for the better preventing collusive Seizures of *Foreign Goods*, and for Improvements of his Majesty's Revenues in *Gustoms, Excise, and Inland Duties*; and an ingross'd Bill for granting an Aid to his Majesty, by laying a Duty upon all *Viſtuallers, &c.* was read the third Time, pass'd, and sent up to the Lords. Then the Amendments made in the Committee of the whole House, to the Bill for the better securing the *Monies and Effects of the Suitors of the Court of Chancery*, were reported and agreed to by the House, and the said Bill order'd to be ingross'd.

On the 22d, the Amendments made to the Bill to prevent Abuses in the making of *Bricks and Tiles, &c.* were also agreed to, and the Bill order'd to be ingross'd; and then, in a grand Committee, the Commons consider'd of, and went through the Bill for making Provision for the *Rector of St. Mary le Strand in the County of Middlesex*.

The next Day, Mr. Speaker was order'd to issue his Warrant for a new Writ for electing a Citizen to sit in this present Parliament for the City of *Durham*; in the Room of *Charles Talbot, Esq;* who had accepted the Office of Solicitor-General to his Majesty; and the Amendments made in the Committee to the Bill to continue certain Acts therein mention'd, &c. being agreed to, the said Bill was order'd to be ingross'd. Then Mr. Alderman Child presented to the House a Bill for the better preventing of *Frauds and Abuses in the Manufacture of Gold and Silver Wares*, which was receiv'd, read the first, and order'd to be read a second Time; and a Bill was order'd to be brought in for the better regulating Tryals by *Nisi Prius, in the County of Middlesex*.

On Monday the 25th of April, Mr. *Rudge* laid before the Commons the Report of the Trustees for raising Money on the Estates of the late Directors of the *South Sea Company*; and Mr. *Lehenp* from the Treasury, present

presented to the House an Abstract of the Survey of the Lands in the Island of St. Christopher's, yielded by France to Great Britain. After this, three Petitions, two of Mr. Richard Hampden's Creditors, the other of Mr. Hampden himself, were read and referred to the Committee of the whole House, to whom the Bill for vesting the Real and Personal Estates of Richard Hampden, Esq; was committed, and then in a Committee of the whole House, the Commons considered further of Ways and Means for raising the Supply, and came to several Resolutions.

The next Day, a Bill for the better regulating Tryals by Nisi Prius, in the County of Middlesex; as also a Bill for Sale of such of the forfeited Estates in Scotland, as remain unsold, &c. and a Bill for the better preventing collusive Seizures of foreign Goods, &c. were read the first, and ordered to be read a second Time.

This Day, the King came to the House of Peers with the usual State and Solemnity, and the Commons being sent for up, and attending, his Majesty gave the Royal Assent to the following Bills, viz.

An Act for continuing the Duties upon Malt, Mum, Cyder, and Perry, in that Part of Great Britain called England, and for granting to his Majesty certain Duties upon Malt, Mum, Cyder and Perry, in that Part of Great Britain call'd Scotland, for the Service of the Year 1726; and for the more effectual preventing Frauds and Abuses in Shipping of Malt for Exportation to foreign Parts; and for ascertaining the Price of Ale to be sold in Scotland; and for making good the Deficiency of the Lottery Tickets of the Year 1724; and for making forth Duplicates of Exchequer Bills, Lottery Tickets, and Orders lost, burnt, or otherwise destroy'd.

An Act for granting an Aid to his Majesty, by laying a Duty upon all Victuallers and Retailers of Beer and Ale within the Cities of London and Westminster, and the Weekly Bills of Mortality, and for prohibiting their sending Beer or Ale out of their Houses to distant Places in any Pots or Vessels less than a Gallon; and also for adding one hundred additional Hackney Chairs to those already licensed; and for applying certain Arrears of former Land Taxes towards the Supply granted to his Majesty for the Service of the Year 1726, and for appropriating the Supplies granted in this Session of Parliament.

And to twenty other publick Acts, most of them for the repairing and amending several Roads and Highways therein mention'd; and to eighteen private Bills.

The King being withdrawn, and the Commons return'd to their House, Mr. *Gibbon*, from the Committee of Privileges and Elections, reported the following Resolutions, which were agreed to, viz.

1. That *George Dundas* was duly elected a Commissioner to serve in this present Parliament for the Shire of *Linlithgow* in Scotland.

2. That *John Murray*, Esq; was duly elected a Burgess for the District of Burghs of *Linlithgow*, *Selkirk*, *Lanerk* and *Peebles*.

3. And that *Bowater Vernon*, Esq; was not, and that *Charles Mason*, Esq; was duly elected a Burgess for the Borough of *Bishop's-Castle* in the County of *Salop*.

On the 27th, a Bill for the better preventing of Frauds and Abuses in the manufacturing of Gold and Silver Ware, was read a second Time, and committed; and an ingross'd Bill to prevent Abuses in the making of Bricks and Tiles, was read the third Time, pass'd, and sent up to the Lords. Then Mr. Speaker was order'd to issue his Warrant for a new Writ for the electing a Burgess for the Borough of *Sudbury* in the County of *Suffolk*, in the Room of *William Wyndham*, Esq; who had accepted the Office of Lieutenant-Governor of the Royal Hospital at *Chelsea*. After this, upon a Motion made by Sir *John Rushout*, and seconded by Sir *Thomas Coke*, and Mr. *Arthur Onslow*, a Bill was order'd to be brought in, for the more effectual preventing Bribery and Corruption in the Election of Members to serve in Parliament; and upon a Petition of Mr. *Richard Manley*, and several other Suitors of the Court of Chancery, it was resolv'd to address his Majesty, for the several Reports made relating to the Claims and Demands of the said Suitors, upon the deficient Masters of the said Court. And then Mr. *Farrer* reported the Resolutions of the Grand Committee on Ways and Means, which were agreed to as follow, viz.

1. That the Imposition of Two Pennies Scots upon each Pint of Ale and Beer brew'd and sold in the City of *Glasgow*, &c. be vested in his Majesty for raising the Sum of 6080*l.* granted to make Satisfaction to *Daniel Campbell*, Esq; for the Damages by him sustain'd in the late Riot at *Glasgow*.

2. That the Duty of Three Shillings per Pound, on Snuff granted to her late Majesty, be repealed.

3. That the Rate of all Snuff, imported in British Ships from the British Plantations, and the Spanish West-Indies,

Indies, be two Shillings and Sixpence for every Pound Weight Averdupoize, and in that Proportion for a greater or less Quantity.

4. That the Rate of all Snuff imported from *Italy, Spain, Portugal*, and all other Parts except *France*, be five Shillings for every Pound Weight Averdupoize, and in that Proportion for a greater or less Quantity.

5. That on the Exportation of any Snuff, all the Duties be drawn back, except the old Subsidy.

6. That any of his Majesty's Subjects may import Whale-Fins, Oyl, or Blubber of Whales taken and caught in *St. David's Streights*, or in any other Parts of the Seas thereto adjoining; as also the Skins, Oyl, Blubber, or other Produce whatsoever of Seals and other Creatures caught in the *Greenland Sea, St. David's Streights*, or any other Parts of the Seas adjoining, without paying any Custom, Subsidy, or other Duties for the same, during the Term of five Years, from the 24th Day of *December, 1726*. And a Bill was order'd to be brought in pursuant to the said Resolutions.

The next Day, an ingross'd Bill for making Provision for the *Restor of St. Mary le Strand*, was read the third Time, amended, pass'd, and sent up to the Lords; a Bill to prevent unlawful Combinations of Workmen employ'd in the *Woollen Manufactures, &c.* was read the first, and order'd to be read a second Time; and a Bill for Sale of the forfeited Estates in *Scotland*, was read a second Time, and committed to a Committee of the whole House; as was also a Bill, for the better preventing collusive Seizures of Foreign Goods, &c. Then in a grand Committee, some Progress was made in *Mr. Hampden's Bill*.

On the 29th, a Bill for the more effectual preventing Bribery and Corruption in the Election of Members to serve in *Parliament*, was read the first, and order'd to be read a second Time; and the Bill for the better regulating Tryals by Nisi Prius, in the County of *Middlesex*, was read the second Time, and committed. After this, *Mr. Treasurer (Sir Paul Methuen)* reported to the House, That their Address of the Wednesday before, having been presented to his Majesty, he was commanded to lay before the House the several Reports relating to the Claims and Demands of the Suitors of the Court of Chancery, upon the deficient Masters of the said Court; and that his Majesty had also commanded him to acquaint the House,

That

That his Majesty recommended to their Consideration and Compassion the unhappy Case of the said Sutors, that Provision might be made by the House for their Relief. And Mr. Treasurer laid Copies of the said Reports before the House accordingly: Then the engrossed Bill for better securing the Monies and Effects of the Sutors of the Court of Chancery, was read the 3d Time, pass'd, and sent up to the Lords.

On Saturday, the last Day of April, the Bill for the more effectual preventing Bribery and Corruption in Elections, &c. was read the second Time, and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

On the 20th of this Month there was a remarkable Debate in the House of Peers, upon this Occasion: His Majesty having, on the 24th of March last, sent a Message to the House of Commons, importing in Substance, His Majesty hoped he should be enabled by the Assistance of His Parliament to increase the Number of Stamen already voted; and the said Message not having, at the same Time, been sent, nor afterwards communicated to the House of Peers, the Earl of Strafford took Notice of it, and upon his Motion, Wednesday the 20th of April, was appointed for taking into Consideration that Part of the Printed Votes of the House of Commons of the 24th of March 1725, purporting to be a Message to that House from his Majesty, under his Royal Sign Manual.

The Earl of Strafford open'd the Debate in a long Speech, wherein his Lordship endeavour'd to shew, That the said Message was unprecedented, and struck at the ancient Privileges of the House of Peers, who are the Grand standing Council of the Sovereign; the Hereditary and Perpetual Guardians of the Liberties and Properties of the People, and, next the King, the principal Part of the Legislature, and who therefore have a Right to be consulted in all Matters of publick Concern. Concluding, That an Address be presented to his Majesty, to know who advis'd his Majesty not to send the same Message to the House of Peers, as was sent to the House of Commons? Hereupon my Lord Trevor, Lord Privy-Seal, rightly foreseeing the Tendency of such a Motion, mov'd, That the farther Consideration of that Matter might be adjourn'd for a Month. He was seconded by his Grace the Duke of Devonshire: But they were answer'd by the Lord Lechmere, who, in a long, learned, and vehement Speech, represented in Substance, That the Subject Matter of

this

this Debate was of so great Consequence to his Majesty's Service, to the Honour of that Noble and Illustrious Assembly, to the ancient Constitution of Parliament, and to the Prosperity and Welfare of the Kingdom; that it ought not to be postponed at all, much less for such a Length of Time, as amounted to a laying it entirely aside. That it must be for the Service and Support of the Crown, upon all Occasions, to have the Advice of both Houses of Parliament; and as the Message in Question was only sent to the House of Commons, and there had not yet been any Communication with their Lordships upon it, tho' it contain'd Matters of the highest Importance, it tended to undermine the very Foundation of the House of Peers, and of the ancient Constitution of the Kingdom. That the Rights of the People of England were, in some Measure, invaded, whenever they were deprived of the Assistance of that House of Parliament, without whom no Aid can be given to the Crown, nor any Taxes laid on the Subjects: And therefore, if this Debate should be adjourn'd to so long a Day, it might be inferr'd from such a dilatory Proceeding, that their Lordships were not as Jealous of their own Privileges, and of the Rights and Properties of the People, at this Time, and as much determin'd to support and defend them both, as any of their Ancestors and Predecessors had formerly been. That it was the undoubted, inherent, and fundamental Right of the House of Peers, to alter and amend all Money Bills which came from the Commons; and tho' in some late Instances the Commons had disputed that Right, yet the Lords had never fail'd to maintain and assert it. That, according to ancient Usage, all Demands of Supply should come from the Throne in the House of Peers, and therefore all other Methods are Unparliamentary, New, and Dangerous to the Constitution: All which Assertions his Lordship corroborated by several Precedents upon Record, which he caused to be read. My Lord Lechmere was answer'd by the Lord Onslow and the Lord Viscount Townshend; but they were reply'd to by the Lord Bathurst, who, among other Things, took Notice, That the Appellation of Parliament being given to the Commons and separately from the Lords, was entirely new and unprecedented; That this was so far from being the Language of former Times, that tho' of late the Commons took upon them

' to begin all Money Bills, yet there was a Time when
 ' they were so inconsiderable, as to apply to the Lords,
 ' to desire them to provide Money for the Publick Ser-
 ' vice; That if, at this Time, the Lords suffer'd them-
 ' selves to be over-look'd in this Manner, they might
 ' come, at last, to be voted Useless, as they had formerly
 ' been: And therefore, lest any Mistake of this Kind
 ' should be attended with such ill Consequence, as to
 ' encourage evil Ministers hereafter to a total Neglect
 ' of the House of Peers, his Lordship was of Opinion,
 ' That proper Notice should be taken of it immediate-
 ' ly, instead of deferring the further Consideration of
 ' it for a Month.' Hereupon the Earl of *Scarborough*
 said, ' That he did not deny, that the Peers have a
 ' Right to be advis'd with in all Matters of Importance,
 ' and to give their Consent to Money Bills: But
 ' he added, That in the Case before them, it seem'd
 ' needless to send the Message in Question to their
 ' House, because their Lordships had implicitly given
 ' their Consent to the augmenting the Number of Sea-
 ' men, in their Address of Thanks to his Majesty,
 ' wherein the said Augmentation was hinted at. As to
 ' what had been suggest'd, That formerly the Com-
 ' mons apply'd to the Lords to provide Money for the
 ' Publick Service, the Reason of it was, because, at
 ' that Time, none had any Money to give but the
 ' Lords, most of the Lands being then in their Hands;
 ' whereas since the Reigns of *Henry VII.* and *Henry VIII.*
 ' the Case is very much alter'd; and there-
 ' fore they ought not to consider, how Things were for-
 ' merly, but how they are at present, and so act as they
 ' find them.' The Earl of *Scarborough* was reply'd to
 by the Lord *Lonsdale*, who was back'd by the Earl of
Chesterfield. The Duke of *Newcastle* having answer'd
 them, my Lord *Bathurst* reply'd to his Grace; upon
 which the Lord *Townshend* spoke again, and was sup-
 ported by the Lord Viscount *Falmouth*. To these two,
 the Lord *Lechmere* and Earl *Strafford* reply'd, but they
 were answer'd by the Lords *Trevor* and *Harcourt*. At
 last, the Question being stated upon the Lord *Trevor's*
 Motion, *viz.* Whether the further Consideration of the
 Order of the Day should be adjourn'd to that Day
 Month? It was carry'd in the Affirmative, by a Major-
 ity of 69 Voices against 31. The next Day, eighteen
 of the Peers who were for the Negative, entered their
Protests and Reasons against the said Resolution, *viz.* The
 Earls

Earls of Scarisdale, Strafford, Litchfield, Exeter, Aberdeen, Coventry, and Uxbridge; and the Lords Craven, Montjoy, Compton, Gower, Ashburnham, Lechmere, Warrington, Boyle, Bathurst, Bruce, and Foley.



FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

HAVING in the last Register presented our Readers with the Treaty of Defensive Alliance concluded at Hanover, it will be proper to insert the following Reflections on the said Treaty, as they were transmitted by the Imperial Court to Baron Kirchner, the Imperial Con-Commiffary at Ratisbon.

Some Reflections for a Representation against the Treaty of Hanover or Herenhausen, made the 3d of Sept. 1725.

1. THIS Treaty was made and concluded in the Empire by two Electors and Princes of the Empire with a Foreign Power, against his Imperial Majesty's and the Empire's Peace with Spain.
2. It is contrary in *Formalibus* & *Materialibus*, both in Matter and Form, to the solemn Oath of Investiture, and the Duty of a Member of the Empire.
3. It is likewise contrary to the Peace of *Westphalia*, Art. 8. Sect. 2. and to the Tenour of the 10th Article of the Capitulation made with the Emperor *Joseph*, and the 6th of that made with the present Emperor, at their Elections. And for the same Reason it is contrary to the Sect. *Gaudeant*, &c. And more particularly, for that
4. In the 2d Article of this Treaty, the Contractors have mutually engaged to give their general Guaranty to each other, for all Countries and Towns which they have and possess, as also for all their Rights, Privileges and Advantages. By which Means, Justice, and the Administration which is put into the Hands of his Imperial Majesty, according to the Capitulation at his Election, and the Laws of the Empire, have no farther Place or Consideration with these Contracting Parties. And therefore all and singular whose Countries and People have been forcibly and unjustly seized by the aforesaid two Kings of *England* and *Prussia*, as Electors and Princes of the Empire, or who still are at Law with them, for

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their

their rightful Demands, can never more obtain any Right; and therefore with Respect to these two Members of the Empire, all Right and Justice in the said Empire is wholly destroyed, and consequently they may act and do according to their own Will and Pleasure with every one, and even with his Imperial Majesty. With this View it is

5. Stipulated in the 3d Article of the Treaty, what Assistance in Men or Money one Ally is to send to the other, when any one of them is disturbed in the present Possession of all Countries and Rights, without specifying whether justly or unjustly possessed.

6. As this Article has broke thro' that Bond which, according to the Laws of the Empire, ought to last for ever between his Imperial Majesty as supreme Head of the Empire, and the Members thereof, as likewise between the said Members one with another; and, as was said before in the 3d Article, is made so contrary to those solemn Oaths of Fidelity, which the Kings of *England* and *Prussia*, as Electors and Princes of the Empire, swore openly and with a loud Voice before the Imperial Throne, and in the Presence of the All-knowing and Almighty God, to his Imperial Majesty, and to the Holy Roman Empire at their Investiture.

7. So it is farther specify'd in the 2d separate Article, That in Case the Empire should, out of Hatred to their Treaty, and the Assistances therein promised, declare War against the Crown of *France*, neither *Brandenbourg* nor *Brunswick* would then furnish for such War the Contingent they ought to send to the Empire and the Circle; but would, on the contrary, do every Thing in Conjunction with *France*, 'till Peace should be restored: Which dissolves the whole Bond of the Empire, and rejects all Dependence and Obedience with respect to his Imperial Majesty and the Empire.

8. This is not only an actual Separation from the whole Empire, and an Union with those, who in such Case are declared Enemies of the Empire; both which are manifest Contraventions to the Peace of the Country, and to the other fundamental Laws of the Empire, which have been sworn to, and which subject the Transgressors to the Penalties therein mentioned.

9. But also in the 3d separate Article likewise the following Words are contained, among others, That in Case on the Part of the Empire a Resolution should be taken in Manner as is mentioned in that Article to the

Prejudice

Prejudice of the Kings of Great Britain and Prussia, the Crown of France should openly take their Part, till the Trouble, Injury and Offence should wholly cease: By this Means the Recourse of the Joint States to his Imperial Majesty, and to the supreme Judicatories of the Empire, is entirely put an End to, with Respect to the Contracting Members of the Empire; and consequently all Right, Assistance and Protection, together with all Jurisdiction and Power of Judging; 2. Likewise the Peace of the Country is at an End; 3. And the bringing in of Foreign Troops, which is not allowed even to the Emperor himself, according to the Capitulation at the Election: On the contrary, 4. These said Contracting Parties may at any Time, according to their own Will and Pleasure, seize by Force the Rights they have or pretend to have, and secure them by Foreign Nations against the Majesty of the Emperor, against the supreme Judge and Lord, and against their Fellow States.

10. In this Manner every one may see, that a formal Offensive and Defensive Alliance has been concluded against his Imperial Majesty and the Roman Empire; which, as has been said before, is contrary to all the Oaths, and to the Duty of a Member of the Empire, and consequently cannot pass without great Disturbance in the Empire, and likewise without the Danger, Damage and Oppression of all the Rights and Justice belonging to the States thereof, with their Countries and People: And therefore, to omit many other Things for the Love of Brevity, nothing remains to be done, or is more adviseable than to oppose it honestly like Patriots with his Imperial Majesty, and not to accede to such a Treaty, and to the other dangerous and precipitate Views concealed therein, but rather to contribute in Time all that is possible towards maintaining the publick Tranquillity in the Empire, and in all Christendom.

The Article of the Treaty of Westphalia, confirmed by the Capitulation of the late and present Emperor, to which these Reflections appeal, are as follow:

SECT. 2. Of the 8th Article of the Treaty of Westphalia.

THAT the Electors, Princes and States of the Empire shall enjoy without Contradiction the Right of Suffrage in all Deliberations concerning the Affairs of the Empire, especially in what relates to the making

or interpreting of Laws, the resolving upon a War, the imposing of Tribute, the ordering of Levies or Quarters for Soldiers, the building, in the Name of the Publick, new Fortresses in the Territories of the States, or the reinforcing of antient Garrisons; and also on Occasion of making a Peace, or Alliances, and treating of other Affairs; and not any of these or the like Things shall be done or received henceforward without the Advice and Consent of a free Assembly of all the States of the Empire: That above all, each of the States of the Empire shall enjoy freely and for ever the Right of making among themselves, and with Foreigners, Alliances, for their respective Preservation and Security; provided however those kinds of Alliances be not against the Emperor and Empire, nor against the publick Peace, nor principally against this *Transaction*, and that they may be made without Prejudice in all Things to the Oath by which every one is bound to the Emperor and to the Empire.

The 10th Article of the Capitulation of the Emperor Joseph.

Neither will we for ourselves, as elected King of the Romans, make any Confederations or Unions with foreign Nations or others in the Empire, without having first obtained for that Purpose, the Consent of the Electors, Princes, and States; but if the publick Safety and Good should require more Dispatch, we shall then content ourselves herein, as in all other Affairs which concern the Security of the Empire, to have the Consent of the Seven Electors assembled in College at a convenient Time and Place, till a General Assembly of the Empire can be convened: And when for the future we shall make any Alliances on Account of our own Territories, it shall be without Prejudice to the Empire, and agreeably to the Contents of the Treaty of Peace. For what concerns all the States of the Empire in general, it shall be free to all and every one of them, for his Defence, Security, and particular Benefit, to make Alliances among themselves, or with Foreigners; provided those Alliances be not made to the Prejudice of the Emperor reigning, the Publick Tranquillity, the Peace of *Munster*, the Oath which they have taken to the Emperor and Empire; and that the Succours which shall be drawn from foreign Powers, be demanded in such Manner, that no Damage may ensue to the Empire.

The

*The 6th Article of the Capitulation of the present Emperor
Charles VI.*

WE will not make either Confederation or Union with Foreigners, whether within or out of the Empire, as elected Emperor of the *Romans*, without having first obtained for that purpose in the Diet, the Consent of the Electors, Princes, and States; but if the Publick Safety or Advantage should require greater Dispatch, in that Case, as in all others relating to the Security of the Empire, we will procure in proper Time and Place, the Consent of the Electors; and that in a Collegial Assembly, not by separate Declarations, till such Time as a common Assembly of the Empire can be had. Moreover, if henceforward we should make any Alliance in the Name of our Hereditary Provinces, it shall be without Prejudice to the Empire, according to the Instrument of Peace, and not otherwise. It shall likewise be lawful to all and every the States of the Empire, as often as the Necessity, or the Interest of their Affairs may require, to make Alliances between themselves, or with Foreigners; in such Manner however that they be not contrary to the Emperor of the *Romans*, the Empire, the Publick Peace, and to that of *Munster* and *Osnabrug*; and without Prejudice to the Oath by which the whole State is bound to the Emperor of the *Romans* and to the Holy Roman Empire; and that the Succours required by the Foreign Princes be not given or lent to them, but so far as they may without Prejudice to the Empire.

The Way of Reasoning in the foregoing Reflections, is the more surprizing, because no Objection of that Nature was offer'd at the Time of making the Triple Alliance between *Great Britain*, *France*, and the *States-General*; and that of Quadruple Alliance, between the Emperor, *Great Britain*, and *France*; in one of which the Emperor was not, and in the other was a Party.

The 5th Article of the Treaty of Defensive Alliance, between the King of Great Britain, the most Christian King, and the Lords the States-General, concluded at the Hague the 4th of January, 1717.

ARTICLE V.

AS the End and genuine Design of this Alliance between the said Kings and States-General, is, to preserve mutually the Peace and Tranquillity of their respective Kingdoms, States, and Provinces, which was established by the last Treaties of Peace between the most Serene Queen of Great Britain, the most Serene most Christian King, and the said High and Mighty Lords the States-General of the United Provinces, concluded and signed at *Utrecht* on the 11th Day of April in the Year of our Lord 1713, it is agreed and concluded, That all and singular the Articles of the said Treaties of Peace, so far as they relate to the Interests of the said three Powers respectively, and each of them in particular, as also the Successions to the Crown of Great Britain in the Protestant Line, and to the Crown of France, according to the said Treaties, shall have their full Force and Effect; and the said most Serene Kings, and the Lords the States-General, promise their mutual Guaranty for the entire Execution of all that is stipulated in the said Articles, so far as they relate (as is aforesaid) to the Successions and Interests of the said Kingdoms and Provinces; as also, for the maintaining and defending of all the Kingdoms, Provinces, and Territories, Rights, Immunities, or Advantages which each of the said Allies respectively shall actually possess at the Time of signing this Alliance: For which end the said Kings and States-General have consented and agreed, that if any one of the said Allies shall be hostily attacked by any Prince or State whatever, the other Allies shall immediately interpose their good Offices with the Aggressor, to procure Right to be done to the Party injured, and to induce the said Aggressor to abstain entirely from all further Hostility.

The 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th Articles of the Quadruple Alliance, concluded at London the 22d of July, 1718.

ART. III. **H**IS Sacred Britannick Majesty, as likewise his Sacred most Christian Majesty, and the Lords the States-General of the United Netherlands,

therlands, do covenant for themselves, their Heirs and Successors, that they never will, directly or indirectly, disturb his Sacred Imperial Catholick Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, in any of his Kingdoms, Dominions and Provinces, which he possesses by Virtue of the Treaties of *Utrecht* and *Baden*, or which he shall gain Possession of by Virtue of this present Treaty. On the contrary, they both will and ought to defend and guaranty the Provinces, Kingdoms, and Jurisdictions, which he now possesses, or which shall accrue to him in Virtue of this Treaty, as well in *Germany*, as in the *Netherlands* and in *Italy*; and they promise that they will defend the said Kingdoms and Provinces of his Imperial and Catholick Majesty against all and singular who may attempt to invade the same in a hostile Manner.

ART. IV. On the other Hand, his Sacred Imperial and Catholick Majesty, his Sacred Royal *Britannick* Majesty, and the States-General of the *United Provinces*, promise for themselves, their Heirs and Successors, that they never will directly or indirectly disturb his Sacred most Christian Majesty, in any of his Dominions to the Crown of *France* now belonging. On the contrary, they will and ought to guard and defend the same against all and singular who may attempt to invade them in a hostile Manner.

ART. V. His Sacred Imperial and Royal Catholick Majesty, as also his Royal most Christian Majesty, and the States-General of the *United Provinces*, do bind themselves, their Heirs and Successors, to maintain and guaranty the Succession in the Kingdom of *Great Britain*, as established by the Laws of that Kingdom, in the House of his *Britannick* Majesty now reigning, as likewise to defend all the Dominions and Provinces possessed by his Majesty.

ART. VI. His Imperial and Royal Catholick Majesty, and their Royal *Britannick* and most Christian Majesties, do bind themselves, their Heirs and Successors, to protect and guaranty all the Dominions, Jurisdictions, and Provinces which the Lords the States-General of the *United Provinces* actually possess, against all Persons whatsoever who may disturb or invade them.

From whence it was thought, that no Objection would have been made to the *Hanover* Treaty and the Guaranty given in it, had not the said Guaranty been extended to both the *Indies*, for the necessary Security of

of the Trade of Great Britain and Holland in those Parts. And whoever will compare the 5th Article of the foremention'd Triple Alliance with the 2d Article of the Treaty of Hanover, will plainly see, that the Variations of the latter from the former relate particularly to the Preservation of the Rights and Privileges of the Maritime Powers in Point of Trade.

The 2d Article of the Treaty made at Hanover the 3d of September 1725.

ARTICLE II.

AS the true Aim and Intention of this Alliance between the said Kings, is mutually to preserve the Peace and Tranquillity of their respective Kingdoms; their abovesaid Majesties do promise to each other their reciprocal Guaranty for the protecting and maintaining generally all the Dominions, Countries and Towns, both in and out of Europe, whereof each of the Allies shall actually be in Possession at the Time of the signing of this Alliance; as also all the Rights, Immunities, and Advantages, particularly those relating to Trade, which the said Allies enjoy or ought to enjoy respectively; and to this End the said Kings have agreed, that if, out of Resentment on Account of this Alliance, or upon any other Pretext, any one of the said Allies should be attacked in hostile Manner, by, or should suffer any Wrong in the Things above specify'd, from any Prince or State whatsoever, the other Allies shall employ their good Offices to procure Satisfaction to be given to the injured Party, and to engage the Aggressor to forbear any further Hostility or Wrong.

But in order to set this Dispute about Commerce in a true Light, it will be necessary to give the 1st, 26th, and 28th Articles of the Treaty for settling the Barrier in the Netherlands, between the Emperor Charles VI. King George of Great Britain, and the Lords the States-General, concluded at *Antwerp* the 15th of November 1715.

ART. I. THE States-General of the United Provinces shall deliver up to his Imperial and Catholick Majesty, by virtue of the Grand Alliance in the Year 1701, and of the Engagements into which they have since entered, immediately after the Exchange of the Ratifications of the present Treaty, all the Provinces

vinces and Towns of the *Netherlands* with their Dependencies, as well those which were possessed by the late King of *Spain*, *Charles II.* of glorious Memory, as those which have not long since been yielded by his late most Christian Majesty, also of glorious Memory; which Provinces and Towns together, as well those which shall be delivered up by this present Treaty, as those which have been already delivered, shall for the future make and compose, in all or in Part, but one sole and indivisible, inalienable, and unexchangeable *Demefne*, which shall be inseparable from the Dominions of the House of *Austria* in *Germany*, to be enjoyed by his Imperial and Catholick Majesty, his Successors and Heirs, in full irrevocable Sovereignty and Propriety, that is to say, with respect to the former Provinces, as they were enjoyed or ought to have been by the late King *Charles II.* of glorious Memory, conformably to the Treaty of *Ryſwick*; and as to the other Provinces, in the Manner, and on the Conditions upon which they were yielded and delivered up to the said Lords the States-General, by the late most Christian King of glorious Memory.

ART. XXVI. As for what relates to Commerce, it is agreed, that the Ships, Merchandizes and Goods coming from *Great Britain* and from the *United Provinces*, and entering into the *Austrian Netherlands*; as also the Ships, Merchandizes and Goods going out of the said *Netherlands* for *Great Britain* and the *United Provinces*, shall pay the Duties of Importation and Exportation upon the same Foot on which they are collected at this Time and no other; and particularly in such Manner as they have been regulated before the signing of the present Treaty, according to the Requisition made to the Council of State at *Brussels*, by the Ministers of the two Potentates, dated the 6th of *November*; and so the whole shall remain, continue, and subsist in general on the said Foot, without any Alteration, Innovation, Diminution, or Augmentation, under any Pretext whatever, till his Imperial and Catholick Majesty, his Britannick Majesty, and the Lords the States-General shall agree otherwise by a Treaty of Commerce to be made as soon as may be; Commerce, and every Thing depending thereon, between the Subjects of his Imperial and Catholick Majesty, in the *Austrian Netherlands*, and those of the *United Provinces*, remaining in whole, and in part, on the establish'd Foot, and in the Manner specify'd by the Articles of the Treaty made at *Munster*

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the 30th of *January* 1648, between his Majesty King *Philip IV.* of glorious Memory, and the said Lords the States-General, concerning Commerce, which Articles are now confirmed by this present Article.

ART. XXVIII. And for the greater Security and fuller Execution of the present Treaty, his *Britannick* Majesty promises and engages to confirm it, and to Guarantee it in all the Points and Articles thereof, as by this Article he does confirm and guarantee the same.

The foregoing Articles of the Barrier Treaty shew, that another Conclusion of the *Dutch* Minister at *Madrid* is undeniable. The Cession, says he, which was made of the said *Netherlands* to the Emperor, being such that his Imperial Majesty should possess them under the same Condition the Kings of *Spain* had done, it is clear that these Countries, by changing their Master, could not acquire any Right prejudicial to the Republick, and contrary to the Treaties.

The following Article of the Treaty of *Utrecht*, between the Crowns of *Great Britain* and *Spain*, deserves to be inserted.

The VIIIth Article of the Treaty of Peace between Queen Anne of Great Britain, and King Philip V. of Spain, concluded at Utrecht the 13th of July 1713.

ART. VIII. **T**HAT there be a free Use of Navigation and Commerce between the Subjects of each Kingdom, as it was heretofore in Time of Peace, and before the Declaration of this late War, in the Reign of *Charles II.* of glorious Memory, Catholic King of *Spain*, according to the Treaties of Friendship, Confederation and Commerce, which were formerly made between both Nations, according to ancient Customs, Letters Patents, Schedulas, and other particular Acts; and also according to the Treaty or Treaties of Commerce which are now, or will forthwith be made at *Madrid*. And whereas among other Conditions of the General Peace, it is by common Consent established as a chief and fundamental Rule, that the Exercise of Navigation and Commerce to the *Spanish West-Indies* should remain in the same State it was in the Time of the aforesaid King *Charles II.* That therefore this Rule may hereafter be observed with inviolable Faith, and in a Manner never to be broken, and thereby all Cause

of Distrust and Suspicion concerning that Matter may be prevented and removed, it is especially agreed and concluded, that no Licence, nor any Permission at all, shall at any Time be given, either to the *French*, or any Nation whatever, in any Name, or under any Pretence, directly or indirectly, to sail, to traffick in, or introduce Negroes, Goods, Merchandizes, or any Things whatsoever, into the Dominions subject to the Crown of *Spain in America*, except what may be agreed by the Treaty or Treaties of Commerce abovesaid, and the Rights and Privileges granted in a certain Convention, commonly called, *El Assiento de Negros*, whereof mention is made in the 12th Article; except also whatsoever the said Catholick King, or his Heirs or Successors, shall promise by any Contract or Contracts for the Introductions of Negroes into the *Spanish West Indies*, to be made after that the Convention or the *Assiento de Negros* abovementioned, shall be determined. And that more strong and full Precautions may be taken on all Sides, as abovesaid, concerning the Navigation and Commerce to the *West-Indies*, it is hereby further agreed and concluded, That neither the Catholick King, nor any of his Heirs and Successors whatsoever, shall sell, yield, pawn, transfer, or by any Means, or under any Name, alienate from them and the Crown of *Spain*, to the *French*, or to any other Nation whatever, any Lands, Dominions, or Territories, or any Part thereof belonging to *Spain in America*. On the contrary, that the *Spanish* Dominions in the *West-Indies* may be preserved whole and entire, the Queen of *Great Britain* engages, that she will endeavour, and give Assistance to the *Spaniards*, that the ancient Limits of their Dominions in the *West-Indies* be restored and settled, as they stood in the Time of the abovesaid Catholick King *Charles II.* if it shall appear that they have in any Manner, or under any Pretence, been broken into, and lessened in any Part, since the Death of the aforesaid Catholick King *Charles II.*

These Conventions are worded in very plain and intelligible Terms, and now we desire the Reader to peruse the 2d, 3d, 36th, and 47th Articles of the Treaty of Commerce, concluded at *Vienna*, between the Emperor and the King of *Spain*, as they are inserted in the Register N^o XL.

In the last *Register*, we inserted a Memorial of the Marquess de St. Philippe to the States-General, and their High Mightiness's Resolution thereupon: In a little Time after that Minister back'd the said Memorial by another, which is as follows:

The Marquess de St. Philippe's second Memorial to the States-General.

THE underwritten Marquess de St. Philippe, Ambassador of Spain, has express Orders from the King his Master to acquaint your Lordships, that his Majesty has seen your Answer given the 24th of January last to the Secretary *Olivieri*, then charged with the Affairs of the Crown to the States-General. The King read with Pleasure the Expressions it contains of your Lordships sincere Friendship for his Majesty, and of your Readiness to preserve the Peace and Tranquillity of Europe: It is the only Object of all the Pains his Majesty takes to compass so desirable an End, and to free your Lordships from all Manner of Doubt.

Nevertheless, your Refusal to admit his Majesty's Mediation between the Emperor and the States-General, affords sufficient Reasons to desist from any such Pursuit, and to say no more of entering into a Negotiation about the *Ostend* Company.

It is evident, the Sovereign Independency would receive a Wound by being made accountable to any Potentate whomsoever, for the Privileges or Eases in Trade, which one Monarch grants in his Kingdom to another Nation, or to the Subjects of another Monarch or Prince; since every one knows, that this is an essential Branch of the Sovereignty, and absolutely depending upon his free Will: 'Tis likewise known, that his Majesty has not signed any Treaty, nor entered into any Engagement to refuse to some the Favours he has granted to others, because he would by that Means have deprived himself of that absolute and essential Freedom. Upon this undeniable Principle, the King is perswaded he has but made Use of his lawful Right, when, after the Conclusion of the Treaty of *Vienna*, his Majesty granted some Privileges and Freedoms to the Subjects of the Emperor, with whom he is so strictly united.

Mean while, such is the Uprightness of the Intentions of the King my Master, who aims only at the Publick Good, as an Object preferable to all other Considerations,

rations, that on his Part he is willing to gratify, for this Time, your Lordships Wishes, and to interpose his good Offices with his Imperial Majesty, to put an End to your Complaints, and see if proper Expedients could not be found out to avoid a Rupture.

The underwritten again declares, That as the King his Master persists in the Resolution to enter, in Concert with the States-General, into proper Measures for maintaining the Peace of Europe, his Majesty expects to find the same Disposition in your Lordships, that you will answer up to the great Idea he has of your Prudence, and that you will attribute this Declaration as much to his earnest Desire of preventing Hostilities, as to the particular Value he sets upon your Friendship.

Done at the Hague,

April 1, 1726.

The Marquess de St. Philippe.

We cannot tell whether the States have yet returned an Answer to this Memorial, nor what further Steps the Imperial and Spanish Ministers have made in that Affair, but the Accession of the Republick is now in a Manner out of the Question, all the Provinces, except *Utrecht*, having actually given their Consent to it.

P O L A N D.

THE Great Council of the Senators of this Kingdom, summoned by the King of Poland to meet on the 15th of January this present Year, met accordingly at *Warsaw* on that Day, when the High Chancellor, by the King's Command, made a Speech to them, and acquainted them, That his Majesty having an entire Confidence in them, had called them together to have their Advice on the important Affairs of the present Juncture. The Primate of the Kingdom return'd a very respectful Answer in the Name of the Assembly, from whom great Things were expected; but having sat near a Month, they broke up, without coming to any Resolution in the chief Affair propos'd to their Deliberation, which was that of *Thorn*: The Resolutions they came to are as follow:

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The Result of the Congress at Warsaw, as it was delivered to the King of Poland the 9th of February, by the Primate of the Kingdom.

ARTICLE I.

WHEREAS during the actual Adjournment of the Diet of the Kingdom, no Council of the Senators can be held in Form, and as his Majesty has permitted the States assembled at the last Diet of the Kingdom, to meet again at their own Pleasure, jointly with the Senators and Chief Ministers of State, for getting the Nobility to mount on Horseback, and for entering into Negotiation with the foreign Ministers, this present Congress could not conclude any of the *afore said* Affairs peremptorily, and in Form of Law: However, the Senate's Opinion upon the Propositions made to them on the Part of the King, is, that the issuing of the *Vici* or General Summons, for getting the Nobility to mount on Horseback, ought to be deferred for some limited Time, as well as the Writs for re-assuming the Diet of the Kingdom; but in Case the Republick should be threatned with some manifest Danger, then the issuing of the said Summons and Writs should be urged, For which purpose,

II. It would be proper to give Leave to all the Palatinates to hold their Provincial Diets, for a Supplement of their Instructions; and if there be no Fear of Disturbance, it will be sufficient that such Palatinates, whose Diets are broken off unsuccessfully, should hold new ones for the Election of their Nuncio's.

III. The Senate recommends to his Majesty, and especially to the Marshals, to get the Garrisons reinforced, and above all, those of *Elbin, Thorn, and Posen*.

IV. As the Pope's Nuncio has openly declared, that the Right of Patronage cannot be granted to the Republick, and that new Decrees may be sent from *Rome* upon this Matter, to the Prejudice of the Republick, the Senate desire his Majesty to shew his Resentment on this Occasion, however, without breaking in upon the Respect due to the Holy See; and in the mean Time, to make Instances in Writing to his Holiness for the Suspension of such a Decree, or that otherwise the Laws long ago enacted upon that Matter must be put in Execution.

V. The Senate would be glad that his Majesty would be pleased to entrust the *Aulick Crown-Marshal* with the Care of carrying on the Negotiations begun with the *Russian Minister*, when the *Czar* was yet alive, in order to procure to the Republick better Terms than the former.

VI. The High Treasurer might be also charged to resume the Conferences with the *Prussian Minister*, with a Salvo to conclude nothing Definitively, but only by way of Preliminary or Project, referring the same to the Ratification of the Diet; and whatever is projected should always be done with the Advice of those Senators who are near the King. Mean while, it should be intimated to the *Prussian Ministers*, that it is expected his *Prussian Majesty* would hereafter observe more exactly than hitherto the ancient Treaties, and discharge all the *Polish Subjects* enlisted by Force; otherwise they would be obliged to order the Palatinates which border upon *Prussia*, and the Marshals of the Army, to march some Companies towards *Prussia*, in order to repel Force by Force.

VII. That in adjusting the Affair of *Thorn*, Care should be taken to procure to the *Roman Catholicks* in the Protestant Princes Countries, the same Indulgences, which, in Regard to their Intercession, may be granted to those of *Thorn*; and that the Court of *Berlin* should particularly oblige itself to abolish out of Hand, all the Innovations made to the Prejudice of the Diocese of *Ermeland* and *Cujavia*, as likewise of the City of *Elbing*.

About the Beginning of *April*, the King of *Poland* issued his First Summons for raising the General *Posse* of the Kingdom. The said Summons was as follows:

Translation of the King of Poland's First Summons for raising the Postpolite Ruszene, or Great Posse of the Kingdom.

Augustus II. by the Grace of God, King of *Poland*, Great Duke of *Lithuania*, &c. To all those whom it may concern, especially to our most dear and well-beloved the Senators, Great Officers, and all the Nobility of the Palatinate of ———, and the Towns and Castles thereto belonging, Greeting.

Most Dear and Well-beloved,

THE Peace which has been granted by the special Providence of the King of Kings to this Kingdom, which

which we have cultivated by our continual Care and Pains, and which our good Subjects enjoy, not without inexpressible Care on our Part, is so agreeable to us, that all our Endeavours and Views do only tend to preserve such a precious Gift as long as possible, both at Home and Abroad.

'Twas with this View, that after the Limitation of the last Diet, we thought fit to name Deputies of both Orders, to enter into Conferences with the Foreign Ministers, that after having heard their Proposals, in order to make Report thereof to the Republick assembled in a Body, we might concert the most proper Measures to preserve the Publick Peace and Tranquillity, and remove all Obstacles that might hinder the Enjoyment of so great a Happiness.

This likewise induced us to take the Opinion of a Congress of Senators, to the End that the Penetration of this Council, in the Nature of an Expedient, might serve to support us in the salutary Intentions of maintaining the Peace, and diverting all that might tend to disturb that dear Tranquillity so desirable to all.

And tho' we are perswaded, that the God of infinite Strength and Power will bless the Sincerity of our Cares and Intentions, yet we have maturely reflected, that it is necessary to provide in Time of Peace against all unforeseen Accidents, and conclude all Negotiations armed with Shield and Buckler, especially considering the Threats and Machinations of the Nonconformist Powers, on Account of the Affair of *Thorn*, which is a just Revenge of the offended Deity, and for which the Republick, which is independent, and absolute Mistress of its own Conduct, is accountable to no Body.

And seeing that the longer the Time runs on, the greater are their Preparations to put those Menaces in Execution, and that it is not proper to sit still and indolently to wait from which Way the Storm will blow, but rather to prevent and dexterously avert the Evils we are threatned with, we have thought fit to dispatch the Summons for the *Postpolite Ruszene*, according to the Power given us by the States of the Republick, immediately after the Limitation of the last Diet, with the Approbation of the most Worthy and most Reverend Father in Christ, the Primate, and the Senators of the Kingdom lately assembled in Congress.

Forasmuch as we declare before God, the Searcher of Mens Hearts, that this Step does not tend to disturb

or infringe the Peace established by mutual Treaties, but only to maintain the Honour of our State in Case of unforeseen Danger, and use the Reprisals allowed by the Law of Nature and Nations; so we desire to convince the Republick, that we found the greatest Glory of the Orthodox Faith, and the Confidence of the publick Safety, in the Hearts of our valiant Subjects, knowing for certain, that the *Polish* Nation assembled and convoked, famous and renowned for their immortal Actions, preferring their Faith and Country to their Lives and Fortunes, have extended the Frontiers of their Dominions, and secured the Dignity of their Sovereignty, and the Immunities of their Rights and Liberties in the most dangerous Conjunctions, and have more than once resisted Enemies in a Plot to ruin the Republick, and have acquired immortal Fame.

We doubt not but the same Readiness and the same Valour still subsist for the Defence and Preservation of Religion in the Hearts of those Children who love their Country, and of a whole warlike Nation. Therefore we the more readily conform to the Opinion of our Counsellors, and issue these our first *Universalia* or Summons, earnestly desiring, for the Love we bear our Country, that all who are called the Children of this Republick, and who by the Common Law ought themselves to appear, or send others in their Room, for this Expedition, may take Care to provide themselves with Arms and other Necessaries for the War, according to the Custom of this Nation: And that you, Right Trusty and Well-beloved, take Care to mount on Horseback at the Places which shall be appointed in the Second and Third Summons, to repair forthwith under the Conduct of your Leaders, conformably to the Constitution of 1621.

We order our Officers to cause these First Summons to be published in the usual Camps and Places. Given at Warlaw, the 5th of April 1726, and of our Reign the 29th.

G E R M A N Y.

AN Incident happen'd in April this Year, which manifested and very much encreased the Jealousies which the Imperial and *British* Courts had for some

Time before entertain'd of each other. The Reader will gather the Matter of Fact in the two following authentick Pieces;

The Memorial presented by M. de St. Saphorin, Envoy of his Britannick Majesty, to Count Sinzendorf, Great Chancellor of the Imperial Court.

S I R,
YOUR Excellency having desired me to give you in Writing what I deliver'd to you from the King my Master by Word of Mouth, about a Fortnight ago, I shall do myself the Honour to acquaint you again, That his Majesty is extremely surpriz'd to hear, that a Report has been spread, and very confidently affirm'd by some who belong to the Emperor, That his Majesty had not only caused the *Treaty of Hanover* to be communicated to the *Ottoman Porte*, by his Ambassador at *Constantinople*, but that he had also endeavour'd to incite them to enter upon a War with the Emperor, intimating, that the firm League lately form'd against him, gave the Sultan a favourable Opportunity of retaking *Temeswaer* and *Belgrade*.

But his Majesty was much more surpriz'd at being inform'd, that one of his Couriers, in his Return from *Constantinople*, was seiz'd at *Belgrade*, altho' he publicly wore the Badge of the King's Messengers, was provided with Letters from the Emperor's Envoy at *Constantinople* for the Prince of *Wurtemberg*, who receiv'd him suitable to his Character; and notwithstanding that, he declar'd, that he came with Dispatches for his Majesty and the Ambassador of *France*. And tho', after detaining him Twenty-eight Days, they at length suffered him to pursue his Journey; this Permission was attended with such Circumstances as in every Respect afforded greater Matter of Complaint, both in Respect of the Manner in which his Serene Highness Prince *Eugene* explain'd himself on this Subject to the Duke of *Richlieu*, and inasmuch as he thought fit to give an Answer only in the Name of Monsieur *Bruckhausen*, to what was urged by the Minister of the King of *Great Britain*; who had, however, apply'd by Letter to his Highness himself; besides that, the Person who brought him the Answer, told him, That tho' they had suffer'd the King's Messenger to pursue his Journey, it was only for this one

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Time, and because he had brought with him a Letter from Monsieur Dierling to the Count of Wirtemberg.

As the King my Master can look upon this Procedure no otherwise than as a Violation of the Law of Nations, and as a Manner of treating him, never made use of by one Prince to another, who still lived in Amity together, he hopes that his Imperial Majesty will order Satisfaction to be given him in this Matter, as I have positive Commands to require: And he is moreover satisfy'd, that his Imperial Majesty will not refuse doing it in such a Manner, as may equal the Greatness of the Insult which hath been offer'd him; since otherwise it is very visible, that he cannot be perswaded but that the Report that has been spread of him, as well as the Stopping his Courier, is only the Consequence of a Design before laid of coming to an open Rupture with his Majesty, in pursuance of those Projects which the Duke of Ripperda declared to his Embassador were form'd against him by the Emperor and his Catholick Majesty.

Besides, Sir, tho' I have no Orders for saying it, by reason of the unwarrantable Manner of treating his Majesty, I can however assure your Excellency, for my own Part, that those Assertions that have been publish'd as certain and avow'd Facts, have not the least Appearance of Truth, since his Majesty has not so much as sent Mr. Stangan a Copy of the *Treaty of Hammer*, and has order'd him not to take any Step, or let slip any Expression that may give the least Room to his Imperial Majesty to take Umbrage; and moreover, the King's Ministers would doubtless by his Order have explain'd themselves in such a Manner to those of his Imperial Majesty, as would not have fail'd to convince them, that all that had been reported was groundless, had not so injurious a Rumour been spread, before any Information was given to the King my Master: But so unexpected a Procedure too much concerns the Glory of the King, for him to think it proper to give an Account to any Person whatsoever of the Directions which he is pleas'd to give to his Ministers at Foreign Courts. I have the Honour to be, &c.

Vienna, April 15,
1726, N. S.

De St. Saphorin.

The Answer of the Count of Sinzendorff, to the Memorial of Monsieur De St. Saphorin.

S I R,

Supposing that your Memorials given in Writing would have been confined entirely to the Affair of seizing the Courier at *Belgrade*, it was intended to have given you an Answer in brief; but as that of the 15th of this Month contains several other Circumstances, his Imperial and Catholick Majesty has order'd me to declare to you, that to this Hour he has not concern'd himself in the Reports of which you take Notice, relating to the Information given by your Court to the *Ottoman Porte*; and that in the Conference held between Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy* and the Duke of *Richelieu*, Ambassador of *France*, Enquiry was not so much as made, whether the *Treaty of Hanover* had been communicated to that Court in Writing; but only in general, whether the *Porte* had been inform'd of it, by way of inciting them to make War with the Emperor; and, in short, whether the Orders sent to Mr. *Stanyan* to that Purpose, had not been carry'd by a Courier in Disguise, who pass'd here for an *English Merchant*.

It was with this View also, that Orders were given, as early as the 2d of *February*, to the *Sieur Palen*, Resident at the Court of his *Britannick Majesty*, to notify forthwith to the King or his Ministers, the Contents of those positive Advices which had been received from *Constantinople*; all which intimated, that the *British Ambassador* had had an Audience of the Grand Vizier, and that he endeavour'd to excite the *Turks* against his Imperial Majesty. This is what hath been further reported, and from that Time to the Conference which Prince *Eugene* had with the Duke of *Richelieu*, it can be imputed to nothing but the general Voice, the Letters of all the Foreign Ministers residing at *Constantinople*, who with one Consent have spoken of it as a Matter both certain and publick, and with Circumstances more at large and particular, than all that hath been either said here, or represented at *London*, by the Resident *Palen*.

We, in a great Measure, guess, Sir, why you insinuate in your Memorial, as of your own Accord, and without Orders, That his *Britannick Majesty* had not so much as sent Mr. *Stanyan* a Copy of the Treaty: But without

without searching into the Bottom of the Matter, we may reply to you, That the Grievance of this Procedure, 'till now unheard of, and which we never should have expected from the King your Master, consists not in the *Treaty of Hanover's* being communicated by a Copy, but in that it was really imparted to the Turks, and that by Means of it Endeavours were used to excite them against the Emperor.

But as it is necessary to shew more particularly what hath happen'd in respect to that Matter, I am to tell you, Sir, by his Imperial Majesty's Order, That in the Month of *December* last, there came hither, as you know, a certain Person who apply'd himself to Monsieur *Bruckhausen*, under the Name and Quality of an *English Merchant*, being conducted by your Secretary, who having given an Account of him to Prince *Eugene*, he caused a Passport to be got ready for him, according to Custom, for pursuing his Journey into *Turkey*, thro' his Imperial Majesty's Dominions; That, nevertheless, this same Person arriving at *Constantinople* on the 14th of *December*, appear'd there not as a Merchant, but as a Messenger of the King of *Great Britain*, with important Orders for his Ambassador Mr. *Stanyan*; That in Fact, on the 20th of the same Month, that Minister had an Audience of the Grand Vizier, and notify'd to him the Alliance made at *Hanover* between the King his Master and the Kings of *France* and *Prussia*, greatly magnifying the exorbitant Power of the Emperor, and the Danger that might befall the Princes and States of *Europe*, representing to him, that the *Porte* had now a favourable Opportunity of recovering their former Losses; assuring him, that if Endeavours were made towards it, the Allies of *Hanover* would come to no Accommodation without the *Porte's* receiving entire Satisfaction; and that all this should, in like Manner, be imparted to him, and confirmed by the *French Ambassador* in the Name of the King his Master. That it is true, indeed, that two Days after, discoursing with the Imperial Resident *Dierling*, he assured him, that nothing had been transacted in the Audience which he had had of the Grand Vizier, prejudicial to the Interest of his Imperial Majesty, adding withal, that he hoped no such Orders would ever be given him; but that it is also very certain, that, from that very Time, the said Resident was inform'd to the contrary, by such Means as he could and ought to depend on; that all

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the People, even of *Constantinople*, had got such a Notion, and that they made no Mystery of it: at the *Porte*.

Such Informations as these must necessarily have obliged the Emperor to take some Precautions. His Orders were sent on the 23^d of *January*, to all the Generals and commanding Officers on the Frontiers of *Turky*, to let no Body pass either going or returning, without giving Notice thereof to the Court; where upon the Messenger arriving at *Belgrade*, the Duke of *Wirtemberg*, Governor of *Servia*, could not avoid detaining him 'till farther Orders, altho' upon finding himself stop'd, he at last discover'd his Badge of an *English* Messenger, and deliver'd the Prince of *Wirtemberg* a Letter from the Resident *Dierling*, in which he was styled.

What happened upon this, you are acquainted with, Sir, better than any Body. The Duke de *Richelieu* went to Prince *Eugene*, and desired him to release the Messenger, who brought Letters for him and his Court; and you yourself wrote to him the next Day to the same Purpose, your Health not permitting you to go in Person. The Matter was reported to his Imperial Majesty, who, notwithstanding all the Circumstances of the Fall, was pleas'd to give Order that the Messenger, for this Time, might proceed on his Journey. At the same Time, Monsieur *Bruckhausen* had Orders, according to the received Custom of this Court, to give Notice of it to the Duke de *Richelieu* and yourself; which he would have perform'd in Person, had it not been for an Indisposition, that is so real, that he is actually dying; therefore, that he might lose no Time, he entrusted it to an Officer of the Chancery, to whom you did not scruple to own, that the Messenger was the same Person that pass'd here for an *English* Merchant, and as such had obtain'd a Passport to go to *Constantinople*: But then you lay the Fault upon your Secretary; as if such Contrivances could happen thro' Oversight or Inadvertency, especially in respect to a Messenger of the Crown of *Great Britain*, who is a publick Person, and highly oblig'd, by every Day's Employment, to wear openly the Badge of his Office, and cannot conceal it, without bringing himself under a Suspicion of some ill Design.

We leave all the World to judge, whether the detaining such a Person as this, in a Frontier Town, who was returning from such an Errand, and who was neverthe-

is released afterwards out of Regard to his Britannick Majesty, can afford any Room to require Satisfaction for a Violation of the Law of Nations, if on the other side his Imperial and Catholick Majesty had not good Reason to complain of it?

Besides, we know very well why what was said by the Duke de Ripperda is confounded with this Matter, tho' it hath naturally no relation to it; which, together with the Emperor's Conduct in the whole Course of this Affair, will discover to whom we have Reason to attribute these premeditated Designs of a Rupture, and to whom the Violation of the Law of Nations ought really to be imputed.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

SCOTLAND.

ON the 5th of May, the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland met at Edinburgh, and chose for their Moderator Mr. William Mitchel. His Majesty's Commission to the Right Honourable the Earl of Loudoun was read, as was likewise his Majesty's most gracious Letter to the Assembly. His Majesty's High Commissioner made a Speech to the Assembly, which was answer'd on their Part by the Moderator; and a Committee being appointed, drew up a dutiful Answer to his Majesty's most gracious Letter.

The High Commissioner's Speech.

Right Reverend and Right Honourable,

YOU have the Happiness, at the Opening of your Meeting, to receive Assurances of his Majesty's protection, and fresh Marks of his Royal Favour.

The Manner in which his Majesty, in his most gracious Letter, has been pleased to take Notice of the many Proofs you have given of your Zeal and Affection for his Person and Government, of your Care and Concern for the Peace and Welfare of the Church, for the suppressing of Prophaness and Immorality, and the preventing the Growth of Popery, must, undoubtedly, make you, with great Chearfulness, lay hold of all the Opportunities your Stations may afford you, of giving new Proofs of your Loyalty and Affection to his Royal Person

son and Government, under which you have the Means put into your Hands to promote Ends so worthy of your Profession, and which so nearly concern the Honour of God, the Peace and Quiet of his Majesty's Government, and the Welfare of his Subjects.

I am authorized and commanded by his Majesty, and I do with great Satisfaction renew to you the Assurances of his Royal Intentions to main inviolably the Government of this Church, as by Law establish'd, together with the full and free Enjoyment of all its Rights and Privileges.

That you might be the better enabled to prevent the Increase of Ignorance and Growth of Popery in the Highlands and Islands, his Majesty did last Year grant Warrant for One Thousand Pounds to be employed for the Entertainment of Itinerant Ministers and Catechists, in the Manner which I had the Honour to acquaint you with at that Time; I doubt not, the Application of it has been made so, as to shew your real and sincere Concern in so considerable a Branch of your Duty, as Ministers and as good Subjects.

His Majesty has been graciously pleased to grant a Warrant for the same Sum, and for the same good Purposes this Year, which is in my Hands, and I must desire you to appoint a Committee for the Management of it according to the Terms of the Grant.

Right Reverend and Right Honourable,

His Majesty has been pleased again to confer upon me the Honour of representing his Royal Person in this Assembly; your Conduct in former Assemblies, and particularly in those where I had the Honour to bear the same Character, encouraged me to undertake this great Trust.

The Unanimity, Moderation, and Prudence usual in your Assemblies, as they will give great Weight to your Proceedings, so they will the better enable me to be serviceable to this Church, to the Interests of which I have always had a peculiar Regard.

The Assembly's Answer to his Majesty's most gracious Letter.

May it please your Majesty,

WH your Majesty's most loyal and faithful Subjects, the Ministers and Elders met in the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, do, as in all Duty bound, return your Majesty our most humble and hearty Thanks for your gracious Letter to us, and for your great Goodness in signifying your favourable Acceptance of the Zeal and Affection of this Church for your Majesty's Royal Person and Government; Duties which we account ourselves bound to by the strongest Obligations: And that your Majesty is pleased graciously to take Notice of the Concern we have shewn for the Peace and Welfare of the Church, for the suppressing of Prophaness and Immorality, and preventing the Growth of Popery, animates us to exert ourselves yet the more in these Duties, under the great Encouragements given us by your Majesty's approving our present Meeting, and countenancing the same with your Royal Authority; and it shall be our earnest Care to shew the like Dispositions as formerly, to do all that in us lies towards the promoting these desirable Ends and Purposes. The Assurances your Majesty is graciously pleased to give us of your Royal Protection and Assistance in doing of the same, and of your Readiness to countenance us in so pious a Work, which so nearly concerns the Honour of God, the Peace and Quiet of your Government, and Welfare of your Subjects, make us deeply sensible of the great Kindness of Heaven in blessing us with such a Sovereign, and are such Encouragements from a Prince piously disposed, and who has so much at Heart the Weal of his Subjects, as must render us without Excuse, should we be remiss in our Duty.

It is most comforting to us, and gives us a full Confidence in your Majesty's Royal Goodness, that you are graciously pleased to renew the Assurances of your firm Resolution to maintain the Established Government of this Church in the full Enjoyments of all their Rights and Privileges; these being what we have exceedingly at Heart, and do judge ourselves the more strongly obliged, by these your Majesty's gracious Assurances to conduct ourselves on our Part, with that

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Mode.

Moderation, Unanimity and Prudence that becomes us, and which may entice us humbly to hope for the Continuance of your Majesty's Royal Favour.

Your Majesty's pious and bountiful Donation to the last Assembly, of a Sum to be employed in maintaining Itinerant Preachers and Catechists in Places where Ignorance and Popery prevail, for remedying these Evils, we humbly hope will be found to have been exactly managed according to your Majesty's gracious Intentions, as will appear by the Accounts of the Management ready to be exhibited to your Majesty's Lord Treasurer, or Commissioners of your Majesty's Treasury, or to the Barons of your Majesty's Court of Exchequer in Scotland, as your Majesty was graciously pleased to direct: And now that your Majesty has, out of your Royal Goodness and laudable Concern for the Good of the Souls of your Subjects, been pleased to renew your Royal Gift to this Assembly for the like pious Purposes, which your Majesty's Commissioner has delivered to us, we accept it with the most profound Respect and Thankfulness, and shall endeavour not to be wanting on our Part, to employ it agreeably to your Majesty's Royal Will, and account for it, as your Majesty is appointed in your Royal Warrant; and in this we will with great Cheerfulness, seeing, as we are bound to promote Obedience to your Majesty's just Laws, the Tendency of our Endeavours is to make those upon whom we bestow our Labours, in so far as we succeed by the Blessing of God, at the same Time better Subjects to your Majesty, as they are made better Christians. And for this End, all Care shall be taken by us that none be employed in this Service but such as are unquestionably well affected to your Majesty and your auspicious Government. And we shall be careful to take all those we employ strictly engaged to instill in the People the Principles of Loyalty and Duty to your Majesty.

Your Majesty's Choice of the Earl of Loudoun to represent your Royal Person in this Assembly, we acknowledge thankfully as a special Mark of your Regard to the Good of this Church, having had Experience of his great Knowledge and Capacity, and of his Zeal in your Majesty's Service; and it gives us particular Satisfaction, that your Majesty is pleased to mention as a Reason of your Choice, his Adherence to the Principles

of this Church, and Concern for its Prosperity, of which he has given many convincing Proofs.

That your Majesty's precious Life, which is so great a Blessing to all your People, and the whole Protestant Interest, may be long preserved; that the best of Heaven's Blessings may be plentifully poured out upon your Royal Person, the Prince of Wales, the Princess, and all your Royal Offspring; That your wife Councils and Undertakings for the Happiness of your own Kingdoms, the Relief of distressed and persecuted Protestants, the Welfare of all the Reformed Churches, and the Good of Christendom, may be crowned with remarkable Success; That the Designs of all your secret and avowed Enemies may be defeated; That your Crown may long flourish upon your Head, and at length you may inherit immortal Glory, are still and shall be the earnest Prayers of,

May it please your Majesty,

Your Majesty's most faithful, most obedient, and most loyal Subjects,

The Ministers and Elders met in this National Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

Sign'd in our Presence, in our Name, and at our Appointment, by

Edinburgh, May

7, 1726.

Will. Mitchell, Moderator.

On the 18th, his Majesty's High Commissioner dissolved that Assembly, which, during their Session, had acted with great Unanimity and Moderation, and with all Loyalty and Duty to his Majesty; and appointed another General Assembly of that Church to meet at Edinburgh on the first Thursday in May 1727.

The remaining Pages of this Register shall be fill'd up with the Protests made and enter'd in the House of Lords, from the first Meeting of the last Session of Parliament to the last of April, being the Time of which we have given an Account of their Proceedings in this and the last preceding Register.

PROTESTS of the House of Lords.

Die Jovis 17^o Februarii 1725.

THE House, according to the Order of this Day Sev'n-night, proceeded to take into Consideration the Copies of the several Treaties laid before the House by his Majesty's Command on *Thursday*.

And the same being read by the Clerk.

Order'd, That the House be now put into a Committee to take the said Treaties into Consideration; and the said Treaties were referred to the said Committee.

The House was accordingly adjourn'd, and put into a Committee to take the said Treaties into Consideration.

After some Time spent therein, the House was resumed; and the Lord *Delawar* reported from the said Committee, that they had taken the said Treaties into Consideration, and were come to the following Resolution, *viz.*

THAT it is the Opinion of this Committee, That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, to return his Majesty the Thanks of this House, for his most gracious Condescension, in laying the Treaties of Peace and Commerce, made at *Vienna* between his Imperial Majesty and the King of *Spain*, and the Defensive Alliance concluded between his Majesty, the most Christian King, and the King of *Prussia*, before this House: To declare our Opinion, that the said Treaty of Commerce manifestly appears to have been calculated with a View to put the Trade of the *Spanish East and West Indies* entirely into the Hands of his Imperial Majesty's Subjects, contrary to the Barrier Treaty made between the Emperor and the States-General; to which his Majesty, at their Request, became Guarantee; as well as in Breach of many solemn Treaties and Engagements between the Crowns of *Great Britain* and *Spain*, to the inexpressible Damage of the Subjects of this Realm: To express our just Sense of the infinite Obligations we lie under to his Majesty, for the Care he has taken of the Protestant Interest, and the Trade of this Nation, by concluding, at so critical a Juncture, the above-mentioned Defensive Alliance, highly necessary for maintaining the Ballance of *Europe*, as well as for preserving

many valuable Rights, Immunities, and Advantages relating to the Trade of *Britain*: And to assure his Majesty, that we will stand by and support him to the utmost of our Power, in the Engagements he has entered into by this Treaty, and in the Prosecution of such further Measures, as his Majesty, in his great Wisdom, shall think proper, for preventing the ill Consequences to the Trade of this Kingdom by the above-mention'd Treaty of Commerce: To acknowledge his Majesty's great Goodness, in not suffering himself to be diverted from a Work so necessary to the Happiness of his *British* Subjects, by any Insinuations whatsoever: To give his Majesty the strongest Assurances of our inviolable Fidelity; and that, if his Majesty shall be, at any Time, insulted and attacked by any Prince or State whatsoever, in any Part of his Majesty's Dominions or Territories not belonging to the Crown of *Great Britain*, in Resentment of such Measures as his Majesty has taken, for preserving and maintaining the true Interest and Safety of this Kingdom, and of his having entered into the said Defensive Alliance for that Purpose; we are fully determined, in Vindication of his Majesty's Honour, to exert ourselves to the utmost, in defending and protecting such Dominions from any such Insults or Attacks.

Which Resolution being read, it was proposed to add these Words, *viz.* 'This House not doubting, but your Majesty, in your great Wisdom and Justice to these your Kingdoms, will always preserve to them the full and entire Benefit of the Provision made for further securing our Religion, Laws, and Liberties, by an Act passed in the 12th and 13th Years of the Reign of his late Majesty King *William III.* of glorious Memory, whereby it is enacted, "That in Case the Crown and Imperial Dignity of this Realm shall hereafter come to any Person not being a Native of this Kingdom of *England*, this Nation be not obliged to engage in any War for the Defence of any Dominions or Territories which do not belong to the Crown of *England*, without the Consent of Parliament."

Which being objected to. After Debate, the Question was put, Whether these Words shall be made Part of the foregoing Resolution? It was resolved in the Negative.

Dissentient!

Diffinition and *Immunities* and *Privileges* of the *Parliament* referred to
 I. *In* the Words proposed to be added, being passed
 into a Law, upon the solemn Occasion of Settling the
 Crown of these Realms upon his Majesty and his Royal
 Issue, and the same Provision, with others in that Act
 made, having been since re-enacted by Parliament upon
 another very solemn Occasion, we are of Opinion, that
 it is thereby become a Fundamental, and a very sacred
 Part of the Constitution of the United Kingdom, upon
 the strict and inviolable Observance of which, the fu-
 ture Tranquillity of this Nation, and the Properties of
 the Subjects of Great Britain, may, in our Opinion,
 greatly depend. And therefore, we thought the Words
 proposed to be added to a Resolution of this House,
 wherein the Defence of his Majesty's Dominions and
 Territories not belonging to the Crown of these Realms,
 is, as we conceive, in some Measure engaged for.
 II. We are of Opinion, that the unfeigned Zeal con-
 stantly shewed by this House, in Defence of his Ma-
 jesty's Sacred Person, and the Honour and true Interest
 of his Government, can never fail to exert itself, in
 Vindication of his Majesty's Honour, against all Insults
 and Indignities whatsoever. And tho' we are far from
 thinking, but that a Case may arise, wherein the Con-
 sent of this House, to engage this Nation in a War, in
 Defence of his Majesty's Dominions in Germany, may be
 both just and necessary, yet it being, in our Judgment,
 refer'd to both Houses of Parliament, by the Law
 above-mentioned, to deliberate and advise upon all the
 Circumstances, and thereupon to consent to the Justice
 of the Cause, whereby this Nation shall, at any Time,
 be engaged in a War upon that Account; we were there-
 fore convinc'd, that the Words proposed, ought to have
 been added to the Resolution.
 III. And also, rather, because the Words proposed to
 be added, import the most dutiful and entire Confidence
 in his Majesty's Wisdom and Justice, to these Kingdoms,
 in that respect, and therefore, if they had been added to
 the Resolution of this House, at this critical Juncture,
 would, as we conceive, have prevented any Jealousies
 which might happen to arise in the Minds of the Sub-
 jects of this Realm, in a Matter, which we think, to be
 of such Importance to them.

Stratford, *Schiffstadt*, *W. Bristol*, *W. Leckmere*,
Compton, *at Aberdeen*, *at Litchfield*, *at Gray*,
 And

and an humble Address was presented pursuant to the foregoing Resolution.

The Order of the Day being read, for asking into Consideration that Part of the printed Votes of the House of Commons of the 14th of March 1775, purporting to be a Message to that House from His Majesty, under his Royal Sign Manual.

And the same being read by the Clerk, it was agreed to adjourn the further Consideration thereof till the 1st of April.

After Debate, the Question was put, Whether the further Consideration of the said Order of the Day shall be adjourn'd to this Day Month? It was resolv'd in the Affirmative.

Dissentient. Because we conceive the Subject Matter of this Debate to be of so great Consequence to his Majesty's Service, to the Honour of this House, to the Constitution of Parliament, and to the Prosperity of the Kingdom, that it ought not to have been adjourn'd at all, much less for such a Length of Time. It must be for the Service and Support of the Crown to have the Advice of both Houses of Parliament upon all Occasions; and as the Message taken Notice of, was only sent to the House of Commons, there has hitherto been no Communication with this House thereupon, tho' it contains Matters of the highest Importance; and we conceive, that it tends to undermine the very Foundation of this House, when the Lower House is alone advised with, upon any Matter which concerns the Interest of the whole Kingdom.

II. As this House has always been esteem'd the Hereditary and Perpetual Guardians of the Liberties and Properties of the People, they ought not to be excluded from giving their Advice, in all Matters of Publick Concern; and the Rights of the People of England are, as we apprehend, invaded, whenever they are deprived of the Assistance of this House of Parliament, without whom no Aids can be given to the Crown, nor no Taxes impos'd on the People; Therefore, as we conceive, this Message (being sent to the House of Commons only) tends to subvert those Rights. We think this Debate should not have been adjourn'd, lest any

Inference should be drawn from this dilatory Proceeding, that this House is not as jealous of their Rights and Privileges at this Time, and as much determined to support them, as any of their Ancestors have formerly been.

III. Since it cannot be doubted, that it is an Inherent and Fundamental Right in this House, to alter and amend all Money Bills which come from the Commons, we cannot but apprehend also, That all Demands of Supply should come from the Throne in this House of Parliament, according to antient Usage; and we conceive all other Methods of demanding Supplies are new, and must be dangerous to the Constitution.

IV. Because there is an Expression in the Message, which we apprehend to be entirely unprecedented, and never before used in any Message to the House of Commons: The Appellation of Parliament being given to them, separately from this House; and therefore, lest any Mistake of this Kind should be attended with such ill Consequence, as to encourage evil Ministers hereafter to a total Neglect of this House, we conceive, that proper Notice should have been taken of it immediately, without deferring the further Consideration thereof for a Month.

<i>Scarfeale,</i>	<i>Aberdeen,</i>	<i>Warrington,</i>
<i>Strefford,</i>	<i>Coventry,</i>	<i>Boyle,</i>
<i>Craven,</i>	<i>Compton,</i>	<i>Bathurst,</i>
<i>Litchfield,</i>	<i>Exeter,</i>	<i>Gower,</i>
<i>Ashburnham,</i>	<i>Bruce,</i>	<i>Montjoy,</i>
<i>Uxbridge,</i>	<i>Lechmore,</i>	<i>Foley,</i>

As this House has always been esteemed the Liberty and Property of the People, they ought not to be excluded from giving their Advice in all Matters of Public Concern; and it is the Duty of the House of Commons, as we apprehend, to be desired, whenever they are desired of the House of Commons, to give their Advice, without whom no Bill can be given to the Crown, nor no Taxes imposed on the People; Therefore, as we conceive, this Message (being sent to the House of Commons only) tends to subvert their Rights, and to diminish their Liberty, not having been admitted into the whole Kingdom.

F I N I S

THE Historical Register.

NUMBER XLIII.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Proceedings of the Fourth Session of the Sixth Parliament of Great Britain, in the 12th Year of the Reign of King George, continu'd from Page 141 of the last Register, to the End of the Session.

N Monday the 2d of May, Mr. Speaker was order'd to issue out his Warrant for a new Writ, for electing a Knight of the Shire for the County of Warwick, in the Room of the Honourable Robert Digby, Esq; deceas'd. Then Mr. Attorney General reported the Amendments made in the Committee to the Bill for the better regulating Tryals by Nisi Prius in the County of Middlesex; which being agreed to, the said Bill was order'd to be ingross'd. In a Grand Committee, some Progress was made in the Bill for the better preventing collusive Seizures of foreign Goods, &c.

The next Day, a Bill for satisfying the Damages and Losses suffer'd by Daniel Campbel, Esq; in a late Riot at Glasgow, &c. was read the first, and order'd to be read a second Time; as was also a Bill for repealing the Duty upon Snuff, and for ascertaining the Value thereof, and for giving further Encouragement to the Greenland Fishery. After this, Mr. Speaker was order'd to Issue his Warrant for a new Writ, for electing a Burgess for the Borough of Helston in the County of Cornwall, in the Room of Sir Clement Wearg, Kt. deceas'd. In a Committee of the whole House, the Commons consider'd of the Petition of

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Richard Manley, Gent. and the rest of the Suitors of the Court of Chancery, and came to several Resolutions; and then the House proceeded to take into Consideration the Amendments made in the Grand Committee, to the Bill for building a Bridge cross the River of Thames, &c. which, with some other Amendments, were agreed to, and the said Bill order'd to be ingross'd.

On Wednesday the 4th, a Petition of the Water-Gilders, Leaf-Gilders, Silverers of several Manufactures of Brass, Copper, &c. praying to be heard by their Counsel against a Clause in the Bill for the better preventing Frauds and Abuses in the manufacturing Gold and Silver Wares, &c. was read, and referr'd to the Consideration of the Committee to whom the said Bill was committed, before whom the Petitioners were left at Liberty to be heard by their Counsel. Then *Sir George Oxenden*, from the Committee of the whole House, reported the Resolutions in Favour of the Suitors of the Court of Chancery, which (with an Amendment to one of them) were agreed to as follow:

1. That towards Satisfaction of the Debts and Demands of the Suitors of the Court of Chancery, from the deficient Masters of that Court, there be laid an additional Duty of Sixpence upon every Piece of Vellum, or Parchment, or Piece of Paper, upon which any original Writ (except such Original on which a Writ of *Capias* issues) *Subpoena*, Bill of *Middlesex*, *Latitat*, Writ of *Capias*, *Quo minus*, Writ of *dedimus potestatem*, to take Answer, examine Witnesses, or appoint Guardians, or any other Writ whatsoever, or any other Process or Mandate that shall issue out of, or pass the Seals of any the Courts at *Westminster*, Courts of the Great Sessions in *Wales*, Courts in the Counties *Palatine*, or any other Court whatsoever, holding Plea where the Debt or Damage doth amount to Forty Shillings or above, or the Thing in Demand is of that Value, shall be ingrossed or written (Writs of Covenant for levying Fines, Writs of Entry for suffering Common Recoveries, and Writs of *Habeas Corpus*, excepted.)

2. That towards Satisfaction of the Debts and Demands of the Suitors of the Court of Chancery, from the deficient Masters of that Court, there be laid an additional Duty of Sixpence, upon every Piece of Vellum, Parchment, or Paper, upon which any Entry of Action in the Mayor's and Sheriffs Courts of *London*, and

and in Courts in all Corporations, and other Courts whatsoever, out of which no Writs, Process or Mandates issue, holding of Plea, where the Debt or Damage doth amount to forty Shillings or above, shall be ingrossed or written.

3. That towards Satisfaction of the Debts and Demands of the Suitors of the Court of Chancery, from the deficient Masters of that Court, there be laid an additional Duty of Sixpence upon every Skin or Piece of Vellum, or Parchment, or Sheet of Paper, upon which shall be ingross'd or written any Citation or Monition made in any Ecclesiastical Court.

4. That the said Duties be laid for the Term of sixteen Years : And a Bill was order'd to be brought in, pursuant to the said Resolutions.

The next Day (May 5th) a Petition of the Provost, Magistrates, and Town-Councils of the City of *Glasgow* in *North-Britain*, was presented to the House, and read, praying, that they might be heard by their Counsel against the Bill for *vesting in his Majesty an Imposition of two Pennies Scots upon all Ale and Beer brew'd and sold in the City of Glasgow and Privileges thereof, for satisfying the Damages and Losses which Daniel Campbell, Esq; lately suffer'd in a Riot there* : Which Petition was granted, and referr'd to the Consideration of the Committee to whom the said Bill was committed. After this, in a Committee of the whole House, the Commons went through the Bill for the more effectual preventing Bribery and Corruption in the Elections of Members to serve in Parliament, and made several Amendments thereto ; and then in a Grand Committee, upon the Bill for the better preventing collusive Seizures of foreign Goods, &c. heard the Commissioners of the Customs, who examin'd a Witness in relation to fraudulent Practices carry'd on in the *Isle of Man*, to the Prejudice of his Majesty's Revenue of Customs ; and made a further Progress in the Bill.

On Friday the 6th of May, the ingross'd Bill for better regulating Tryals by Nisi prius in the County of Middlesex, was read the third Time, pass'd, and sent to the Lords ; and then the Grand Committee on the Bill in Behalf of Daniel Campbell, Esq; heard Counsel, and examin'd Witnesses upon the Petition of the Magistrates of the City of *Glasgow*, and went through the said Bill. After this, the House resolv'd itself again into a Grand Committee, and heard Counsel and examin'd Witnesses for and against the Bill for the more effectual draining and pre-
servation

servation of the North Division of the great Level of the Fens called Bedford Level, by a new Out-fall to the Sea.

The next Day, the Commons order'd their Speaker to Issue his Warrant for a new Writ for electing a Burgess for Preston in Amounderness in the County of Lancaster, in the Room of Daniel Pulteney, Esq; who had accepted the Office of Clerk of the Council in Ireland. After which, Mr. Alderman Child reported the Amendments made by the Committee, to the Bill for the better preventing of Frauds and Abuses in the Manufacturing of Gold and Silver Wares, which, with another Amendment made by the House, were agreed to, and the said Bill order'd to be ingross'd; as was also the Bill in Behalf of Daniel Campbell, Esq; Sir George Oxenden presented to the House a Bill for the Relief of the Suitors of the High Court of Chancery, which was read the first, and order'd to be read a second Time; Sir John Rushout reported the Amendments made in the Committee of the whole House, to the Bill for the more effectual preventing Bribery and Corruption in the Election of Members to serve in Parliament, which, with another Amendment made by the House, were agreed to, and the Bill order'd to be engross'd; and then, in a Grand Committee, the Commons went through the Bill to prevent unlawful Combinations of Work-men employ'd in the Woollen Manufactures, and for better Payment of their Wages.

On Monday the 9th of May, the ingross'd Bill for the better preventing of Frauds and Abuses in the manufacturing of Gold and Silver Wares, was read the third Time, pass'd and sent up to the Lords; as was also the Bill for satisfying the Damages and Losses suffer'd by Daniel Campbell, Esq; in a late Riot at Glasgow; and likewise the Bill for the more effectual preventing Bribery and Corruption in the Election of Members to serve in Parliament. After this, Sir William Yonge reported the Amendments made in the Grand Committee, to the Bill to prevent unlawful Combinations of Workmen employ'd in the Woollen Manufactures, and for the better Payment of their Wages; which, with other Amendments made by the House, were agreed to, and the said Bill was order'd to be ingross'd. Then the House went into a Grand Committee, to consider further of the Supply, and resolv'd to grant the Sum of Seven Thousand Pounds towards the Charge of building and repairing the Barracks and Fortifications in that Part of Great Britain call'd Scotland; and like-

wife

with in a Grand Committee, the Bill for repealing the Duty upon Snuff, &c. was gone through, and several Amendments were made to it.

The next Day, the ingrossed Bill for building a Bridge across the River of Thames from the Town of Fulham in the County of Middlesex, to the Town of Putney in the County of Surrey, was read the third Time, and (with an Amendment made thereto by the House) pass'd, and sent to the Lords. The Bill for Relief of the Suitors of the High Court of Chancery, was read a second Time, and committed to a Committee of the whole House; Mr. Farrer reported the preceding Day's Resolution on the Supply, which was agreed to; and he also reported the Amendments made in the Grand Committee, to the Bill for repealing the Duty upon Snuff, &c. which were agreed to; and the said Bill order'd to be ingross'd.

On Wednesday the 11th, the Commons proceeded to take into Consideration the Charter granted to the President and Fellows of the College of St. Paul in Bermuda, in the 11th Year of King George's Reign; as also the several Papers laid before the House, relating to the Lands in St. Christopher's, yielded by France to Great Britain by the Treaty of Utrecht; upon which it was resolv'd, That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, That out of the Lands in St. Christopher's, yielded by France to Great Britain, his Majesty would be graciously pleas'd to make such Grant for the Use of the President and Fellows of the College of St. Paul in Bermuda, as his Majesty should think proper. Then the Commons in a Grand Committee, went through the Bill for vesting the real and personal Estates of Richard Hampden, Esq; in Trustees, &c.

The next Day, the ingross'd Bill to prevent unlawful Combinations of Workmen employ'd in the Woollen Manufactures, &c. was read the third Time, pass'd, and sent to the Lords; and the House having taken into Consideration the Amendments made by the Lords to the Bill entituled, *An Act for better securing the Moneys and Estates of the Suitors of the Court of Chancery*, the said Amendments were agreed to. After this, the ingrossed Bill for repealing the Duty laid upon Snuff, and for ascertaining the Rates according to which the remaining Duties are to be paid, and for giving further Encouragement to the Greenland Fishery, was read the third time, amended, pass'd, and sent to the Lords. After this, according to the Desire of the Lords, signify'd to the House by a Message,

Message, the Commons resolv'd, That *George Wade*, Esq; *Sir James Campbell*, Bart. *Sir John Shaw*, Bart. Major *William Erskine*, *Duncon Forbes*, Esq; and *Henry Cunningham*, Esq; have leave to attend the Lords in relation to the Bill in Behalf of *Daniel Campbell*, Esq; if they thought fit. An Order was made for the proper Officer to lay before the House a Copy of the Record of the Proceedings upon the Information in the Court of King's Bench, against *John Ward*, Esq; a Member of the House; and Mr. *Farrer* having reported the Amendments made in the Grand Committee, to the Bill for the better preventing collusive Seizures of Foreign Goods, &c. the said Amendments were agreed to, and the Bill order'd to be engross'd.

On Friday the 13th, the Record relating to *John Ward*, Esq; being laid before the House, Mr. *Ward* was order'd to attend in his Place upon Monday Morning next; and Mr. *Farrer* having reported the Amendments made in the Grand Committee, to Mr. *Hampden's* Bill, the said Amendments were agreed to, with another Amendment made by the House, and the Bill order'd to be engross'd. Then the Order of the Day for the House to resolve it self into a Committee of the whole House upon the Bill for Relief of the Suitors of the High Court of Chancery, being read, a Petition of *Edward Conway*, Esq; (one of the Masters in ordinary of the High Court of Chancery) and also of *Margaret* Wife of the said *Edward Conway*, and *Whitmore Conway* their eldest Son, was presented to the House and read, setting forth, That the Petitioner *Edward* being, upon the Resignation of *John Orlebar*, Esq; on the 10th of January, 1720, admitted into the Office of Master in Chancery, Mr. *Orlebar* was order'd to pay and deliver over to him, all the Money and Effects of the Suitors of the Court, then in his Hands; but Mr. *Orlebar* retained, out of the Suitors Money, Six Thousand Pounds, which was never paid to the Petitioner: That on the Petitioner's Admission into the said Office, he paid out of the said Suitors Money, to the Earl of *Macclesfield*, (then Lord Chancellor) or for his Use, the further Sum of Fifteen Hundred Pounds; and Five Hundred Pounds more of the said Suitors Money, which was to have been paid to the Petitioner, was stopp'd, to be apply'd towards making up the Deficiency of Mr. *Dormer*, (formerly a Master of the said Court) That by Mr. *Holford's* Report, now lying before the House, the Petitioner is reported to be deficient in his Account of the

the Money and Effects of the Suitors of the Court, in the Sum of Twenty Thousand Five Hundred Fifty Three Pounds, Four Shillings, Three Pence half-penny, in which the several Sums beforemention'd are included, tho' he receiv'd no Benefit thereof. That the Petitioner *Edward*, in order to make good the Deficiency where-with he is charg'd, hath convey'd all his real Estate, being upwards of Five Hundred Pounds *per Annum*, to Mr. *Holford*; and the other Petitioners have join'd in a Fine and Recovery thereof; and the said Estate (having been expos'd to Sale) appears to be of Value sufficient to answer the said Deficiency, if the Sums before mention'd may be allow'd. That the Petitioners *Margaret* and *Whitmore*, in order to free the Petitioner *Edward*, having joined in the said Fine and Recovery, have thereby given up all their Estate and Interest in the said Estate, towards making good the said Deficiency, without which the whole must have remain'd a Deficiency, and they are thereby stripp'd of all Provision for their Subsistence, in case of Death or Disability of the Petitioner *Edward*, and therefore praying the Consideration of the House, and such Relief as the House shall think fit: Which Petition was referr'd to the Consideration of the Committee of the whole House; who having that Day made some Progress in the said Bill, order'd the Warden of the *Fleet*, to bring *Richard Godfrey*, Esq; in his Custody, to attend the Committee of the whole House, upon the Monday next following, when *John Orlebar*, Esq; *Nicholas Paxton*, Esq; *Henry Edwards*, Esq; and *Peter Cottingham*, Esq; were also order'd to attend the said Committee.

On Monday the 16th of May, the Commons order'd their Speaker to issue his Warrant for a new Writ for the electing a Baron, to serve in this Parliament, for the Town and Port of *Rye* in the County of *Sussex*, in the Room of *Philips Gybbon*, Esq; who had accepted the Office of Surveyor-General of his Majesty's Land Revenue. The ingross'd Bill for the *Improvement of his Majesty's Revenues of Customs, Excise, and Inland Duties*, was read the third Time, pass'd, and sent to the Lords; as was also the Bill for *vesting in Trustees the real and personal Estates of Richard Hampden, Esq;* and Mr. Treasurer reported to the House, that their Address, in Behalf of the President and Fellows of the College of *St. Paul* in *Bermuda*, having been presented to his Majesty, the same was receiv'd very graciously; and his Majesty had commanded

commanded him to acquaint the House, that his Majesty would readily concur with the Desire of this House, in promoting so pious an Undertaking. After this, the House took into Consideration the Copy of the Record of the Proceeding upon the Information in the Court of King's Bench, against John Ward, Esq; a Member of this House, and the said Mr. Ward not attending in his Place, pursuant to the Order of the House for that Purpose, Thomas Hollingshead, one of the Messengers belonging to the Serjeant at Arms, was call'd in, and being examin'd, gave the House an Account of his leaving Copies of the said Orders at Mr. Ward's Houses in London and at Hackney, and that, upon Inquiry after the said Mr. Ward, he was inform'd, that Mr. Ward was gone from his said Houses: And it appearing by the said Record, that John Ward, Esq; upon an Information in the Court of King's Bench exhibited against him, had this present Easter Term, been convicted of the Crime of Forgery, it was resolv'd, *nemine contradicente*, that the said John Ward, Esq; be expell'd this House. Then, in a Grand Committee, the Commons went through the Bill for Relief of the Suitors of the High Court of Chancery.

The next Day, the Commons read the first Time, an ingrossed Bill from the Lords, intituled, *An Act to declare and settle the Rights and Interest of Executors to the Estates of Testators*: And a Motion being made, and the Question put, that the said Bill be read a second Time, it pass'd in the Negative. But the Amendments made, in the Grand Committee, to the Bill for the Relief of the Suitors of the High Court of Chancery, being agreed to, the said Bill was order'd to be ingros'd. Then in a Grand Committee, the Commons went through the Bill for Sale of such of the forfeited Estates in Scotland, as remain unsold, and are vested in the Crown, &c. and made several Amendments thereto; which being the next Day reported and agreed to, the said Bill was order'd to be ingross'd. The same Day (May 18) the Commons took into Consideration the Amendments made by the Lords to the Bill intituled, *An Act to prevent frivolous and vexatious Arrests*, which were twice read, and a Debate arising in the House thereupon, the said Debate was adjourn'd 'till the next Morning; after which, the Commons agreed to the Amendments made by the Lords to the Bill intituled, *An Act for continuing an Act for the more effectual punishing wicked and evil-disposed Persons going arm'd in Disguise, and doing Injuries and*
Violences

Violences to the Persons and Properties of his Majesty's Subjects, and for making the said Act more effectual.

This Day in the House of Peers, the Order of the Day being read, for taking into further Consideration that Part of the printed Votes of the House of Commons of the 24th of March 1725, purporting to be a Message to that House from his Majesty, under his Royal Sign Manual.

And the same being read by the Clerk, after Debate, it is order'd, That the further Consideration of that Part of the said printed Votes be adjourn'd to this Day Fortnight.

The House being moved, That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, representing the fatal Consequences which must happen to this Kingdom, when any Advice shall be given to the Crown, whereby the Council and Assistance of this House shall not be asked, at the same Time that the Council and Assistance of the House of Commons shall be asked, in Matters which concern the Peace and Safety of this Kingdom, and most earnestly to beseech his Majesty, that he will, for the future, discourage all such Councils as shall tend, in so unwarrantable and dangerous a Manner, to the Destruction of the Rights of this House.

After Debate, the Question was put, Whether such an Address shall be presented to his Majesty?

It was resolv'd in the Negative.

Dissentient

Lechmere,

Montjoy.

Die Mercurii 18^o Maii, 1726.

Hodie secunda, vice lecta est Billa, entituled, An Act for the more effectual preventing Bribery and Corruption, in the Election of Members to serve in Parliament.

Order'd, That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House.

And it being propos'd, that the House be put into a Committee on the said Bill tomorrow, the same was objected to.

After Debate, the Question was put, Whether this House shall be put into a Committee on the said Bill tomorrow? It was resolv'd in the Negative.

Dissentient

Warrington,
Lechmere,

Montjoy,
Gower,

Foley,
Bathurst.

A 2

We

We now return to the Commons, who, on Thursday the 19th of May, order'd their Speaker to issue his Warrant for a new Writ for the Election of a Burgess for the Borough of *Old Sarum* in the County of *Wilts*, in the Room of *Thomas Pitt, Esq;* deceas'd; and then the ingross'd Bill for the Sale of such of the forfeited Estates in Scotland, as remain unsold, &c. was read the third Time, pass'd, and sent to the Lords: After which, the Commons resum'd the adjourn'd Debate upon the Amendments made by the Lords to the Bill intituled, *An Act to prevent frivolous and vexatious Arrests*; which were severally read, and upon the Question put thereupon, agreed unto by the House, who adjourn'd 'till Monday the 23d of May.

Upon that Day, the Commons order'd their Speaker to issue his Warrants for six new Writs, for the electing as many Members to serve in this Parliament, viz.

1. A Burgess for the Borough of *Clifton Dartmouth*, and *Hardness* in *Devonshire*, in the Room of *Thomas Martyn, Esq;* made one of his Majesty's Justices for the Countie of *Carnarvon*, *Merioneth*, and *Anglesea*, within the Principality of *Wales*.

2. A Burgess for the Borough of *Weymouth* and *Melcomb Regis* in *Dorsetshire*, in the Room of *John Ward, Esq;* expell'd the House.

3. A Burgess for the Borough of *New Windsor* in *Berkshire*, in the Room of the Rt. Hon. Sir *Charles Beaulieu*, Knight of the *Bath*, (commonly call'd Earl of *Burford*) now Duke of *St. Albans*, call'd up to the House of Peers.

4. A Burgess for the Borough of *Grampound* in *Cornwall*, in the Room of the Rt. Hon. *William Cavendish, Esq;* (commonly call'd Lord Marquess of *Hartington*) who had accepted the Office of Captain of the Band of his Majesty's Gentlemen Pensioners.

5. A Burgess for the Borough of *Dunhevet* alias *Llancessstoun* in *Cornwall*, in the Room of *John Wills, Esq;* who had accepted the Office of second Justice of *Chester*.

6. And a Knight of the Shire for the County of *Wesmoreland*, in the Room of the Hon. *Anthony Lowther, Esq;* who had accepted the Office of one of the Commissioners of his Majesty's Revenue in *Ireland*.

The next Day, Mr. Speaker was order'd to issue his Warrants for two other new Writs, viz. One for the electing a Knight of the Shire for the Shire of *Roxburgh* in *Scotland*, in the Room of Sir *Gilbert Elliot, Bart.* who had

had accepted the Office of one of the Ordinary Lords of Session in Scotland; the other for the electing a Burgess for the Borough of Ipswich in the County of Suffolk, in the Room of Sir William Thomson, Kt. who had accepted the Office of Curstitor Baron of his Majesty's Court of Exchequer.

This Day the King came to the House of Peers, with the usual State and Solemnity, and the Commons being sent for up and attending, his Majesty was pleased to give the Royal Assent to the following Bills, viz.

1. *An Act for repealing the Duty laid upon Snuff, by an Act made in the eighth Year of her late Majesty's Reign, and for ascertaining the Rates according to which the remaining Duties are to be paid, and for giving further Encouragement to the Greenland Fishery.*

2. *An Act for vesting in his Majesty an Imposition of two Pennies Scots, upon all Ale and Beer, brew'd and sold in the City of Glasgow, and Privileges thereof, for satisfying the Damages and Losses which Daniel Campbell, Esq; lately suffer'd in a Riot there.*

3. *An Act for the Improvement of his Majesty's Revenues of Customs, Excise and Inland Duties.*

4. *An Act for better securing the Monies and Effects of the Suitors of the Court of Chancery, and to prevent the counterfeiting of East-India Bonds and Indorsements thereon, as likewise Indorsements on South-Sea Bonds.*

5. *An Act for Relief of the Suitors of the High Court of Chancery.*

6. *An Act to prevent unlawful Combinations of Workmen employ'd in the Woollen Manufactures, and for better Payment of their Wages.*

7. *An Act to prevent frivolous and vexatious Arrests.*

8. *An Act for the better regulating Tryals by Nisi Prius in the County of Middlesex.*

9. *An Act for continuing an Act made in the ninth Year of his Majesty's Reign, intituled, An Act for the more effectual punishing wicked and evil disposed Persons going armed in disguise, and doing Injuries and Violences to the Persons and Properties of his Majesty's Subjects, and for the more speedy bringing the Offenders to Justice.*

10. *An Act to prevent Abuses in the making of Bricks and Tiles, and to ascertain the Dimensions thereof, and to prevent all unlawful Combinations amongst any Brickmakers, or Tylemakers within fifteen Miles of the City of London, in order to advance the Price of Bricks or Tiles.*

11. *An Act for building a Bridge cross the River of Thames, from the Town of Fulham in the County of Middlesex, to the Town of Putney in the County of Surrey.*

12. *An Act for repairing the Roads in the Parishes of Kensington, Chelsea, and Fulham, and other Parishes therein mention'd, in the County of Middlesex.*

13. *An Act for making the River Dun in the West Riding of the County of York, navigable, from Holmstille in Doncaster, up to the utmost Extent of Tinsley, Westward, a Township within two Miles of Sheffield.*

14. *An Act for making Provision for the Repair of St. Mary le Strand in the County of Middlesex, and for other Purposes therein mention'd.*

And to thirteen private Acts: After which, his Majesty, by the Mouth of the Lord Chancellor, made the following Speech to both Houses:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I Cannot in Justice to you put an End to this Session, without returning you my hearty Thanks for the many Instances you have given me of your Duty and Affection to my Person and Government, and of your Zeal to maintain the Honour and true Interest of this Kingdom.

The Spirit and Resolution you have shewn on this important Occasion, when our most valuable Rights and Privileges have been struck at, are highly becoming the Weight and Authority of a *British* Parliament; and the Steps that have been taken abroad in Support of the Measures enter'd into against this Nation, must convince every Body of your Wisdom and Prudence in endeavouring to put an early Stop to the farther Progress of them. I hope the Precautions you have enabled me to take, will be sufficient, in Conjunction with my Allies, to defeat the Designs which have been form'd against us; and that the Promoters of them, when they have fully weigh'd their own Circumstances, and better consider'd those of the several Powers united in Defence of the Tranquillity and Liberties of *Europe*, will find it their own Interest to preserve the Peace, and think it most safe and prudent to desist from their dangerous Schemes.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I return you my particular Thanks for the Supplies which you have so chearfully and effectually rais'd, and you may be assured, that they shall be faithfully apply'd to the Uses for which you intended them.

My

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The constant Employment of my Thoughts, and the most earnest Wishes of my Heart, tend wholly to the securing to my Subjects their just Rights and Advantages, and to the preserving to them, and to all Europe, the Enjoyment of a safe and honourable Peace: And I must not conclude without giving you the strongest Assurances, that the particular Confidence you have placed in me, shall be made Use of in such Manner only, as may most effectually conduce to the attaining those good and great Purposes.

Then the Lord Chancellor, by his Majesty's Command, said,

My Lords and Gentlemen,

IT is his Majesty's Royal Will and Pleasure, that this Parliament be prorogued to Thursday the One and twentieth Day of July next, to be then here held; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Thursday the One and twentieth Day of July next.

Among the good Acts pass'd this Session of Parliament for the Use and Benefit of the Publick, two of the most remarkable are the Act to prevent frivolous and vexatious Arrests, and that for the Building of a Bridge cross the River of Thames, &c. we shall therefore give our Readers an Abstract of the said two Acts.

An Abstract of the Act to prevent frivolous and vexatious Arrests.

Enacted,

THAT after 24 June, 1726, no Person shall be held to special Bail, on any Process issuing out of a superior Court, where the Cause of Action shall not amount to 10*l.* or upwards; nor out of an inferior Court, under 40*s.* and where the Cause of Action shall not amount to 10*l.* in a superior Court, or to 40*s.* in an inferior Court, the Plaintiff shall proceed by Way of Process, and shall not arrest the Body of the Defendant, but shall serve him personally, within the Jurisdiction of the Court, with a Copy of the Process; and if he shall not appear at the Return of the Process, or within four Days after, the Plaintiff, upon Affidavit filed of the personal Service of the Process, may enter a common Appearance, or file common Bail for the Defendant

sendant, and proceed thereon, as if the Defendant had entered his Appearance, or filed common Bail.

After 24 June, 1726, in all Cases where the Plaintiff's Action shall amount to 10*l.* or 40*l.* or upwards, Affidavit shall be filed of such Cause of Action (which Affidavit may be made before any Judge or Commissioner of the Court out of which the Process shall issue, or before the Officer who shall issue such Process, or his Deputy) and for the Affidavit 1*s.* above the Stamp Duties shall be paid; and the Sum specified in the Affidavit shall be endorser'd on the Back of the Writ or Process, for which the Officer shall take Bail, and for no more; but if any Writ or Process shall issue for 10*l.* or upwards, and no Affidavit and Indorsement be made, the Plaintiff shall not proceed to arrest the Body of the Defendant, but shall proceed in like Manner as is directed where the Cause of Action does not amount to 10*l.* or 40*l.*

The Judges of such inferior Courts as are described in the Statute 21 Jac. 1. shall proceed in such Actions as are laid not to exceed 5*l.* although there may be Actions against the Defendant, wherein the Plaintiff's Demands shall exceed 5*l.*

If any Person, who hath been convicted of Forgery, or of wilful Perjury, or common Barretry, shall act as an Attorney, or Solicitor, or Agent in any Suit to be brought in any Court of Law or Equity in England, the Judge, on Complaint, shall examine the Matter in a summary Way, in open Court; and if the Person complain'd of, hath offended contrary to this Act, the Judge shall cause him to be transported for seven Years, by such Ways, and under such Penalties, as Felons in other Cases are by Law to be transported.

This Act shall not extend to Scotland.

This Act shall continue in Force for five Years, and from thence to the End of the next Session of Parliament, and no longer.

An Abstract of the Act for building a Bridge cross the River of Thames, from the Town of Fulham in the County of Middlesex, to the Town of Putney in the County of Surrey.

THE Preamble to this Act recites, That it is necessary a Bridge should be built cross the Thames, from Fulham to Putney, for the better Ease and Commerce

miſce of the Inhabitants of the ſaid Counties reſpective-
ly, and the Parts adjacent, whereby many Miſchiefs and
Inconveniencies would be remedied, and great Advanta-
ges accrue to the Publick: Therefore it is enacted, That
the Right Honourable Peter Lord King, Lord High Chan-
cellor of Great Britain, and the Lord High Chancellor
of Great Britain for the Time being; the Right Ho-
nourable Thomas Lord Trevelyan, Lord Privy Seal, and the
Lord Privy Seal for the Time being; the Moſt Noble
Hon^{ble} Duke of Dorſet, Lord Steward of his Maſteſty's
Houſhold, and the Lord Steward of his Maſteſty's Houſ-
hold for the Time being; the Moſt Noble Charles Duke
of Grafton, Lord Chamberlain of his Maſteſty's Houſ-
hold, and the Lord Chamberlain of his Maſteſty's Houſ-
hold for the Time being; the Moſt Noble Charles Duke
of Somerſet, the Moſt Noble Charles Duke of Richmond,
the Moſt Noble Charles Duke of Bolton, the Moſt Noble
Wriotheſly Duke of Bedford, the Moſt Noble Thomas
Duke of Newcastle, one of his Maſteſty's Principal Se-
cretaries of State, the Right Honourable Henry Earl of
Lincoln, the Right Honourable Charles Earl of Peterbo-
rough, the Right Honourable Richard Earl of Burlington,
the Right Honourable Richard Earl of Scarborough, the
Right Honourable Henry Earl of Grantham, the Right
Honourable Francis Earl of Godolphin, the Right Honou-
rable Charles Lord Viſcount Townſhend, one of his Maje-
ſty's Principal Secretaries of State, the Right Honoura-
ble Henry Lord Viſcount St. John, the Right Honoura-
ble Hugh Lord Viſcount Falmouth, the Right Honourable
Aſternon Earl of Hertford, Lord Percy Son and Heir
apparent to his Grace the Duke of Somerſet, the Right
Honourable John Lord de-la-War, the Right Honourable
Thomas Lord Onflow, the Right Honourable Robert Lord
Walpole, the Lord Preſident of the Council, his Maſteſty's
Principal Secretaries of State for the Time being, the
Lords Commiſſioners of his Maſteſty's Treafury, or the
Lord High Treafurer for the Time being, the Right
Honourable Ralph Lord Viſcount Farmanagh in the King-
dom of Ireland, the Right Honourable Lord Herbert,
Son and Heir apparent to the Earl of Pembroke, the
Right Honourable George Lord Carpenter in the King-
dom of Ireland, the Right Honourable Henry Lord Viſ-
count Palmerſton in the Kingdom of Ireland, the Right
Honourable George Lord Mulgas, Son and Heir apparent
to the Earl of Cholmondeley, the Right Honourable the
Lord William Powlet, the Lord Henry Powlet, the Lord
Naffau

Nassau Poyles, the Right Honourable Sir *Spencer Compton*, Speaker of the Honourable House of Commons, and the Speaker of the House of Commons for the Time being, the Right Honourable Sir *Robert Walpole*, first Lord Commissioner of the Treasury, and Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the Time being, the Right Honourable Sir *Robert Sutton*, the Honourable Sir *William Yonge*, the Honourable Sir *John Hobart*, Knights of the Bath, the Honourable Sir *William Strickland*, Sir *John Evelyn*, Sir *John Stanley*, Sir *John Buckworth*, Sir *Thomas Webster*, Sir *John Austin*, Sir *Thomas Colby*, Sir *Nicholas Carew*, Barons; Sir *Richard Gough*, Sir *Moore Molyneux*, Sir *Charles Wager*, Sir *James Thornhill*, Sir *Thomas Jones*, Knights; the Treasurer of the Household, the Comptroller of the Household, the Cofferer of the Household, the Master of the Household, the Clerks of the Green Cloth for the Time being, the Right Honourable Sir *Joseph Jekyll*, Knight, Master of the Rolls, and the Master of the Rolls for the Time being, the Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, the Lord Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer, the Attorney and Solicitor General for the Time being, the Honourable *James Bertie*, *John Birch* Serjeant at Law, the Honourable *Martin Bladen*, *Dennis Bond*, *Robert Brifston*, *Thomas Broderick*, *Paul Burrard*, *Walter Cary*, the Honourable *George Carpenter*, Colonel *Charles Churchill*, *William Clayton* of *Bleekingly* in the County of *Surrey*, *William Clayton*, *William Chapple* Serjeant at Law, *John Conduit*, *James Cook*, *Nathaniel Curson*, *Joseph Demers*, the Honourable *George Doddington*, *Paul Dockminique*, *Thomas Frankland*, *Richard Edgcomb*, *Charles Everfield*, *Edward Harrison*, *Michael Harvey*, *Isaac Lakeney*, *Thomas Archer*, *Edward Hughes*, *Robert Jacombe*, the Honourable *Samuel Mo'yneux*, *Henry Kelsal*, *Thomas Lewis*, *Charles Mountague*, *Humphry Morice*, *Francis Negus*, *Arthur Onslow*, the Right Honourable *Henry Pelham*, the Right Honourable *William Pulteney*, *Daniel Pulteney*, *John Pulteney*, *John Scrope*, the Honourable *William Townshend*, the Honourable *Thomas Townshend*, the Honourable *Alan Broderick*, Esquires; *Thomas Vernon*, the Honourable *Horatio Walpole*, *John Walter*, *William Wyndham*, Esquires; the Surveyor General, Comptroller General, Surveyor of the Gardens and Waters, Master Mason, Master Carpenter, Paymaster of the Office of his Majesty's Works for the Time being, the Surveyor of his Majesty's Roads

for the Time being, Kingsmill Eyre, Robert Man, William Lowfield, John Jeffreys, the Honourable John King, Arthur Moore, William Moore, the Honourable Colonel Thomas Howard, Colonel George Howard, Joseph Carpenter, Philip Daires, Daniel Pettitward, John Eyre, Henry Barrer, Christopher Tilson, George Tilson, John Palmer, Henry Parsons, Thomas Pagett, Henry Wise, Thomas Walker, Daniel Harvey, George Metcalf, Thomas Spence, Charles Carless, John Effington, Edward Stables, Jacob Tonson, Esqrs. Colonel John Armstrong, Mark Frecker, Robert Williamson, John Lant, William Shelton, Reginald Marriot, Thomas Freeman, Robin Daniel, John Palmer, Samuel Vincent, William Tindal, George Hatley, William Jones, John Anthony Corbiere, John Hopkins, Henry Vincent, Henry Bridges, Thomas Scawen, Richard Onslow, Richard Clifton, Henry Ludlow, Anthony Allen, George Austin, Thomas Woodford, Vignus Edwards, Denzil Onslow, Stephen Bisse, William Newland, John Huggins, Charles Selwyn, John Baskett, George Harrison, James Porten, William Hatton, Nicholas Hardinge, Esquires, the Members of Parliament for the Cities of London and Westminster, and the Borough of Southwark, for the Time being, and the Lord Mayor of the City of London for the Time being, shall be Commissioners and Trustees for building a Bridge from Fulham to Putney, and for maintaining the same when built; and any nine or more of them, after 24 June 1726, may lay out how and in what Manner the same shall be erected, and the Ways and Passages to and from the same, and make Contracts, and do all Matters for carrying on and perfecting the same,

When the Bridge is built cross the River, there shall remain free and open Passage for the Water of 700 Feet at the least, within the Banks of the River.

If any Person shall wilfully burn, blow up, pull down, or destroy the Bridge, any Part thereof, or attempt so to do, or shall, without Authority from the Commissioners, take away any Works, or procure the same to be done, whereby the Bridge shall be damaged, and the Lives of Passengers endangered, he shall suffer as a Felon without Benefit of Clergy.

The Trustees shall meet at the Swan at Fulham on 26 July, 1726, and shall then adjourn, and afterwards meet there, or at some other Place, as often as it shall be necessary for putting this Act in Execution; and if there shall not appear, at any Meeting, a sufficient Number to act, and to adjourn, then the Clerk shall, by publick

Notice in the *Gazette* at least fourteen Days before the next Meeting, appoint the Trustees to meet at the House where the Meeting was last appointed, or at some other convenient House, on that Day three Weeks next after such last Meeting was appointed: And the Trustees shall, at all their Meetings, bear their own Expences.

All Bodies Politick, Corporations, Feoffees in Trust, Executors, Guardians, or Trustees, Femes covert, or other *Cestuique Trusts*, or other Persons interested in any House or Ground, within the Parishes of *Fulham* or *Putey*, may convey to the Commissioners all such Houses or Ground, or any Part thereof, for the said Purposes, and all such Contracts shall be valid.

All Feoffees in Trust, &c. shall be indemnified for what they shall do by Virtue of this Act.

His Majesty, by Letters Patents, may incorporate the Commissioners, and such others as he shall think fit, to be one Body Politick and Corporate, in Deed and Name, to have perpetual Succession, and a Common Seal, and to be able in Law to purchase Lands, &c. and to sell the same, or any Part thereof, at their free Will and Pleasure, to sue and be sued, and to choose their Successors and Officers, and to do all other Things necessary for building and supporting the Bridge, and the Passages thereto, and to be under such Rules as his Majesty shall think reasonable, subject to such Restrictions as are in the Act expressed; and they may make reasonable Laws for the Good of the Corporation, and inflict Fines for any Breach thereof.

The Corporation may not borrow or give Security for any Sums payable in less than Six Months, or discount Bills, or keep Books or Cash for any Person, other than the proper Books and Cash of the Company or Corporation.

No Member of the Corporation, in respect of being such Member only, shall be disabled to be a Member of Parliament.

There shall be paid for Pontage, or in the Name of a Toll, before any Passage over the Bridge be permitted, the Sums following, *viz.*

For every Coach, Chariot, &c. drawn by Six Horses, or more, 2s.

— drawn by Four Horses, 1s. 6d.

— drawn by less than Four, 1s.

For every Waggon, Cart, &c. drawn by Four or more Horses or Oxen, 1s. 6d. and by less than Four, 1s.

For

For every Horse, Mule, or Ass, laden or unladen, and not drawing, 1*d*.

For every Foot Passenger on Sundays, 1*d*. and on every other Day, one Halfpenny.

For every Drove of Oxen or Neat Cattle, per Score 12*d*.

For every Drove of Calves, &c. per Score, 6*d*.

Which Money shall be demanded in the Name of Pontage or Toll, and shall be vested in the Trustees, and applied to such Uses as is herein directed (the Charges of obtaining this Act first deducted) and the Trustees, or any nine of them, or the Persons by them authorized, are to levy the Toll on any Person who shall refuse to pay, or deny any Passage over 'till Payment; and may be levied by Distress of Cattle or Goods, and after four Days may be sold, rendring the Overplus to the Owner on Demand, after Toll and Charges deducted.

The Trustees are to nominate Receivers or Collectors; and all Persons liable to pay the Toll, are to pay the to Receivers, who shall pay the same to such Person as the Trustees shall appoint; and shall (on Oath if thereunto required) before any Justice of *Middlesex* or *Surrey*, give in a true Account of all Moneys received and disbursed; and the Trustees shall, out of the Moneys arising by the Toll, make Allowances to the Receivers and Collectors, and other Officers, for their Care and Pains; and if such Receiver shall not make Account and Payment according to the Trustees Orders, then the Justices shall commit them to the County Gaol of *Middlesex* or *Surrey*, without Bail, 'till they shall make a true Account and Payment.

All Moneys borrow'd or raised by the Tolls, shall be disposed of to the erecting the Bridge, and supporting and repairing it, and the new Passages to and from the same to be purchased, and other the Purposes of the Act; and there shall be provided by the Treasurer or Receiver, Books, in which all Moneys received by him, and all Disbursements by Order of the Trustees, shall be fairly enter'd, expressing the Times when, and the Names of the Persons from or to whom received or disbursed, and for what Uses; and at the four Quarter Days the Account from the Books shall be fairly drawn out and stated, and signed by the Treasurer, and deliver'd to the Trustees, who are to discharge him for all Moneys so accounted for; and the Accounts and Copies of Contracts and Agreements made by the Trustees, shall

be deliver'd into each House of Parliament, once in every Year, within 20 Days after the opening of the Session.

The Commissioners, when incorporated, may convey the Toll, as a Security for Money to be borrow'd for these Ends, at 5*l.* *per Cent.* or may grant Annuities for one, two, or three Lives, or for Twenty one Years, or a less Term, to be renew'd, chang'd, or alter'd, and charged upon the Tolls.

If the Annuities shall at any one Time exceed 1500*l.* *per Ann.* the Corporation shall forfeit double the Value of what shall exceed the said Sum, to such Person as shall be injur'd thereby.

As often as any Annuity shall determine, the Corporation may grant any other Annuity of equal Value, so as the whole of the Annuities, subsisting at the same Time, do not exceed 1500*l.* *per Annum.*

All Bonds or Securities under their Common Seal shall be assignable at Law, *toties quoties*, and may be devisable by Will, and such Assignments or Wills, shall vest the Property in the Assignees or Devisees; and they may, on Nonpayment, maintain their Action against the Corporation; and the Times of granting these Annuities shall be fairly enter'd in a Book for that Purpose, to be perused *gratis*: All the Annuities shall be Personal Estates, and shall not be deemed Real Estates.

The Commissioners or Corporation shall not have any Share in the Company, or Undertaking, and all Bargains for such Stock shall always be null and void.

But the Commissioners may borrow Money on this Act, or grant Annuities.

The Commissioners and their Agents or Officers may remove Shells in the River of Thames, and make the River deeper.

All Stones and other Materials for making or repairing the Bridge, shall always be deemed to belong to the Commissioners and Corporation.

If the Bridge, in Times to come, shall receive such Damage by unforeseen Accidents, or Tempests, that the Passage thereof may for some Time be dangerous, the Corporation may set up a Ferry cross the Thames, and take Toll; and all Profits arising thereby, shall be apply'd as the Tolls granted by this Act are appointed, and not otherwise.

The Ferry shall continue no longer than 'till the Bridge is repaired.

It shall not be lawful to build the Bridge, 'till ample Satisfaction be made to the Owners and Lessees of the Horse and Foot Ferries between Putney and Fulham; And the Commissioners, on Application by the Proprietors of the Ferries, are to enquire what Damage they may receive by building the intended Bridge, and to apportion what Recompense shall be made, and to whom, by a Jury of twelve indifferent Men of the County of Surrey; and such Determination shall be binding against all Parties; and the Commissioners may administer an Oath to and examine Witnesses; and may issue their Warrants to the Sheriff of Surrey, to return a Jury of 24 disinterested Persons, to appear at such a Time and Place as in the Warrant is appointed; and for Default of a sufficient Number, the Sheriff shall return other honest Men of the Standers by, or that can be speedily procured; and all Persons shall have their lawful Challenges; and the Commissioners may impose a reasonable Fine on the Sheriff, or on the Persons summon'd on any such Jury making Default, and may levy the Fines by their Warrants.

No Person shall sit as a Commissioner in any Case where he is interested.

All Satisfaction, pursuant to such Judgment, shall be charged on the Moneys borrow'd or raised for the Purposes of the Act, and shall be paid, before it shall be lawful to erect the Bridge, or any Part thereof.

If no Application for Damages be made before 24 June, 1727, the Commissioners may proceed to build the Bridge, and are to have special Regard to the Neighbouring Lands, and to prevent Overflowings; and if any such shall at any Time happen, forthwith to remedy and provide against the same for the future.

All Bishops of London shall have free Passage over the Bridge, and through all Passages thereto belonging, and over all Ferries to be set up by Authority of this Act, and all Persons to them belonging, or residing in the Episcopal Palace at Fulham, in lieu of their Privilege of the Ferry of Fulham, in case the said Ferry be extinguished.

For supplying a sufficient Number of Commissioners in Case of Deaths or refusing to act, any Nine of them, by Writing under their Hands and Seals, 'till the Corporation shall be erected, may elect others in their Room, Notice being first given in the London Gazette 14 Days before; and every new Commissioner shall have equal Power

Power to act with the other Commissioners : And after a Corporation shall be erected, the Members shall be elected and qualify'd according to such Regulations as shall be prescribed by their Charter.

No Commissioner shall be capable of having any Place of Profit arising out of the Tolls, or have any Share or Interest in any Contract or Agreement for effecting the Purposes of this Act.

This Act shall not prejudice or take away the Jurisdiction of the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of London, upon the River of Thames, except to remove Shelves, or deepen or widen the River.

This Act shall be esteemed a Publick Act ; and if any Action shall be brought for Things done in pursuance of this Act, it shall be laid in Surry ; and the Defendant may plead the General Issue, &c. and on a Verdict, &c. recover Treble Costs.



SCOTLAND.

ON the 5th of July, th Convention of the Royal Burghs met at Edinburgh, and made Choice of George Drummond, Esq; Lord Provost of Edinburgh, to be their President:

The next Day, his Majesty's most gracious Letter to them (having been transmitted by his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State) was read in a very full Meeting, as follows.

GEORGE R.

Trusty and well-beloved, we greet you well. We having observed, that the several Sums of Money, reserv'd and provided by the Treaty of Union, and by divers Acts of Parliament, to be employ'd for the Improvement of Fisheries and Manufactures in Scotland, have not hitherto been applied to the Uses for which they were intended ; principally because no particular Plan or Method hath been concerted, directing the Manner in which those Sums should be apply'd for the said Purposes : And being desirous to remove those Hindrances as speedily as may be, we have thought good to recommend it to you, that at your first general Meeting in the Month of July next, you do take into your Consideration the State of the said Fisheries and Manufactures, and

and of the Moneys provided for encouraging the same ; and that by your selves or by Committees of your Number, you devise and propose the particular Methods, Rules and Regulations which to you shall seem the most proper, for the Application of the said Sums, towards the encouraging and promoting of Fisheries, and such other Manufactures and Improvements in Scotland, as shall most conduce to the general Good of the United Kingdom ; and that you return to us the Propositions in which you shall have agreed, to the End that upon due Consideration thereof, a certain Method may be settled for the Application and Management of those Sums for the future. The Welfare of our Loving People of Scotland, and the Prosperity of the Royal Burrows, is so much concern'd in what we now recommend to you, that we doubt not but you will go on in the Execution of what is expected from you, with the utmost Diligence, Unanimity, and Impartiality ; and on our Part, we assure you of our Countenance and Encouragement, in what you shall propose for the real Good of your Country, consistent with the general Interest of our united Kingdom ; and so we bid you heartily farewell. Given at our Court at Kensington, the 7th Day of June, 1726, in the Twelfth Year of our Reign.

By his Majesty's Command,

Holles Newcastle.

This Letter having been receiv'd with all possible expressions of Loyalty and Gratitude, the Convention returned the following most dutiful Answer.

May it please your Majesty,

WITH the greatest Joy and Gratitude, we received your Majesty's most gracious Letter, commanding us to devise and propose a Plan or Method for applying the several Sums of Money that have by the Treaty of Union, and different Acts of Parliament, been provided for the Encouragement of Trade and Manufactures in this Part of your united Kingdom, to the purposes for which they were intended : The Concern expressed by your Majesty, for the Welfare of your People, and this particular Instance of your great Goodness and Tenderness towards them, must fill the Hearts of all your loyal Subjects, in this Part of Britain, with the

the utmost Duty and Thankfulness, and defeat the Attempts of those who vainly imagine they may find their Account in creating and fomenting national Discontents.

The Commands which your Majesty has been pleased to lay upon us, we cheerfully undertake; and as our low State, in respect to Trade and Manufactures, demands a speedy Remedy, we think ourselves bound in Duty to your Majesty, and in Regard to our Country, to contribute our utmost Endeavours to carry on your Majesty's most gracious Purpose, that your Majesty may speedily reap the Fruits of your Goodness and Bounty, in the Prosperity of your People.

We shall therefore, without any Loss of Time, by ourselves, and by Committees of our Number, set about what your Majesty has recommended to us, and shall most humbly lay our Propositions before your Majesty, as soon as we shall be agreed in them.

That the Crown may long flourish on your Sacred Head, and be continu'd in your Royal Family to latest Posterity, are the earnest Prayers of,

May it please your Majesty,

*Your Majesty's most humble, most faithful,
and most obedient Subjects and Servants,*

Edinb. July 6, 1726. *The General Conventions of your Royal Burrows of Scotland.*

Sign'd in their Presence, and by their

Appointment, by G. Drummond, *Præses.*

This Letter from the Convention of the Royal Burrows of Scotland, having been transmitted to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, was by him laid before his Majesty, who was pleased to receive it very graciously; and a few Days after, by farther Letters from Edinburgh, we were inform'd that the Sub-Committee of the Convention of Royal Burrows had begun their Attendance in the Burrow-Room; on the Days appointed; and to take into Consideration several Proposals that had been laid before them, for the Promoting of the Fisheries and Manufactories of Scotland.

FOREIGN

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

And first of Sweden, Denmark, Poland, Prussia, &c.

ON the 23d of April, Sir Charles Wager, with the Squadron of his Majesty's Ships under his Command, came to an Anchor in the Road of Copenhagen. The 25th, he had an Audience of the King of Denmark, was receiv'd very graciously, and presented Sir George Walton, and the Commanders of the Ships, to his Danish Majesty. Sir Charles Wager had the Honour to dine at the King's Table; and Sir George Walton, with the other Commanders, were entertain'd at another Table, by the King's Officers. On the 2d of May, Sir Charles Wager, with the Squadron, sail'd from Copenhagen, and on the 6th, came to an Anchor at *Elsenabb*, near Stockholm. The 8th he went to that City, and on the 10th had Audience of the King of Sweden, in the Presence of several of the Senators, being introduced by Mr. Poyntz, the British Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary. Sir Charles Wager deliver'd a Letter from the King his Master to his Swedish Majesty, by whom he was graciously receiv'd; and afterwards had the Honour, together with Mr. Poyntz, to dine with his Majesty. On the 14th, the Squadron of Danish Men of War sail'd from Copenhagen for the Island of Bornholm, in Order to join the British Squadron; and on the Dread of this formidable Fleet, the Court of Russia thought fit to suspend the fitting out of their large Men of War, and only to equip some Frigates.

About this Time the Czarina was invested with the illustrious Polish Order of the White Eagle; of which Ceremony, the following Relation was sent from *Petersbourg*, dated May 14.

THE King of Poland has of late given a shining Proof of his singular Esteem and Regard for the Empress our Sovereign, by conferring on her the Order of the White Eagle, whereof M. le Fort, the Polish Envoy Extraordinary, receiv'd some Days past the Collar for her Imperial Majesty. This Collar (which may pass for one of the richest, considering the Value of the Brilliants) was accompany'd with two Letters from the King of Poland, one for the Empress, and the other for Prince de Menzikoff. By the latter, his Polish Majesty

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appointed

appointed that Prince his Ambassador Plenipotentiary to vest her Imperial Majesty with the Order of the White Eagle, as being the eldest Knight of that Order in *Russia*. On the 4th Instant, *M. le Fort* had, on this Occasion, an Audience of the Empress, to whom he notify'd the King his Master's Intention, by delivering his Majesty's Letter, couch'd in most obliging Terms, and to which her Imperial Majesty made a suitable Answer. Some Days after, Prince *de Menzikoff* had likewise an Audience of the Empress, to whom he communicated the Contents of the Letter the King had wrote to him, desiring her Imperial Majesty to fix a Day for that Ceremony: Whereupon the Empress, to shew how much she is sensible of the King's Regard for her, thought fit to appoint for that solemn Act the 12th Instant, the Anniversary of the King of *Poland's* Birth-Day, when that Ceremony was perform'd with great Magnificence, as follows.

In the Morning Prince *de Menzikoff* sent his Barges to conduct to his Palace. *M. la Fort*, the *Polish* Envoy Extraordinary, and *M. Multer*, Secretary of the Embassy, who carry'd the Collar of the Order with the Star upon a Cushion of Purple Velvet, richly embroidered with the King's Cypher. About 11 o'Clock, three of the Empress's Barges came to the Shore of the Prince *de Menzikoff's* Island, to take in the Train. *M. de Jagozinski*, her Imperial Majesty's Great Master of the Horse, was in the last of the three Barges, attended by two Pages of the Chamber, two Heyducks, and two Moors. The Great Master of the Horse being come to fetch the Ambassador and Envoy Extraordinary above named, two *Polish* Noblemen took Place in the first Barge, and in the second the Secretary of the Embassy, carrying the Order, and having at his Right and Left Hand the Counts *Sapieha* and *Wolowitz*, two other *Polish* Noblemen; but in the Imperial Barge there was Prince *de Menzikoff*, *M. le Fort*, and *M. Jagozinski*. The Prince's Barges follow'd with his Officers and abundance of Lords to grace the Ceremony. When this illustrious Company arriv'd at the Stairs of the Imperial Palace, Count *Santi*, Great Master of the Ceremonies, two Chamberlains, and the Gentlemen of the Bed-chamber and the Court, went to the Foot of the Stairs to receive them who march'd afterwards in the following Order.

1. The two Polish Noblemen.
2. The Secretary of the Embassy, between the Counts *de Sapieha* and *Wolowitz*.
3. *M. le Fort*, Envoy Extraordinary, who walk'd alone.
4. Prince *de Menzikoff*, having at his Right the Master of the Horse, and at his Left the Great Master of the Ceremonies.

As they pass'd in that Order by the Guards, they presented their Arms, the Drums beating, and the Colours saluting them : When they came near the Palace, and pass'd between the Footmen, Heyducks, Moors, and Pages, who lin'd the Passage to the Staircase, *M. Schipoff*, Court-Marshal, and Mess. *Loewenwolde* and *Befstucheff*, Chamberlains, received them : At the Entry of the Porch appeared Prince *Tubetzko*, one of the Knights of the Order of the White Eagle, who complimented the Ambassador in her Imperial Majesty's Name : Count *de Tolbo*, another Knight of that Order, receiv'd him in the Antichamber, and likewise complimented him : After which, the whole Company was introduced into the Presence Chamber, where her Majesty was standing, surrounded by her Court, which was very bright, having on each Side the Knights of the Order of the White Eagle. The Ambassador approached towards her Majesty's Right, the Envoy towards the Left, and the Secretary of the Embassy between them, holding the Cushion, upon which lay the Collar and Star of the Order. The Ambassador made a Speech in the King of Poland's Name, during which, *M. le Fort* took the Collar from the Cushion, and presented it to the Prince as soon as he had ended his Speech, which his Highness put about the Empress, embracing her ; after which, the said Envoy presented likewise the Star of the Order to the Prince, which he gave to the Princess his Consort, who fasten'd it to her Breast, under a Discharge of 31 Guns from the Fortrefs : Which done, the Ambassador, the Envoy, the Secretary, and the rest of the Company, were admitted to kiss her Majesty's Hand, and took their Leave. They were reconducted in the same Order as above, and went on Board the Barge her Majesty had appointed for that Ceremony.

However, the publick Rejoycings of the Russian Court were somewhat appall'd by the Approach of the British Fleet, under the Command of Sir Charles Wager : For

the Land-Forces which had been drawn together near *Petersburg*, in order to be put on Board the *Russian Fleet*, were sent to work on the *Ladoga Canal*, and the Fortifications at *Cronslot*. In a Word, the *Czarina's Court* was under the greatest Uneasiness and Consternation, at the News of the *British Fleet* advancing that Way; and immediately gave Orders for reinforcing the Garrisons of *Wibourg*, *Cronslot*, *Revel*, and *Riga*, and forthwith to unrigg the Men of War that were equipp'd at *Revel*, and to land the Ammunition and Provisions which were on Board them; which was accordingly done the Night after the Express arriv'd; and the Ships were, at the same Time, haled as high in the Harbour as possible. Three or four Regiments were likewise order'd to march into that Town immediately, to reinforce the Garrison. Mean while *Sir Charles Wager*, having been join'd by the *Nassaw* and *Port Mahon* on the 20th, sail'd from *Elsenab* near *Stockholm* the 25th, and arriv'd the 29th near the Island *Nargen*, three Leagues from *Revel*; and the next Morning sent an Officer with a Letter to Lieutenant General *Walcoffe*, who commands at *Revel*. He also order'd the *Port Mahon* to sail to *Cronslot*, having on Board *Mr. Barnett*, one of his Lieutenants, by whom he sent his Majesty's Letter to the *Czarina*, inclos'd in a Packet to Admiral *Apraxin*. The said Letter is as follows.

GEORGE, by the Grace of God, King of Great Britain: To the Most High, Most Mighty, and Most Illustrious Princess, our most dear Sister, the Great Lady Catherine, *Czarina*, and Great Dutcheß of all the Great Little, and White Russia, sole Monarch of Muscovy, &c. &c. Health and Happiness.

Most High, Most Mighty, and Most Illustrious Princess,
AS your Majesty must allow, that your great Preparations both by Sea and Land for War, in a Time of Peace, could not fail of giving us, as well as our Allies in those Parts, great and just Cause to be alarm'd; you will not be surpriz'd that we have sent a strong Squadron of our Men of War into the *Baltick*, under Command of our Admiral *Sir Charles Wager*, to obviate any Danger that might ensue from so extraordinary an Armament.

Your Majesty very well knows how desirous we have been not only to preserve the publick Tranquillity of Europe

Europe, but also to cultivate a perfect good Understanding, and to cement a firm and lasting Friendship, betwixt our Royal Crown of *Great Britain*, and that of *Russia*.

We have not fail'd, upon all Occasions, to give convincing Proofs of these our peaceable and amicable Intentions: And your Majesty must needs remember an eminent Instance of this, when we declar'd our ready Disposition to enter, in Conjunction with our good Brother the King of *France*, into an Alliance with his late Majesty, your Lord and Consort, upon such Terms and Conditions as might be consistent with the Peace of the *North*, and be reciprocally compatible with the Interest, Dignity, and Honour of the Parties contracting. By this Means, we did not doubt but a sincere Reconciliation might be adjust'd betwixt us and your late Consort, and an entire Friendship and good Harmony establish'd between our respective Dominions and Subjects, for their mutual Advantage, and that by the same Means the Peace and Tranquillity of the *North* would also be establish'd on a solid and durable Foundation.

To attain to those great and good Ends, and in Conformity to his late Majesty's Intentions, which the Minister of his Most Christian Majesty had frequently reported, a Plan of a Treaty was form'd, in concert with the Court of *France*, and sent to his late Majesty for his Approbation and final Consent: But the accomplishing of this good Work was prevented by his late Majesty's sudden and unexpected Death.

Nevertheless, as we still retain'd the same good Intentions to preserve the Peace of the *North*, and to renew our ancient Friendship with the Crown of *Russia*, immediately after your Majesty's Accession to the Throne, we declar'd, in Conjunction with his Most Christian Majesty, that we were ready to conclude and finish the Treaty above-mention'd, not in the least doubting that your Majesty would be glad of a Proposal so manifestly advantageous to your Dominions and People, and which tended so much to the Preservation of the publick Peace. But we must own, that we were sensibly afflicted to see our Hopes defeated by the Return which was made to the obliging and friendly Offers that were made on our Part; because, after a long Delay, to no manner of Purpose, we found that your Majesty's Ministers insisted upon such Alterations in the Treaty projected, as did not concern the Interest of the *Russian* Empire, and such as
were

were not only contrary to the solemn Engagements, which we, and his Most Christian Majesty, were under to other Powers, but such as would have involv'd all the Northern Crowns in new Troubles and Distractions.

Neither can we conceal from your Majesty the extraordinary Surprize we were under, to hear, that while we were carrying on amicable Negotiations, and had not given the least Provocation on our Part, Measures were taking at your Court in Favour of the Pretender to our Crown, and great Encouragement given to his Adherents.

After what we have now set forth, your Majesty will not be surpriz'd, that we being indispensably obliged to provide for the Security of our Dominions, to perform our Engagements with our Allies, and to maintain the publick Tranquillity in the North, which seems to be very much in Danger from your Majesty's late Preparations, have thought it necessary to send a strong Fleet of our Men of War to the Baltick, and that we have given Orders to our Admiral who commands it, to endeavour to prevent fresh Troubles in those Parts, by hindering your Majesty's Ships from coming out, in case that you persist in your Resolution to put your Fleet to Sea, to execute the Designs which you may have in View.

But as it is our firm Intention to live in Peace and Friendship with your Majesty, we wish from the Bottom of our Heart, that your Majesty seriously reflecting upon the true Interest of your Subjects, would permit them to enjoy the Blessings of that Peace which they purchased at the Expence of so much Blood and Treasure, under the Conduct of his late Majesty; and that rather than enter into Measures which must inevitably plunge Russia in a War, and the whole North in Confusion, your Majesty would please to give your People and all Mankind, convincing Proofs of your Inclination for Peace, and of your good Disposition to live in Quiet with your Neighbours.

Given at our Court at our Royal
Palace of St. James's, the
11th of April, A. D. 1726,
and the 12th Year of our
Reign.

Yours affectionately,

GEORGE R.

The Empress of Russia's Answer to his Britannick Majesty's Letter, is to the Effect following, viz.

YOUR Royal Majesty's amicable and fraternal Letter of the 11th of *April*, is come safe to our Hands, by which you are pleased to declare to us, That the Warlike Preparations we have made, had engaged your Royal Majesty to send a strong Fleet of Men of War into the *Baltick*, to obviate any Enterprizes we might go upon to disturb the Tranquillity of the *North*; and that in Order thereto, your Royal Majesty had given Orders to your Admiral Sir *Charles Wager*, to hinder our Fleet going out to Sea.

We must confess, we were extremely surpriz'd, not to receive your Letter, but at the very Instant your Fleet appear'd on our Coasts, and after they had cast Anchor before *Revel*; since it had been more agreeable to the Custom establish'd among Sovereigns, and more consistent with the Amity that has so long subsisted between our Kingdoms, and the Crown of *Great Britain*, had your Royal Majesty thought fit to expostulate with us, about the Umbrage you might conceive from our Armament, and to expect our Answer thereupon, before you advanced to so offensive a Step.

Then might your Royal Majesty have been assur'd by us, that 'tis so far from our Thoughts to disturb the Repose of the *North*, that, on the contrary, all our Cares and Attention are wholly bent on the Security and Preservation of it, both for the Time present, and Time to come, as being more concern'd than your Royal Majesty, in preventing whatever may endanger that Tranquillity.

And as your Royal Majesty is fully inform'd of what pass'd in the Negotiations between his Imperial Majesty, our Lord and Consort, of Glorious Memory, and afterwards between us and his Majesty the King of *France*, you cannot but be persuaded of this our sincere Intention; and we refer to your own Judgment, in what Manner we, and all the World with us, ought to look upon this extraordinary Step of your Royal Majesty; and whether any other Construction can be put upon it, but that you have form'd Designs very prejudicial against us, and that therefore you are inclined to occasion new Troubles in the *North*, by making, for want of any warrantable

able Reason, the said Armament a Pretence, altho' no way tending that Way. Our Apprehensions herein appear to be the better grounded, because in your Royal Majesty's Letter, you charge us with Things of which, with great Justice, we ourselves might complain.

It were needless to mention in this Place, the sincere Frindship which his Imperial Majesty, our Lord and Consort of Glorious Memory, bore to your Royal Majesty; and all the World knows, how much that Friendship has been useful and advantageous to you. Neither is your Royal Majesty ignorant, what Return you have made to my said Lord and Consort; nor that, through Greatness of Soul, his Imperial Majesty rather chose to overlook it, than to undertake any Thing that might make the least Breach in the constant Amity that always subsisted between *Russia* and *Great Britain*. His said Imperial Majesty could never have given more convincing Proofs of his sincere Intentions to preserve that good Amity, than by his generous Acceptance of the good Offices offer'd by his Majesty the King of *France*, towards the Restoration of a perfect Understanding with your Royal Majesty, and by declaring himself resolved, disposed, and willing, not only to bury in eternal Oblivion all former Injuries, but also to enter (on reasonable Conditions) with your Majesty and the Crown of *France*, into a stricter Engagement, and a defensive Alliance.

The Conditions proposed by his said Imperial Majesty, at the Request of *France*, were not only thought just from the Beginning, but his Most Christian Majesty has, more than once, given Hopes, That as those Conditions might be well reconcil'd with the Engagements enter'd into with *France*, with your Majesty, and with other Powers, so, with respect to such an Alliance, they might be adjusted and settled according to Equity and Justice, for the entire Security of the Tranquillity of the *North*; and therefore these are not new Conditions, but the same, tho' your Royal Majesty sounds them so high at present; and since in the last Answer, which has been communicated to us on the Part of *France*, your Majesty's self declares the Thing to be just, it is very plain, that nevertheless your Majesty not only rejects all amicable and equitable Means to adjust the same, but that you design to oblige us to accept Conditions directly opposite both to our Interest, and, which is more, to our Honour and Reputation, as well as to Justice itself.

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These Circumstances cannot induce us to believe, that your Majesty's Ministers ever had a serious Intention to conclude that Alliance; but rather, that the sending a Squadron of Men of War, together with Orders, thro' which it is easy to see an Interruption of Amity, and the Rise of new Troubles in the North, is but the Consequence and Result of the Animosity which some of your Ministers have shewn publicly every where against us, for so many Years past. The Thing appears evident, from what your Majesty alledges, and charges us with, in relation to the Pretender. Your Ministers have rightly understood, that all the Reasons by them suggested, (and which, abstracted from that, do not regard the Interest of *Great Britain*, but are rather diametrically opposite to the solemn Treaties subsisting between *Great Britain* and other Powers) are not to be admitted, and are insufficient to justify their violent Enterprizes to Persons disinterested: And not being able to find out any other Reason, that frivolous and stale Accusation must be trump'd up, and serve, as heretofore, as the main Pretence for all the unkind Steps taken against us.

Altho' the Groundlessness of that Accusation has oftentimes been proved; tho' Time and Experience have evinced, that those pretended Engagements no where existed but in the Imaginations of your Royal Majesty's Ministers; and tho' the Willingness we have shewn on our Part, to facilitate the late Negotiations, ought not less to convince your Royal Majesty of the Malice and Falsity of those Insinuations, than the Dispositions we have shewn to grant the Guaranty you have demanded of us, nevertheless, over and above all that, we are still willing to assure your Royal Majesty, that we bear you too much Friendship, to be willing to give your Majesty and the *British* Nation any Uneasiness, by any Engagements we might enter into with the Pretender. As for the rest, it depends on your Majesty's Pleasure, to give what Orders you think proper to your Admiral: But then your Royal Majesty will agree with us, that your Prohibition would not hinder us from causing our Fleet to go out, if we thought it convenient; and that in the Quality of a Sovereign and an Empress, holding of none but God alone, we are no less unwilling to receive Laws from any one, than to forget ourselves so far, as to pretend to dictate any to others. Moreover, we are entirely ready and disposed to entertain a good

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Harmony

Harmony with your Royal Majesty, nor shall we undertake any Thing that may interrupt the Amity so firmly establish'd between the two Kingdoms for so many Years past: And as, on our Part, we readily declare, that this Amity cannot but be very useful to us, and to our Kingdoms and Subjects, we hope likewise your Royal Majesty will own, that hitherto it has been no less advantageous to your Majesty and to your Kingdoms and Subjects, and that for the future it might not be unprofitable. In short, as it is most certain, that his Imperial Majesty of Glorious Memory, after having been abandon'd by all his Allies, did, with incredible Labours and Expences, procure to himself and his Kingdoms, the so much desired Peace, so we shall likewise use all our Endeavours to secure the Enjoyment of it to our Kingdoms and Subjects.

We are even persuaded, that we cannot better attain these good Ends, than by being, after the Example of our Lord and Consort of Glorious Memory, in such a Posture, as at all Times, in Case of Need, to be able to succour our Allies, to perform our Engagements to them, to protect our faithful Subjects against any Insults, and to oppose them who may offer to wrest from us and our Subjects, this Treasure, Peace.

'Tis with this View, and with this View only, that we have made the Armament that has given your Royal Majesty so much Umbrage, tho' without any Reason or Foundation. We wish the Almighty vouchsafe to bestow on your Royal Majesty perfect Health, and an ever happy Reign. At *St. Petersburgh, June 15th, 1716* and in the 2d Year of our Reign.

Of your Royal Majesty's,

The most affectionate Sister,

CATHARINE

And lower, Count Goloffkyn,

By this Answer it appears, that the Czarina was a little provok'd at the *British* Fleet's blocking up her Ports; yet she treated our Merchants with Favour; for she caus'd the following Declaration to be publish'd.

*The Czarina's Declaration in Favour of the British
Merchants.*

BY the Grace of God, we *Catharine*, Empress and
Self Upholders of all *Russia*, &c. &c. &c.

Be it known to all and every one in particular, whom
it may concern: Whereas we have taken into Considera-
tion, that his Royal Majesty of *Great Britain* has sent
a strong Squadron of his Ships of War into the *Baltick*
Sea, who have anchor'd before our Port of *Revel*; and
that such his Royal Majesty of *Great Britain's* unfriend-
ly Proceeding, not any Way occasion'd by us, hath plain-
ly no other Aim, but to undertake some disagreeable
Measures against us, and consequently disturb the Peace
of the North. And whereas the Merchants of the *Great*
British Nation, trading with our Empire of *Great Russia*,
might, upon this his Royal *Britannick* Majesty's un-
friendly Proceeding toward us, suspect, (and the more
if any actual Hostilities against us should be used by the
aforesaid Squadron) lest they who are in our Empire
may come to suffer in their Persons, Ships, Goods, &c.
and be reduced to utter Ruin; but we, on our Part, are
sincerely purpos'd (notwithstanding these Proceedings of
his *Great Britannick* Majesty, tending to excite new
Troubles in the North) to preserve, with all Diligence,
that friendly and good Correspondence which hath conti-
nu'd so many Years, 'till this Time, steady and invio-
lable, betwixt the Dominions of *Russia* and *Great Bri-*
tain, to the great Benefit and Advantage of both Nations,
and not only allow the Merchants of *Great Britain* trading
in our Empire, their free Traffick, without any Man-
ner of Hindrance or Detriment; but also for the Im-
provement thereof, shew them all Marks of gracious Fa-
vour and Encouragement; to the End that we may here-
by give the whole World, and particularly the renown'd
Great British Nation, the more sensible Proofs of our sin-
cere Intention to preserve inviolably, a good Understand-
ing with the Crown of *Great Britain*, and continue that
good Friendship which hath been establish'd of so an-
cient a Date between the two Kingdoms.

For which Causes, we have thought good, by these
Presents, publickly to declare this our gracious Inten-
tion; and we do assure all Merchants of *Great Britain* in
general, and every one in particular, that although any
open Hostilities against us should be acted by his Majesty

of Great Britain, or his Squadron sent by him, nevertheless the said Merchants, neither in their Persons, Goods, Possessions, Ships going or coming, nor by any other Manner whatsoever, shall receive any Injury, or be brought into Damage or Ruin by us, so and in such Manner, that as well for the present, as for the Time to come, they may freely and at their Pleasure and best Advantage, without any Fear or Apprehension, carry on their Traffick in our Empire, equally with all Nations in Friendship with us; and on all Occasions be unalterably ascertain'd and assur'd of our gracious Protection and Care for them; provided only they themselves, through no disagreeable Measures, or forbidden Proceedings, render themselves obnoxious. In Confirmation whereof, we have sign'd this our gracious Declaration with our own Hand, and commanded that it should be proclaim'd in the usual Manner. Given at St. Petersburg, this 21st of June, 1726.

The Original was sign'd with her Imperial Majesty's own Hand.

(L.S.)

E. CATHARINA

All this while, Count *Rabutin*, the Emperor's Minister of the *Czarina's* Court, left no Stone unturn'd, to thwart the Negotiations which the *British* Admiral was instructed to propose to enter into with her Ministers, towards the removing all Causes of Jealousy and Distrust on both Sides, suggesting, 'That that Admiral being come with open Force to negotiate an Accommodation, it would be a Disparagement to the *Russian* Court, to enter with him into a Treaty, while his Fleet lay at Anchor under an Isle belonging to the *Russians*; and that they ought, at least, to make him quit their Coasts, to leave the Senators at an entire Liberty.' On the other Hand, Admiral *Wager* having transmitted the *Czarina's* Answer to his *Britannick* Majesty's Letter, waited in the same Station his Majesty's further Orders and Instructions. In the mean time, from all the Intelligence he had receiv'd, he judg'd the *Russians* did not intend to make any Attempts this Year, their naval Strength being inferior to his; they had indeed more Ships than they ever yet fitted out, but they could not man them with any tolerable Number of Seamen, without

out disabling those already mann'd: But on the other Hand, they were doing every thing they could, to fortify their Ports, and defend their Ships: At *Revel* they had made a new Battery, and lay Day and Night aboard their Ships in the Mole and upon their Batteries, for fear of a Surprize: But notwithstanding this Jealousy, Sir Charles Wager had Liberty to furnish his Squadron with fresh Provisions as often as he pleas'd.

SICILY.

THE Imperial Court was not contented with spirit-
ing the Czarina against his *Britannick* Majesty in the North, but at the same Time unkind Measures were by them pursued to cramp the *British* Trade in the South; and that too (which aggravates the Unfriendliness of such a Proceeding) in that very Island, whose Conquest for the House of *Austria*, was, a few Years ago, mainly owing to the Valour and Treasure of the *British* Nation. For Orders were come there from the Court of *Vienna* to their Viceroy of *Sicily*, to publish a Bando or Proclamation, prohibiting the Importation of several *English* Manufactures, such as Duroys, Calamancoes, Camlets, Druggets, and other Stuffs proper for Summer Wear, in order to encourage those of *Germany*, which it was intended to introduce into *Sicily* by the *Trieste* Company. As this would be very detrimental to the *British* Trade with that Kingdom, Consul *Chamberlayne* having consulted the Factory there, did on the 10th of *June*, present the following Memorial to the Viceroy.

Most Excellent Lord,

William Chamberlayne, his *Britannick* Majesty's Consul General in this Kingdom, and the *English* Merchants settled and residing in this City of *Messina*, do humbly represent, that they are inform'd, that the Royal Patrimonial Council, by your Excellency's Direction, upon what Motives the Memorialists know not, are about to prohibit the Importation into this City and Kingdom, of divers Sorts of *English* Woollen Manufactures and Stuffs: That before such a Resolution pass, they offer to your Excellency's Consideration the Prejudice

dice which would manifestly a-ise from it to the publick Commerce, to the Income of the Royal Treasury, and to the general Interest, not only of his Imperial and Catholick Majesty's Subjects, but likewise of Foreigners concern'd in Traffick with this City: For this would be an Abolition of the Establishment of a *Scala Franca*, or Staple, granted by the Most Serene King *Charles II.* who engag'd his Royal Word to permit the importing hither of all manner of Merchandize and Manufactures from what Part of the World soever: It would also be a direct Violation of the Treaty of Commerce concluded between the Most Serene Kings of *Spain* and *England* in the Year 1667, which was ratify'd by King *Charles II.* of Blessed Memory the same Year, and confirmed by his present Imperial and Catholick Majesty in 1709, at *Barcelona*; by which Treaty entire Liberty was granted to the Subjects of *Great Britain* to import and bring into all the Territories, Kingdoms, and Dominions of the King of *Spain*, all Sorts of Merchandize, Cloaths, Manufactures, and Things of the Kingdom of *England*, there to sell, barter, or otherwise convert and dispose of the same, as will more fully appear to your Excellency, by the inclosed Copies of the Article of the *Scala Franca*, and of the 7th Article of the aforesaid Treaty concluded and confirmed as above. Wherefore the Memorialists have judged it proper, by Way of Prevention, to make Application to your Excellency, a Prince zealous for Justice, and a Lover of the publick Good, to induce you to suspend so important a Resolution, 'till some Deputy of theirs be permitted to lay before you the solid and weighty Reasons they have to urge against this Novelty, which is not only prejudicial to the publick Commerce, the promoting whereof your Excellency has so much at Heart, but to the general Interest of the Natives and Foreigners, who are concerned in, and do contribute to, and carry on the Trade of this City and Kingdom, and also to the Royal Duties, which must inevitably diminish in Proportion as Commerce lessens. But in case your Excellency, in your great Wisdom, shall determine otherwise, they beseech you, at least, to be pleased to give a sufficient Allowance of Time before such Prohibition takes Place, because the Memorialists, under the Sanction of the publick Faith, and relying on the Royal Promises, have some Time ago sent Commissions to their Correspondents in *England*, for large Quantities of such several Sorts of Goods as they are

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used to provide every Year against the Fair in *August*, which by this Time are not only brought up, but actually embark'd and on the Way hither; to the end that within the Time limited they may vend and dispose of them: Upon which Concession from your Excellency, as a just Prince, the Memorialists do securely depend, &c.

Article of the Scala Franca in the Year 1695.

' It is permitted to all, of what State, Condition, or Nation soever they be, (except only the *French*, for so long as the War with that Crown shall last) freely to come into and go out of this City and its Port, at their Pleasures, without any Hindrance, to exercise any Traffick or Commerce whatever, to sell, to buy, and to export, any Merchandize, Goods, or other Thing whatsoever, &c.

The 7th Article of the Treaty of Commerce between the two Crowns of Spain and England in the Year 1667, confirmed by his Imperial and Catholick Majesty in 1709.

' That it shall be lawful for the Subjects of the King of *Great Britain* to bring out, and carry into *Spain*, and all or any Lands and Dominions of the King of *Spain*, (where heretofore they have used Trade and Commerce) and there trade with all Kind of Merchandize, Cloaths, Manufactures, and Things of the Kingdom of *Great Britain*, &c. and the Manufactures, Goods, Fruits, and Kinds of the Islands, Towns, and Plantations to him belonging, &c.

All the Answer that was returned to this Memorial was, That the Orders from the Court of *Vienna* on this Affair being uncontrollable, the publishing them would not be much longer deferr'd; and as for such Sorts of Goods already on the Way, as are compris'd in the said Prohibition, they would only be admitted in *Porto Franco*, there to remain unsold 'till further Directions from the said Court of *Vienna*.

To these Pieces we shall subjoin the following Declaration and Engagement concerning the Rights and Privileges of the *British* Merchants in the Kingdom of *Sicily*, made at *Utrecht* the 25th Day of *February*, 1712, and the 8th of *March*, 1713.

Whereas

WHereas by several Treaties of Peace, Alliance, Commerce, and Navigation formerly made between the Kingdoms of *Great Britain* and *Spain*, and at this Time subsisting, but more particularly by the Treaty concluded at *Madrid*, the 13th and 23d Day of the Month of *May*, in the Year 1667, and the Cedula's annexed thereunto, Provision was made for the Freedom, Security, and perfect Ease of the Commerce of the *British* Subjects trading in the Kingdoms and Provinces of *Spain*; the Observance and Usage of which Treaties have been hitherto receiv'd in the Kingdom of *Sicily*, in the same Manner as in any other the Dominions of *Spain*, and have remained there in full Force, except some Variations which have been introduc'd in the Course of Time, for the rectifying whereof, according to the Rule of those Treaties, *Great Britain* has hitherto justly insisted.

Wherefore on Occasion of transferring the Kingdom of *Sicily* to his Royal Highness the Duke of *Savoy*, her Sacred Majesty of *Great Britain* being watchful to preserve the Rights and Privileges of her Subjects trading in the said Kingdom, and being likewise willing to preserve to the *Sicilians* the Privileges they have in *Great Britain*, which are so very dear to the Most Serene Duke of *Savoy*, hath been graciously pleased to give Instructions to her underwritten Ministers Plenipotentiaries to agree with the Ministers Plenipotentiaries of his Royal Highness of *Savoy*, about making Declarations mutually upon this Subject: In pursuance thereof, the said Ministers Plenipotentiaries of his Royal Highness, in the Name of their Most Serene Master, do most solemnly declare and promise, that during the Reign of the aforesaid Most Serene Duke in *Sicily*, as likewise of his Heirs and Successors, the *British* Merchants are henceforward to have, and shall effectually have, use, and enjoy all those Rights, Privileges, Liberties, and entire Security, as to their Persons, Goods, Ships, Seamen, Trade and Navigation in the said Kingdom of *Sicily*, which, by Virtue of the Treaties made between *Great Britain* and *Spain*, they have hitherto enjoy'd, or ought to enjoy: And to that End, that all Abuses, which deviate from the Tenor of the said Treaties, shall be forthwith removed, and the Rights and Privileges acquired to the *British* Subjects, by Virtue of the aforesaid Treaties, shall not, on any Occasion, or under any Pretence, ever be violated or lessened;

lessened; and if hitherto any more favourable Privileges have been granted to the Merchants of any other foreign Nation, or shall hereafter be granted, any way relating to the Persons of the Traders, their Ships, Goods, Duties, or the Business of Merchandizing, the *British* Merchants shall likewise, in all Respects, and in the fullest Manner enjoy the same.

And in like Manner, the Ministers Plenipotentiaries of *Great Britain*, do, in the Name of her Majesty, confirm, that the *Sicilians* shall hereafter enjoy the same Privileges and Liberties, which they have hitherto enjoy'd, or ought to have enjoy'd, as Subjects of the Kings of *Spain*, by Virtue of the aforesaid Treaty of the Year 1667.

The Ratifications of this present Declaration and Engagement made in due Form, shall be exchange'd at *Utrecht*, within six Weeks, or sooner if possible.

In Witness and Confirmation whereof, the aforesaid Ministers Plenipotentiaries of her Majesty of *Great Britain*, and of his Royal Highness of *Savoy*, have sign'd this present Instrument with their own Hands, and put their Seals thereunto, at *Utrecht*, the 25th Day of *February*, 1712, and the 8th Day of *March*, 1713.

(L.S.) *Joh. Bristol*. C. P. S.
(L.S.) *Strafford*.

(L.S.) *Le C. Maffei*,
(L.S.) *Le M. du Bourg*,
(L.S.) *P. Mellaredo*.

HOLLAND.

THE States of the Province of *Holland* having desisted from several Points, which had retarded the settling of the Act of Accession of that Republick to the Treaty of *Hanover*, the *British*, *French*, and *Prussian* Ministers, were on the 8th of *July* N. S. invited to a Conference with the Deputies of the States General, in which the Instrument or Act of Accession, as agreed to by the said Province, was communicated to them, which being entirely approv'd of, the only remaining Difficulty to bring this Affair to a final Conclusion, was to get the Consent of the other Provinces; which being at length obtain'd, Mr. *Pinch*, his Britannick Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, the Marquess

de Fenelon Ambassador and Plenipotentiary of the Most Christian King, and *M. de Meyndershausen*, Envoy extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the King of Prussia, went on the 29th of July O.S. (being the 9th of August N.S.) about Noon, to the Chamber of Treves, where having been some Time in Conference with the Lords Deputies of the States General, they all sign'd the Act of Accession of their High Mightinesses to the Treaty of Hanover, except the Prussian Minister, who excus'd himself, as not having his Master's Orders for it.

The Difficulties that retarded the Accession of the States General to the Treaty of Hanover, are contain'd in the following Resolution of the States of Holland, which their Deputies for foreign Affairs communicated to the Ministers of France, Great Britain, and Prussia.

Resolution of the States of Holland, relating to the States General's Accession to the Treaty of Hanover.

AFTER some Compliments upon the Communication of the said Treaty of Hanover, it was declared, That this Affair being of the last Importance, and of the greatest Concern, it ought not to be surprizing, that their Deliberations have taken some Time; as likewise two of the said Provinces having not yet explain'd themselves, their High and Mightinesses themselves are not at present in a Condition to come to any particular Resolution upon this Subject: However, they do not believe it may be wholly useless, provisionally, in the Hope and Expectation that the two Provinces, who have not yet determin'd to take their Resolutions, may soon determine, to cause to be communicated to the Ambassador of his Most Christian Majesty, and to the Envoy Extraordinary of Great Britain and Prussia, the Remarks that some Provinces have made upon the said Treaty, and which they find necessary for clearing up of some Points, and for the Security of the Republick, in Case she takes the Resolution to accede.

1. These Remarks import, That it is desired, and thought necessary, to insert in the Act of Accession, that the Design of this Alliance does not in any Degree tend to derogate from or to any Treaty or Alliance previously contracted, either between the Powers now contracting, or any other Princes or States; but rather, that the Intention of this Treaty is to maintain and corroborate the same; and that the chief Design of this Alliance

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hance tends only to bind more strictly together, without giving Offence to any Power, and to serve as far as it may, for the Guaranty, Protection, and Maintenance of all the Estates, Countries, and Towns, as well in Europe as out of Europe, of which each of the said Allies shall be actually in Possession at the Time of the said Alliance; as well as of the Rights, Immunities, and Advantages, particularly those which relate to Commerce, as well in Europe as out of Europe, which each of the said Allies shall enjoy at the Time of signing the said Treaty, it being always to be understood that, under this general Expression of, *The Possession of the Estates, Countries, Towns, Rights, and Privileges*, are not comprehended such Estates, Countries, Towns, Rights and Privileges, about which there are any Disputes depending between any Parties, before competent Judges, and which consequently are not decided; and therefore the Guaranty of this Republick is not to extend to the like disputable Cases.

2. That farther, the Intention of the fifth Article of the said Treaty, and of the first of the separate Articles, in which Mention is made of the Treaties of *Westphalia* and *Oliva*, shall not extend farther than in Manner as is before mention'd; however, that their High and Mightinesses, in Relation to the Affairs of *Thorn*, and others compris'd in the first of the separate Articles, shall be always ready to employ, jointly with the other contracting Powers, all friendly Offices for obtaining reasonable Satisfaction and Reparation for the Infraction of the said Treaties; but if such friendly Offices shall be employ'd without Effect, and afterwards it should be required to do any thing farther, that then their High and Mightinesses shall not be engag'd in any farther Enterprizes, nor shall their High and Mightinesses be obliged to act, in any Particular, without a new Agreement; and that the Intention of their said Majesties is not to oblige them to any thing, in Virtue or Consequence of the aforesaid two Treaties. And as, among other Things, the End of the said Alliance is to establish an entire and perfect Confidence between the contracting Powers, their High and Mightinesses reserve to themselves full Liberty of giving their Thoughts and Opinions on the Ways and Means which may be judged most effectual for the preserving and maintaining of the Rights above mention'd, as well those relating to Commerce, as others, in Europe or out of Europe. And like-

wife, that in Case the three Powers shall find it necessary to act in Concert upon those Points which relate to the Maintenance of a Ballance in the Affairs of Europe, and to go on in Concert with this Republick; that their High and Mightinesses shall, in every particular, have the same Liberty they now enjoy, without being obliged by their Accession to engage in any Enterprizes.

3. And as the Succours which their High and Mightinesses are to furnish in case of Need, are not regulated in the said Treaty, that they shall be settled at four thousand Foot, and a thousand Horse.

4. That the Powers contracting may declare and oblige themselves, in case this Republick, by reason of her Accession to the said Treaty, shall be attack'd or menac'd in such Manner, that she shall find it necessary to arm immediately to secure herself against such Attacks or Menaces, that in such Case the Succours stipulated to be granted, whether in Troops, Ships, or Money, shall be immediately granted, without waiting the Success of amicable Offices, or Instances to procure the Satisfaction or Reparation requir'd.

5. That likewise, to the clearing up the 6th Article of the said Treaty, it may be declar'd, That after the Expiration of fifteen Years therein mention'd, the whole shall fall in with the Terms of preceding Treaties, as they now subsist among the contracting Powers; especially the Triple Alliance of the Year 1717.

6. That besides the Remarks above mention'd, it is judged necessary, in Regard to the Rights of the Republick, by which the Subjects of the *Austrian Netherlands* ought to be excluded the Commerce of the *East and West Indies*, to be declared particularly on the Parts of their Most Christian and *Britannick Majesties*, by their said Ambassadör and Envoy Extraordinary; and that tho' it is agreed in a separate Article, to be clean and indisputable, that their High and Mightinesses, by the fifth and sixth Articles of the Treaty of *Munster*, in the Year 1648, made between *Spain* and this Republick, have acquir'd a Right, which excludes the Subjects of the *Austrian Netherlands*, as well as the Subjects of other Countries, which at that Time belonged to the Monarchy of *Spain*, from the Navigation and Commerce of the *Indies*, within the Limits of the Privileges and Charters granted by their High and Mightinesses to their *East India Company*; and that this Right, by Consequence, falls clearly under the Guaranty of Rights, to which the Alliance

are mutually engag'd by the twelfth Article of the Treaty of *Hanover*: That nevertheless, the said Ambassador and Envoy extraordinary, may declare in the Name and on the Part of their said Majesties, that the aforesaid Rights, resulting from the fifth and sixth Articles of the said Treaty of *Munster*, are understood to be among the Rights that the Allies guaranty, by the 2d Article of the Treaty of *Hanover*; and if by reason of the Republick's exerting the said Rights, or by reason of any other Article of the said Alliance, any Misunderstanding should happen, and that his Imperial and Catholick Majesty, contrary to Expectation, should suspend or retain the Payment of the Subsidies due to this Republick for the Payment of their Troops in the Barrier Places, or the Payment of the Interest of the Sums borrow'd upon divers Funds assign'd by his Imperial and Catholick Majesty, for the Security of the Payment of the said Interest, or if any other Sort of Reprisals should be us'd; that then the Intention of their said Majesties is, that the Allies should protect and maintain their High and Mightinesses, conform to the Alliance to which they shall accede, and be their Guarantees against all Consequences resulting from the same.

That as to what relates to the War between the Emperor of *Morocco* and the Regency of *Algier* with this Republick, and to the Corsairs of *Barbary* in general, an Article may be agreed by the Ministers of *France* and *Great Britain*, importing, That whereas the Treaty of Alliance to which their High and Mightinesses are invited to accede, is, among other Things, principally design'd to secure the Navigation and Commerce of the Subjects of the Powers contracting, and that this Navigation and Commerce is much disturb'd by the Corsairs of *Barbary*; who, by their Pyracies, attack and trouble sometimes one, sometimes another Nation; as at present those of *Morocco* and *Algier* do with regard to this Republick, taking her Subjects when they can, into hard Captivity and Slavery: That for these Reasons, their High and Mightinesses demand, that their Most Christian and Britannick Majesties would take all just Measures to repress and hinder the Pyracies of the aforesaid Corsairs, and oblige them to make Peace with their High and Mightinesses; as likewise that their said Majesties would employ their good Offices to this Effect; and that if during the Term of one Year the said Peace cannot be made, that then their said Majesties, jointly with

with their High and Mightinesses, shall declare and make War upon them; and that after a Peace shall be made, in case there shall be again a Rupture, none of the three Powers shall be at Liberty separately to make Peace; but that it shall be one Common Cause, in such Sort, that the three Powers shall always act together, whether in Peace or War, with the *Barbarians*; who, if consider'd as Pyrates, ought to be pursu'd and extirpated, or if consider'd as Enemies, must come into the Case of Alliance; by Virtue of which, the Allies have a Right to demand mutual Succours, as stipulated by the Treaty. That from this Time no Vessel of the said Corsairs shall be admitted into the Ports of *France* or *Great Britain*, including *Gibraltar* and *Port Mahon*; and that the Prizes they shall bring into such Ports, shall be seiz'd and restor'd to the Proprietors. And since *France* and *Great Britain*, as well as this Republick, are at present in Peace with those of *Tunis* and *Tripoli*, that in case either of the said Regencies shall attempt to break the Peace with any of the three Powers, that it shall become Part of the common Cause, and be deem'd a *Casus Fœderis*: And that these separate Articles shall be agreed before, or at the same Time, as the *Act of Accession* shall be sign'd; and the Ratifications of the separate Articles to the *Act of Accession* shall be sign'd at the same Time.

8. That these Remarks, which result from the Advice of the Provinces, upon the Accession to the Treaty of *Hannover*, consisting in what is above mention'd, the Deputies of the States should endeavour to make the Ministers of the said three Powers sensible of them, in order thereby to forward the Accession.

9. That withal, the said Deputies shall represent to the said Ministers, That notwithstanding their High and Mightinesses have, by all reasonable Means, endeavour'd to accommodate the Difference between his Majesty the King of *Denmark* and this Republick, they have not yet been able to obtain their Ends; they therefore wish and desire, that the Kings engag'd in the Alliance of *Hanover*, would employ their good Offices with his *Danish* Majesty, that there may be more Facility than there has been in finishing and amicably accommodating those Differences, as well with regard to the reciprocal Pretensions, as to the Renewal of Commerce: Of all which Matters, Report shall be made to the Assembly.

The 5th Article of the Treaty is in these Words : His Most Christian Majesty being particularly interested, as Guarantee of the Treaty of Westphalia, in the maintaining of the Privileges and Liberties of the Germanick Body ; and their Britannick and Prussian Majesties, as Members of that Body, observing with equal Concern, Seeds of Division, and of Complaint, that may at length break out and bring on a War ; which, by the fatal Consequences resulting from it, might set all Europe on Fire ; their said Majesties being ever attentive to what might one Day disturb the Tranquillity of the Empire in particular, and that of Europe in general ; do engage and promise to help each other mutually in maintaining and causing to be observ'd the abovesaid Treaties, and the other Acts ; which having settled the Affairs of the Empire, are look'd upon as the Basis and Foundation of the Tranquillity of the Germanick Body, and the Support of its Rights, Privileges, and Immunities, which their abovesaid Majesties are desirous to settle in a solid Manner.



S P A I N.

THE chief Subject of this Article will be the sudden Disgrace and Downfall of the Duke of Riperda, of which we cannot give a more authentick Account than is contain'd in the following Letter.

The Marquess de la Paz's Letter to the Marquess de San Philippo, the Spanish Ambassador in Holland, containing the Reasons which induced the King of Spain, to take the Duke de Riperda out of the English Ambassador's House.

THE Confidence which the King reposed in the Person of the Duke de Riperda, the Honours he heap'd upon him, and the Employs to which his Majesty was pleas'd to promote him, are known to all the World. Neither is his Majesty's Goodness towards that Gentleman a Secret in any Part of Europe, when having taken the Resolution to dismiss him from his Service, he yet was pleas'd to grant him for his Maintenance, a Pension of 3000 Pistoles a Year, 'till such Time as his Majesty could conveniently employ him again in his Affairs.

Nevertheless,

Nevertheless, out of an Excess of Rashness never before heard of, the Duke *de Riperda*, tho' he had by Writing accepted of the said Pension, and thank'd his Majesty for the special Favour with which he had honour'd him, in Terms very different from the Sentiments it is likely he had already conceiv'd, before 24 Hours were expir'd, went to the *English* Ambassador's House in the *Dutch* Ambassador's Coach, who accompany'd him thither, and whose Domesticks remov'd in the Night, as it were by stealth, that Duke's most valuable Effects, to the House wherein he had taken Sanctuary. It was from this Place that he wrote to me, that I would acquaint his Majesty, that he had taken that Refuge against the Populace of *Madrid*, by whom he had Reason to apprehend he should be insulted.

I know these Facts are become so publick, that it is to no Purpose to give your Excellency a more ample and circumstantial Account of them; but I cannot help informing you more at large of the Particulars of what has pass'd, and of the Consequences that have ensu'd; that when this Event shall become the common Talk of the World, you may be able to set the Affair in a true Light, as being exactly inform'd of the mature Deliberation, the just Reflection, and pressing Motives, upon which his Majesty was induced and obliged to take the Resolution to cause the Duke *de Riperda* to quit the *English* Ambassador's House, the 25th Instant, in the Morning.

After that Duke had made known his Retreat, and the Ambassador (who had done the like) had given the King his Word, that he would be answerable for the Duke *de Riperda's* Person, in an Audience which he obtain'd as soon as demanded; his Majesty, for the greater Security, and to prevent as much as possible the said Duke's Escape, order'd that the Avenues to the *English* Ambassador's House, should for a while be modestly kept by some Soldiers of his Foot Guards, who contented themselves with being posted round the House; and at the same Time, his Majesty took care to let that Minister know, that tho' he depended on his Word, which he did not in the least distrust, he thought himself obliged to take that Precaution, for fear all he could do on his Part, would not be sufficient to baffle the Attempts which the Duke *de Riperda* might make to escape.

After this, the King order'd all manner of Civilities and good Offices to be used, friendly to persuade that
Ambassador

Ambassador to prevail with the Duke de Riparda to accept the Offers his Majesty made, to secure him against any Insults of the People ; giving the Ambassador at the same Time to understand, that it was his Majesty's Desire, that the Duke should quit his House : To which the British Minister reply'd, That having, agreeably to his Majesty's Intention, founded the Duke de Riparda, he was answer'd by him, That indeed he had at first written to his Majesty the Reasons of his Retreat, being the same as above related ; but that now, finding the King was angry at the inconsiderate Step he had taken, and having a great deal of Reason to dread his Anger, he found himself obliged not to accept his Majesty's Offers, but to continue in the Sanctuary he had chosen for the Security of his Person.

This Obstinacy, so derogatory from the Authority of a great Monarch, who, instead of using the Power that was in his Hands, had rather chosen the Methods of Kindness and Gentleness, did not hinder his Majesty from renewing his Instances to the English Ambassador, that he would press the Duke de Riparda yet more earnestly to leave his House, and to accept his Majesty's Offers without any Restriction. He at the same Time represented to the said Ambassador the Consequences of that Affair, and the Prejudice which the Authority a King ought to have over his Ministers was likely to sustain, if he should bear with Impunity the Rashness of the Duke, by permitting him to stay longer in a Place where he imagin'd he might be in Safety. Besides, what Scandal would an Example give, which seems to authorize his Majesty's Ministers, or those of any other Sovereign, to act contrary to their Duty with Impunity, in Hopes of exempting themselves, by such an Immunity, from their Master's Jurisdiction, even in his Court, nay in his very Sight.

The Ambassador answered to these second Instances, that his new Solicitations had made no more Impression with the said Duke than the former ; and that the said Duke was reduced most humbly to beseech his Majesty to give him leave to go into a Convent for some Days, that he might have Time to prove the Innocence of his Conduct ; which would take away the Scandal that might arise from his Retreat into a foreign Minister's House.

Whereupon his Majesty, being loth to make use of his Authority 'till after the most serious Consideration,

was determined to consult his Royal Council, to know whether the Complaints he had against the Duke, were sufficiently grounded, to entitle him to take him by Force out of an Ambassador's House, without violating the Law of Nations, or the Privileges agreed upon and granted reciprocally to Ministers Representatives?

For this End, all the Members of the Royal Council of *Castile* being extraordinarily assembled, and having maturely consider'd the whole Affair, they gave his Majesty their Advice; whereby they declared the Duke *de Ripperda* guilty of High Treason of the blackest Dye, there being few to equal it in its Circumstances, and in the Consequences that might reasonably be apprehended. And as it is undeniable, that Criminals of that Degree are not entitled to any Sanctuary, without excepting even the Churches; it would appear, that in Process of Time, if an Usage so contrary to the Law of Nations should be introduced, that which has been establish'd for a strict Correspondence between Sovereigns, would turn to their Ruin, and occasion their Destruction; especially if, out of Respect to the Sovereigns represented by Ambassadors, the Privileges granted to their Houses in favour of common Criminals, (which, by the Way, was never practis'd in any Court) should be stretch'd so far as to screen Vassals entrusted with the Forces, the Finances, and Secrets of a Kingdom, whenever they depart from the Functions of their Ministry: Which would be the greatest Error that ever enter'd the Mind of Man, and the most generally contrary to all the Powers upon Earth; since, if that Licentiousness once took Place, they would be obliged to maintain, suffer, and tolerate, in their very Courts, the Persons who are contriving their Ruin.

It is evident, that in the Case in Question, and the like enormous Circumstances, the King of *England* will not support his Ambassador; were it only for the Prejudice such an Example might bring even to himself, if Criminals of that Magnitude were to be comprehended among those entitled to the Law of Nations.

It was upon Grounds thus clear, thus substantial and unexceptionable, that his Majesty, with the unanimous Advice of the Directors of his Conscience, resolv'd that the Duke *de Ripperda* should be taken out of the House of the said Ambassador, and be carry'd to the Castle of *Segovia*. He charged with the Execution of this Order the Alcalde of the Court, Don *Lewis d'Aguillar*, Knight of the Order of St. *James*, supported by a Detachment

of the Life-Guards, commanded by the Major-General Don Francisco de Valanza, Great Commander of Castille, of the said Order of St. James, and Adjutant-General of the same Guards; enjoining them, that upon the 25th Instant, as soon as the Gates of the Ambassador's House were open, they should be there, and seize the Duke de Riperda; and, taking him thence, shall conduct him with a sufficient Guard to the Castle of Segovia, after having secur'd all the Papers he might be possess'd of, for which they were to make strict Search, either in his Chests, or elsewhere; with most strict Orders to the said Alcalde, and the said Major-General, that in Case they should meet with any Resistance on the Part of the said Ambassador, before they enter'd upon the Execution of their Orders, they should shew all the Tenderness and Respect that are due to the Character of Ambassadors; but that if all these Marks of Consideration were to no Purpose, they should enter the House with the Assistance of the Guards that follow'd them, and make themselves Masters of the Duke de Riperda, yet avoiding all manner of Disorder.

Before all Things, the King order'd me to warn the Ambassador of this Resolution; and that he discharg'd and releas'd him from the Word he had given him. This Declaration was follow'd the same Morning with the Seizure of the Duke de Riperda, which was done without any Noise, or the least Scandal, by the same Alcalde, who, assisted by the said Detachment, conducted the Duke in a Coach to the Castle of Segovia, to remain there in Safety, without Imprisonment, or other Inconvenience, contrary to the ill-grounded Fears to which he had, without Reason, abandon'd himself.

His Majesty order'd me distinctly to write to your Excellency, all the Particulars of this Event; to the End, that being inform'd of the Regularity with which the King was pleas'd to have this Affair determin'd, as also with the Reasons of his Proceedings, your Excellency may explain to the Republick the Truth of this Fact, and all its Circumstances.

Madrid, May 17,

1726.

Sign'd,

Don Juan Baptista de Orendayn.

F f a

A Letter

A Letter much to the same Purpose was dispatch'd by the Court of *Madrid*, to the Marquess de *Pozzo-buena*, the *Spanish* Ambassador in *England*, with Orders to acquaint his *Britannick* Majesty with the Motives that had induced the Catholick King to take the Duke de *Ripperda* by Force, out of Colonel *Stanhope's* House; and lest the Colonel should be before-hand with the *Spanish* Ambassador, in giving his Royal Master an Account of this Transaction, the Court of *Madrid* caused the Courier, whom Mr. *Stanhope* had dispatch'd for *London*, to be stopped for six Days on the Road: Of which the Colonel being inform'd, he left *Madrid*, and retir'd to his Country-House near *Arajeva*. In the mean Time, there were various Conjectures about the Reasons of *Ripperda's* Disgrace: Some charged him with gross Disrespect to the King and Queen; others, with having acted against the Honour and Interest of the Kingdom; others accused him of betraying important Secrets to the *British* Minister, and of endeavouring to overturn the late Plan of Affairs; others again of thwarting Count *Conigsek's* Intentions, as well as his Orders from *Vienna*, and of not remitting thither the Sums stipulated; and lastly, of embezzling the publick Money to his private Uses.

To this we will add the following Account from *Madrid*, relating to the Duke of *Wharton*.

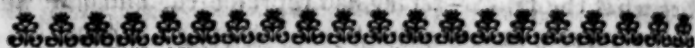
Madrid, June 10, N.S.

MR. Crew, one of the King of *Great Britain's* Messengers, arriv'd here on the 2d Instant, with a Letter from his *Britannick* Majesty, under his Privy Seal, to the Duke of *Wharton*, commanding him, upon his Allegiance, to return forthwith to *Great Britain*; and the next Day, being the 3d Instant, meeting the said Duke in a Coach in one of the Streets of this Town, the Messenger, and one Capt. *Read*, who happen'd to be in his Company, went to the Coach Side; and the Duke ordering the Coach to stop, the Messenger put the said Letter into the Duke's Hands, telling him at the same Time, from whom the Letter came, under what Seal it had pass'd, and the Tenor thereof. The Duke having heard him, threw the Letter from him into the Street, without looking into it. Mr. *Stanhope*, the *British* Ambassador being inform'd that the Duke of *Wharton* had given out, he had deliver'd a Memorial to the King of *Spain*, complaining that an Officer of Justice had been sent with a *Requisitoria*, or Summons to him, to repair forthwith

forthwith to *England*; which Summons the said Officer, together with other Persons, had had the Boldness to execute upon him, even in Sight of the Palace, he (the Duke) thought himself obliged to give his Catholick Majesty an Account thereof, not doubting but that his Catholick Majesty would resent, as it deserv'd, such an Affront and Indignity put upon his Person and Royal Authority, by another Government's thus presuming to exercise an Act of Judicature in his Dominions; and desiring that he would cause the Instruments employ'd in the Execution of it, to be exemplarily punish'd for their Temerity: His Excellency Mr. Stanhope thought fit to send his Secretary to the Marquess *de la Paz*, to acquaint him with the Report he had heard. The Marquess promised to lay before the King what the said Secretary had represented, and desir'd him to return to him the next Morning; when the Marquess assur'd the said Secretary, that the King of Spain knew nothing of the said Memorial, but had been fully inform'd of what had pass'd with relation to the Delivery of the said Letter of Privy Seal, and would not in any Manner interpose his Authority in Opposition to that Proceeding.

In the mean Time, his Excellency Mr. Stanhope, the British Ambassador at *Madrid*, having received by a Messenger his Britannick Majesty's Orders upon what had pass'd on Occasion of the Duke of *Riperda's* taking Sanctuary in his House, presented (on the 13th of July N. S.) a Memorial to his Catholick Majesty, by the Hands of the Marquess *de la Paz*, complaining of the Violence offered to that Duke, while under his Protection, as a Breach of the Immunities and Privileges allowed to publick Ministers by the Law of Nations, and demanding Satisfaction for the same. The next Day his Excellency went to the Pallace, and had a Conference with the said Marquess; and on the 20th of July N. S. his Excellency had an Audience of the King and Queen, in which, in his Britannick Majesty's Name, he complimented them on the Birth of the *Infanta*, and on the Queen's Recovery from her lying in, and was very well receiv'd by their Catholick Majesties. Some Days before, the Duke of *Wharton* openly profess'd himself a Roman-Catholick, by making his publick Abjuration of the Protestant Religion, and by going through all the other Ceremonies practis'd upon such Occasions. There were at first various Conjectures about

about his Grace's making a Step so very repugnant to the Principles wherein he had been educated ; but we were soon after inform'd, that having spent some Days in the Convent of *St. Bernard*, doing Penance for his Sins, he was, on the 23^d of *July*, N. S. marry'd to one of the Ladies of the Queen of *Spain's* Bedchamber ; so that, 'tis very probable, that having renounc'd his Allegiance to his natural and lawful Sovereign, he likewise abandon'd the Profession of the Religion he had suck'd in with his Milk, in order to marry a Lady, by whose Means he hoped to gain a Support in a Foreign Country. The same Advices added, that he had laid down the Title of Duke of *Whartan*, for that of Duke of *Nor-thumberland*.



C O U R L A N D.

THE Succession to the Dutchy of *Courland*, after the Death of the present Duke *Ferdinand*, is an Affair that has been long in Agitation : And the said Duke, who lives at *Dantzick*, being inform'd, that Circular Letters for the Meeting of the States of that Dutchy, had been publish'd in his Name, though without his Knowledge, issued a Proclamation against that Proceeding, forbidding the said States to meet, or meddle with the Succession ; but the Prohibition of that Prince, as also of the King of *Poland*, (the *Poles* pretending that that Dutchy, after the Extinction of the present Ducal Family, ought of Right to revert to that Crown, and the Republick) were unregarded, and the States assembled at *Mittau*, the Capital of *Courland*, whose Proceeding are contain'd in the following Journal.

Journal of the Proceedings of the Diet of the States of Courland, assembled at Mittau.

ON the 22^d of *May* the States assembled, and from that Day to the 16th of *June*, Nobody seem'd to have any Thoughts of electing a Duke.

The 16th, *M. Seutrowicz*, Auditor-general, arriv'd at *Mittau*, with Bills of Exchange for considerable Sums : He made Proposals both to the Regency and the Deputies, to convince them that they could not pitch upon a Person

a Person more proper than Prince *Menzikoff*. *M. Bestucheff*, Privy Counsellor, made likewise some Proposals from the *Russian* Empress in Favour of the Duke of *Holstein*. They both continu'd making Interest without any Opposition 'till the 19th, when Prince *Maurice* of *Saxony* put up for a Candidate.

The 21st, *M. Nayuski* came with a Rescript from the King of *Poland*, and acquainted the Regency with his Commission: They assur'd him, that nothing should be transacted in the Diet, but what is conform to the Rights of *Courland*, and at the same Time, not contrary to those of *Poland*.

The 22d, Mess. *Seutrowicz* and *Bestucheff* bestirred themselves mightily, and made considerable Offers.

The 23d, 24th, and 25th, Couriers arriv'd from *Petersburgh*, with fresh Offers, and said they would be follow'd by Prince *Menzikoff*.

The 26th, the Diet was open'd.

The 27th, *M. Bestucheff* made several Proposals.

The 28th, seeing they would not avail, he represented, that they ought not to come to any Conclusion before they were inform'd of the *Russian* Empress's Intention, &c. This very Declaration hasten'd the Affair of the Election, and the same Day Prince *Maurice* was unanimously chosen Successor to the present Duke of *Courland*.

The 29th, *M. Leiben*, a *Courlander*, Adjutant to Prince *Menzikoff*, arriv'd at *Mittau*, with his General's Instructions; upon which it was spread abroad, that the said Prince had order'd a Body of 12000 Men to advance.

The 30th, the said Adjutant dispatch'd a Courier to Prince *Menzikoff*, to inform him of the Posture of Affairs. The *Courlanders* provok'd and press'd by the Threatnings of the *Russians*, resolv'd to close the Diet as soon as possible, and to enter into so strict a Union with Prince *Maurice*, that his Competitors should have no Hope left. However, the latter protracted the Affair 'till the 3d of *July*. The same Day arriv'd fresh Couriers with Dispatches, which seem'd to intimidate the Deputies: Whereupon Prince *Maurice* declar'd, that if the Treaty of Union was not concluded the next Day, he would go away.

The 4th, the Assembly took new Spirit, and all was determin'd.

The 5th, The Treaty was sign'd and deliver'd.

The

The 6th, the Diet broke up. The same Day a Courier brought the News that the Garrison of Riga were under Arms to receive Prince *Menzikoff*.

The 7th, the Regiment of Dragoons encamp'd three Leagues from *Mittau*, receiv'd Orders to mount on Horseback, to escort Prince *Menzikoff*. The same Day, Prince *Dolhorucki* arriv'd at *Mittau*.

The 8th, he called together the Regency, and the Marshal of the Diet, and told them, That the Empress of *Russia* did not consent to the Election made; that she was much dissatisfy'd at their withdrawing themselves from her Protection; that if they would chuse the Duke of *Holstein*, or Prince *Menzikoff*, or one of the two Princes of *Hesse Hombourg*, who are in her Service, she would support that Choice; that when People have a Mind to fight, they generally chuse Seconds: After all, he set before them a dismal Scene of Miseries and Calamities, in case of Noncompliance with her Imperial Majesty's Desire.

Those of *Courland* answer'd to all this, That they had always strove to gain the Benevolence of the *Russian* Court, but that they owned no other Protection but that of the King and the Republick, nor could they acknowledge any other: That having the Right of a free Election, they could not, without giving it up, submit to a Prince who should be forc'd upon them; that having no Design to fight, they stood in need of no Second; that their Rights were so well grounded, that they would lay them with all possible Submission before the King and the Republick of *Poland*; that if there should be a Design to destroy them, the neighbouring Powers were concerned to support the Weakest; but that they never would treat with them, as long as *Poland* does not withdraw its Protection, being resolv'd to remain attached to the latter to the last Extremity; that as to the Miseries they are threaten'd with, they knew their Country lay open, and could not withstand the *Russian* Forces; but that their Cause was just, and having a powerful Protection, they would not prejudice themselves, and could not be frighten'd by Menaces. The same Day Prince *Menzikoff* arriv'd at *Riga*.

The 9th, Prince *Dolhorucki* returned to *Riga*. The Dutchess of *Courland* came near *Mittau*, where Prince *Menzikoff* met her; but that Princess could not prevail with him in Favour of the Election made, neither by Intreaties nor Promises.

The

The 10th, the Prince arriv'd at *Mittau*, with a numerous Eſſort, and order'd ſome Troops to enter the Town.

The 11th, Prince *Maurice* waited upon Prince *Menzikoff*, who himſelf turn'd the Converſation upon the Reaſons of his coming, and repeated what Prince *Dolhorucky* had already advanced, but with more Warmth, having roundly declar'd, That her Imperial Maſteſty's Intention was, that the States ſhould meet again to proceed to a new Election, which could not but fall upon him or the Duke of *Holſtein*, or one of the two Princes of *Heſſe* in the *Ruſſian* Service; and that this was the only Occaſion of his coming to *Mittau*.

Prince *Maurice's* Answer was, That his Deſign ſeem'd impracticable as long as he would only employ legal Means to bring it to bear; that the Diet of the States of *Courland* being at an End, it could not meet again; that the ſaid Diet having choſe him, and given authentick Aſſurances that they could not chuſe another, they would never be brought to make a new Election; that if they ſhould be forced to do it, the Constraint would invalidate it; that the Fate of *Courland* might be reduced to this Dilemma, either to be divided into Palatinates, or to keep up their ancient Form of Government, and that in the latter Caſe, he alone could be Duke thereof.

Theſe Arguments were not at all reliſh'd by Prince *Menzikoff*, who reply'd, That neither of theſe two will be; that *Courland* could not ſeek for any other Protection than that of *Ruſſia*; and that he, Prince *Menzikoff*, ought to be Duke of *Courland*.

After which, he asked Prince *Maurice*, How he pretended to go through with it? Whereupon the latter ſaid, That he knew his Weakneſs, but that he did not mind it, ſince the Affair will ſupport itſelf.

The ſame Afternoon Prince *Menzikoff* ſent for the Maſtral of the Dutchy, the Chancellor, and ſome Deputies, to whom Prince *Dolhorucky* read the Credentials from the *Ruſſian* Empreſs, and Prince *Menzikoff* ſignify'd to them her Will and Pleaſure, repeating at the ſame Time his Threatning, if they reſiſted her Orders.

They answer'd immediately, That they could receive none but from *Poland*; to which they ſtook immovably, notwithstanding the Prince threaten'd them to ſend 20000 Men into their Country, to bring them to Reaſon. The ſame Evening Advices came from different Places, that Prince *Menzikoff* would treat about this Affair in a regular Method. The Prince of *Saxony* not

being willing to abandon the Place, was much upon his Guard, the Nobility join'd with him, and the Burghers shew'd him no less Zeal.

The 12th, Prince *Menzikoff* insisted anew upon convening the Diet, and continu'd his Threatnings if not comply'd with.

The 13th, he set out for *Riga*, protesting, that if within ten Days he had not a positive and satisfactory Answer, he would return to them in such Company as should be able to procure it for him : Mean while Prince *Dolhorucky* continu'd at *Mittau*.

Count *Maurice* of *Saxony*, who is a Natural Son of the King of *Poland*, being thus elected, wrote the following Letter to the Primate of that Kingdom.

A Letter from Count Maurice of Saxony, to the Primate of the Kingdom of Poland, dated July 1.

My LORD,

THE Nobility of *Courland* assembled, having chose me, on the 28th of *June*, to be Successor to Duke *Ferdinand*, your Highness will, perhaps, at first View, look upon me as the Head of a rebellious Party ; but I beseech you to suspend the Decision thereof for a Moment, and give Ear to the Reasons which have engag'd me to accept this Election.

I own, my Lord, that being formerly perswaded, as I still am, of the Justice of the Cause of the *Courlanders*, I had for a long Time, Views towards such an Establishment ; but his Majesty having, at my Departure, forbid me to think of it, I repair'd to *Riga*, there to solicit the Claim which I have to Lands in *Livonia*, and to see whether it was not Time to treat of my Marriage with the Dutches of *Courland*, neither of which Steps could be displeasing to the King or the Republick. When I came to *Mittau*, I found the Nobility had been assembled there above a Fortnight, to proceed to the Election of a Successor to Duke *Ferdinand*. When I was at *Riga*, I heard that Prince *Menzikoff* had sent one of his Creatures with considerable Sums to obtain a Declaration of the Diet in his Favour. The Duke of *Holstein* put himself also in the List of the Candidates, depending vastly upon the Protection of the *Muscovite* Court. At length Duke *Ferdinand* made an Offer to the *Courlanders* to renounce all his Pretensions, if they would chuse one of the Princes of *Cassel*, now actually

in the Service of the King of Prussia, and who was to be supported by Sweden and all the Protestant Party.

I was afraid, my Lord, and I think I had Reason, that the *Courlanders* being flatter'd by the neighbouring Powers with the Preservation of their Privileges, and threaten'd by Poland with the Loss of them, would take some Step or other contrary to the Tranquillity and Interests of the Republick, and this determin'd me to rank myself in the Number of Candidates; and *Courland* was inclined to favour me, purely for this Reason, because she imagin'd that there was no Subject that could be more agreeable to the King or the Republick, or that would give less Umbrage to Poland and its Neighbours.

This is what I have the Honour to tell your Highness in my own Justification. You will see what the *Courlanders* have to say for themselves, in the Memorial hereunto annex'd.

I beseech you, my Lord, to consider it, and to put yourself for one Moment in the Place of a Nation threaten'd to be depriv'd of the Liberty it has so long enjoy'd, and which it has not deserv'd to lose. I flatter myself that your Highness, when convinc'd of the Justice of her Cause, will grant her your Protection.

I beg you, my Lord, and can assure you, That as long as *Courland* continues in that Deference which it pays at present to my Opinion, it will remain inviolably attached to the Republick. It never had other Sentiments hitherto, but I will not warrant that it will continue in those Sentiments, in case it be driven to Despair.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

The High Chancellor of Poland's Letter, dated from Babile, July 17th, in Answer to Count Maurice's Justification.

WE, with all the Senators now about the King, and the Ministers of State of this Kingdom and of *Lithuania*, had besought his Majesty, pursuant to his Oath, to issue a Rescript to forbid holding the Congress projected with a Design to enter upon the Affair of the eventual Succession in *Courland*, and to make void all Attempts and Incroachments, for Reasons contain'd in the said Rescript. Other Reasons were besides offer'd to the King, when your Excellency was still at *Warsaw*, which had prompted his Majesty to forbid you to think of *Courland*, as your Excellency owns yourself.

But Things being now carry'd so far as your Excellency says they are, and the resuming of the Diet being resolv'd upon, without entring any farther into that Matter, I refer it to the Decision of the States assembled: Mean while I cannot help protesting, as I am obliged to do by Virtue of my Office, against an Enterprize so contrary to his Majesty's Will and Rights, as well as to those of the Republick.

On the 27th of July, was issued the King of Poland's Rescript, or Royal Decree, by which the Regency of Courland, and the Marshal of that Dutchy, were summon'd to appear before the Assessorial Tribunal, enjoining them to repair to *Warsaw* within six Weeks, to justify their Conduct, in holding a Diet, contrary to the Royal Decree of the 8th of June. On the other Hand, the Regency of Courland seem'd resolv'd to maintain their Election in Favour of Prince *Maurice* of Saxony, notwithstanding the *Russian* Court threaten'd to send a powerful Body of Troops, to support the Duke of *Holslein's* Pretensions. In order to pacify the *Courland*, Prince *Maurice* address'd himself to Baron *d'Osternau*, one of her Majesty's Privy Counsellors, in a Letter dated from *Mittau*, July 15th, to the Effect following:

S I R,

THE Publick gives your Excellency such a great Character, and I am so well satisfy'd that they seldom mistake, that I address myself with Confidence to a Minister whose Prudence equals his Capacity. I beseech your Excellency to believe, that I do not say this out of Compliment, the Frankness with which I shall open myself to you, ought to convince you thereof.

The *Courlanders*, threaten'd with the Loss of their Privileges, did not expect to be thwarted by *Russia* in the Measures they took for their Preservation. The Ground whereupon they built their Hopes is, that the Intention of the late Emperor and the present Empress has been, and ought to be still, to maintain the Government of *Courland* upon the Foot it actually is; and the frequent Assurances they had receiv'd on that Head from their Imperial Majesties, left them no Room to doubt of it.

I acted accordingly; my Proceedings have never been conceal'd; the Court of *Russia* could not but know them, and

and never gave me the least Hint of their disliking them.

The *Courlanders* could not defer it longer, since their Case was to prevent the Resolutions to be taken at *Grodno* to divide their Country into Palatinates, which has obliged their Regency so hastily to call a Diet, to agree upon the most effectual Means to preserve their Liberty.

No surer Expedient could be found, than to chuse a Successor to Duke *Ferdinand*, and such a one as might be agreeable to the King of *Poland*, and could give no Jealousy to the Neighbours: They thought I fitted them in all these Respects; they chose me; the Election was unanimous; and the Diet ended by a Treaty between the Nobility and myself, which links us so fast together, that we cannot part without renouncing the Point of Honour.

Things were come to this Pass, when we heard that Prince *Menzikoff* was coming into *Livonia*, much dissatisfied with what had been transacted at *Mittau*.

Upon the Report that your Excellency was to accompany him, I sent a Person of Trust to *Riga*, to compliment you from me, and acquaint your Excellency with all that passed here, and to beg your Interest in Favour of the just Cause of the *Courlanders*.

But having been inform'd of your Excellency's staying at *Petersbourg*, I wrote to Prince *Menzikoff* in such Terms as I thought most proper to pacify him. The Dutchess of *Courland*, on her Side, strongly solicited him in Favour of the Country; but he remain'd inflexible. At his Arrival at *Mittau*, he assembled the Regency, and would force them to call another Diet, to annul their Election, and chuse him in my Room. The Chiefs of the Regency are threaten'd to be sent to *Siberia*, and the Country to be expos'd to the Discretion of 20000 Men, in case the Diet does not meet within ten Days.

I will not enter into a Discussion, whether these Menaces are ground'd on Justice; I leave it to your Excellency's Judgment; but I aver that the *Courlanders* cannot comply with her Imperial Majesty's Will, whatever their Inclinations may be towards it. Depending on *Poland*, how durst they own another Protection, without exposing themselves to be lawfully stripp'd of their Privileges? On the other Hand, if they resist the Orders which are now given them, they expose themselves

Selves to utter Ruin; and if they obey them, they renounce their Treaty, their Oaths, and incur, at the same Time, the just Indignation of Poland.

These, Sir, are the Extremities the *Courlanders* are driven to, and they are thus dealt with by Virtue of her Imperial Majesty's Credentials, whereof Prince *Dolhorucky* is Bearer. What would the *Russian* Empire say, if the People under their Protection should be treated in the like Manner?

I do not write to you, Sir, as to a Minister, but as to a Person whose Esteem and Friendship I should be very desirous to gain. I flatter myself, that which is between you and Prince *Menzikoff* will not hinder you from reflecting on the Treatment preparing for the *Courlanders*, which they have never deserv'd by any Step of theirs.

After all, I desire your Excellency to weigh the Consequences which may result from all this. If I alone was concern'd in their Preservation, they might be destroy'd, without fearing any Consequences, but they have a more powerful Protection; and such is the present Situation of *Europe*, that the least Spark may communicate itself, and break out into a general Flame.

I have the Honour to be, with
all Consideration possible, &c.



FLANDERS.

ABOUT the Beginning of *June*, there was publish'd at *Brussels* the Treaty concluded at *Tunis*, the 23^d of *September* 1725, by his Imperial and Catholick Majesty's Commissioners, and the Regency of *Tunis*, by the Mediation of the *Ottoman* Porte's Commissioners, by which a free Navigation is re-established. This Treaty has been posted up in the usual Places of the City of *Brussels*, and consists in 13 Articles, the Substance whereof is as follows:

Abstract

*Abstract of the Treaty between the Emperor and the
Regency of Tunis.*

I. THERE shall be a Cessation of Hostilities by Sea and Land, between the Subjects and Vassals on both Parts.

II. A reciprocal and lasting Safety for the Flags and Navigation of both Parties.

III. Any Vessel of either Party may, in Case of Necessity, enter into the Roads and Ports of each of the contracting Powers.

IV. The Vessels of *Tunis* shall suffer those that have the Imperial Flag and Passport, to pass and repass freely and without Molestation.

V. The Emperor's Subjects taken by an Enemy's Vessel, who shall be brought to *Tunis*, shall be immediately releas'd.

VI. No Foreigners found on Board the Vessels of his Imperial Majesty, or his Imperial Majesty's Subjects found on Board Foreign Vessels, shall be made Slaves.

VII. No Succour or Protection shall be given to Vessels in Enmity with his Imperial Majesty.

VIII. The Emperor may establish a Consul at *Tunis*, to give out Certificates, and decide the Differences between his Imperial Majesty's Subjects; nor shall the Judges of that Place have Power to intermeddle.

IX. If any Difference happen between a Subject of his Imperial Majesty, and a *Turk*, it shall not be determin'd otherwise than by the Bashaw, Beig, or Governor of the Ports.

X. In Case any of the Emperor's Subjects strikes a *Turk*, he shall not be punish'd for so doing, 'till after the Consul has been made acquainted with it; and if such Subject makes his Escape, the Consul shall not be answerable.

XI. If any Infringement shall happen of this present Treaty, no Hostility shall be committed, 'till the Affair has been laid before the proper Judges.

XII. In Case the Vessels of either Party do Damage to one another, the Aggressor shall be punish'd.

XIII. If this Treaty shall happen to be broken, the Imperial Consul, and the Persons of his Retinue, shall be allow'd to return into their own Country during the Space of three Months, without receiving any Hindrance or Insult.

To this Treaty we will subjoin the following Articles of Peace.

Articles of the Peace concluded the 30th of April, 1726, between the Roman Emperor's Minister, and the Captain Bashaw of the Grand Signor, sign'd in the Name of the Regency of Tripoli, and containing in Substance as follows:

I. **T**HERE shall be a lasting Peace between the Roman Emperor and his Subjects on one Part, and the Regency of Tripoli in Barbary and their Subjects on the other Part; and all Hostilities by Sea and Land shall cease on either Side; and in case any Ships, Effects, or Persons, should be taken, the Persons are to be set at Liberty, and the Ships with their Effects to be restor'd.

II. There shall be a full and entire Liberty of Navigation and Commerce, as well at Sea and upon the Rivers, as by Land; and as for the Commerce, except the prohibited one, it shall be permitted to all the Subjects on both Sides, comprehending among his Imperial Majesty's Subjects, not only the Germans, but also those of the Austrian Netherlands, those of the Kingdoms of Naples, Calabria, Sicily, those of Fiume, Trieste, and other Places situate upon the Adriatick Gulph, and those of all other Provinces and Dominions belonging to the Empire, and the House of Austria.

III. In Case the Ships of either Party should happen to be taken by any Stratagem of their Enemies out of the reciprocal Ports, neither of them shall be obliged to make them good, if the Governors or Commandants of the Place be not privy to it.

IV. Those of Tripoli shall in no wise molest the Barks or Vessels of the Emperor's Subjects they shall meet with, provided with Passports, and carrying their own Flags, but shall give them Aid and Assistance in Case of Need, let them pass freely, and send on Board their Vessels no more Men than the Master will admit. The same shall be observ'd by the Emperor's Men of War, with respect to the Subjects of Tripoli.

V. In Case any Algerine Vessel should bring into Tripoli, or their Territories, any Slaves, Subjects to the Emperor, they shall forthwith be deemed free.

VI. If those of Tripoli take any Vessel, having on Board any of the Emperor's Subjects as Passengers, they shall not be made Slaves, tho' they should be taken in

in the Fight, but be set at Liberty, and have their Goods restor'd to them: The same shall hold with respect to the Passengers, Subjects of Tripoli, that might be taken by the Imperials on Board an Enemy's Ship: Moreover, all Foreigners, who are not the Emperor's Subjects, but are under his Flag, shall be declar'd as such.

VII. It shall in no wise be allow'd, but all Officers and Governors, both of the Emperor and the Regency, shall be forbidden to permit each other's Enemies to build Ships or fit them out for War in their respective Ports: Nor shall either of the two Parties be allow'd to do it in Favour of their Enemies, of what Nation soever.

VIII. His Imperial Majesty may settle a Consul in the City of Tripoli, who shall have the Precedency of all other Consuls, and enjoy all the Privileges and Liberties in Use among them. He may give out Passports, and shall decide all the Differences that may arise between the Emperor's Subjects, nor shall any other Judges have Power to meddle therein.

IX. As to the Differences that may arise between the Subjects of Tripoli, and those of the Emperor, his Excellency the Bey, Bashaw, and Dey, shall be Judge thereof; and as to those arising out of Tripoli, the Governor of the Place shall decide them.

X. Any Subject of the Emperor who shall strike a Mahometan, shall not be try'd and punish'd but in the Presence of the Consul of Tripoli, and after the Crime has been averr'd; and the Consul shall not be answerable if the Criminal should escape.

XI. This Peace shall not be broken by any Infringement or Contravention whatever; but all Violences and Oppressions on either Side, upon clear and unquestionable Evidences, shall be punish'd in those who have done the Injury.

XII. In Case the Vessels of either Party do Damage to those of the other, the Aggressor shall be severely punished; whatever has been taken shall be restor'd, and the Captains turn'd out.

XIII. If this Treaty shall happen to be broken, the Imperial Consul and his Retinue shall be allow'd three Months for returning into their Country, without receiving any Hindrance or Molestation.

These Articles having been brought to Tripoli by the Grand Signior's Capigi Bamaaw, the Dey immediately

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called

called the Divan, wherein it was resolved to accept the Peace conform to these Preliminaries, the Articles about Restitution excepted. Those of *Tripoli* would not be bound to restore the Prizes their Privateers might have taken since the signing of the Treaty, nor those the *Algerines* might have brought into their Port. The Dey even pretended to keep those that shall be made 'till the Arrival of the Imperial Commissioners; and insisted moreover, that the Emperor should hinder the *Maltese* from committing Hostilities against them. But as this Demand was made only with a View to be exempted from Restitutions, 'tis not doubted but the Peace will be concluded, notwithstanding all the Efforts of another Consul to cross it, because the Dey has some Reason to ingratiate himself with the Grand Signior. The Capigi Bashaw is to go to *Tunis* and *Algiers*, there to discharge a like Commission.

The Court of RUSSIA.

THE Court of *Denmark* having taken no less Umbrage than that of *Great Britain*, at the great Armament of the *Russians*, Mr. *Westphalen*, the *Danish* Minister, presented the following Memorial to the *Czarina*.

Memorial of the Danish Minister to the Czarina.

THE great Armaments made in the *Baltick* by *Russia*, for some Years, and particularly that of this Year, which much exceeds all the foregoing, even those made in Time of open War with the Crown of *Sweden*, are of such a Nature, in all their Circumstances, that all the neighbouring Powers have Reason to be uneasy on that Account, and to demand Assurances which may entirely calm their Minds. The perpetual Alliance concluded in 1709, between the King my Master, and the late Czar *Peter I.* for procuring the Welfare and Advantage of the Dominions of both, is of such a Nature, that the King my Master, relying on the Principles of Equity and true Interest of *Russia*, has nothing to fear from all the Machinations of disaffected Persons; on the contrary, his Majesty has Reason to expect all manner

of Demonstrations of Friendship from your Majesty. Nevertheless, as your Majesty has not given to the King my Master the least Intimation of the Subject of the extraordinary Armament of Men of War, Gallies, Bomb Vessels, and other Ships, of the March of divers Regiments design'd for Embarkation, of the immense Quantity of Biscuit provided, nor of so many other military Preparations which were made, as it is usually practis'd among neighbouring Powers, with whom one intends to cultivate a good Friendship, and that also there lies an Obligation so to do, between such Allies as my Master and your Majesty. That on the other Hand, a Report was generally spread at *Petersburgh*, *Revel*, and *Riga*, and almost every where else, that the Armaments of your Majesty are design'd against the Kingdom of *Denmark*, and that the same Report is publickly spread by the Adherents of the Duke of *Holstein*, not only here, but also in *Sweden*, at *Vienna*, *Hamburgh*, *Lubeck*, and in other Parts. That besides, several neighbouring Powers have given the King my Master Notice of the great Sea Armaments, and advis'd him to be on his Guard; and that his Majesty is inform'd, that the principal Aim of those who have the greatest Influence at this Court, and whose Council prevail too much, is to disturb continually the good Harmony which has subsisted so long between *Denmark* and *Russia*, and which of late Years procur'd such great Advantages to both Nations, especially to *Russia*, being willing to sacrifice to their ambitious Views the true Interest of *Russia* and *Denmark*, by dividing and making them arm against each other. All this, added to many other Circumstances of no less Weight, which, for good Reasons, I do not mention, oblige the King my Master to desire that the Cause of his Apprehension and Uncertainty, on Account of the great Armaments of your Majesty, which encrease every Year, may be remov'd. For that Purpose, the King my Master thought fit to charge me expressly to represent to your Majesty, in a private Audience, and in the most respectful and suitable Manner, what I have mention'd above, and the Uneasiness of his Majesty on that Account; and at the same Time to assure your Majesty with the unalterable Intention of the King my Master, to cultivate still a good Amity and Union with your Majesty, conformable to the perpetual Alliance concluded with your Majesty and the King my Master in 1709, and knit closer and closer the Ties of that Friendship,

for the mutual Welfare and Advantage of both Nations and enquire of your Majesty what the King my Master may expect from the Friendship and Good-Will of your Majesty, and whether your Majesty is minded to observe the Contents of the said Alliance of 1709? This is what I am expressly charged to propose and declare most respectfully to your Majesty, entreating your Majesty to give upon it such a Declaration or Answer, as may fully quiet the Mind of the King my Master, concerning the Intention and Designs of your Majesty. I hope your Majesty will not, in the least, scruple giving such a Declaration, the rather because it is conformable with the Treaties and establish'd among good Neighbours and Allies: In Expectation of which, &c.

*St. Petersburg, July 12,
1716.*

V. Westphalen.

To this Memorial, the Russian Court return'd the following Answer.

WHAT is set forth in a written Memorial delivered by Mr. *Westphalen*, Counsellor of State and Envoy Extraordinary, by an express Order from the King his Master, has been most humbly laid before her Imperial Majesty. Whereupon her Majesty is graciously pleased to acquaint the Envoy extraordinary, that the Questions ask'd of her Majesty, and which are no ways customary among Sovereigns, must needs seem very strange to her; for as it would be look'd upon as very unbecoming in her, if she should concern herself with the Enterprizes of other Powers, and examine the King of *Denmark* about his yearly Armaments, in the like Manner her Majesty thinks herself as little bound to give either to others, or to the King of *Denmark*, any Account of what she does. Nevertheless, her Majesty condescends to declare to the King of *Denmark*, that she has no other Aim nor Intention, than to maintain herself continually, after the Example of her late Consort, of glorious Memory, in such a good Posture, that she may always be in a Condition to give necessary Succours to her Allies, and make good the Obligations she has enter'd into with them, as also to secure her Dominions and Subjects against all Invasions of Enemies, and sufficiently repel all who would offer any Violence; this being the upright and earnest Intention of her Majesty, which

which others have less Reason to be jealous at, because it cannot be taken ill of her Majesty, that she is intent upon, and takes proper Measures for preserving the Tranquillity of the North, her own Safety, and that of her Dominions and Subjects. Moreover, her Imperial Majesty declares to the said Envoy Extraordinary, that whereas a *Danish* Squadron of arm'd Men of War came lately into the Road of her Imperial Majesty, near *Revel*, and there join'd a *British* Squadron, and is still there, tho' hitherto no Advice, not the least Advice or Communication thereof has been made to her Imperial Majesty, which, however, unless the said Squadron is to be look'd upon as that of an Enemy, ought, according to Custom and Equity, to have been done, as it accordingly was done, on the Part of the King of *Great Britain*, concerning the Squadron his Majesty sent to the *East-Sea*. Her Majesty thinks she is under a Necessity to ask the King of *Denmark* by these Presents, in due Form, whether this very extraordinary and hitherto unheard of Step of his Royal Majesty, ought not to be look'd upon by her as an open Rupture? The said Envoy Extraordinary is desir'd, in the Name of her most Illustrious Imperial Majesty, to procure from his most gracious King and Master a speedy Declaration upon this Matter, and impart the same to her Majesty, that she may according to it, take the most proper Measures for her Safety, and the Preservation of the Tranquillity in the North. As for the rest, her Imperial Majesty graciously continues to the said Counsellor of State and Envoy Extraordinary, her Imperial Favour and Esteem.

St. Petersburg, July 19,
1726.

L O N D O N.

MR. Henley and his Oratory making a great Noise in the World, the following Account of this Institutur of a new Sect in Religion, which has been already publish'd, will not be unacceptable to our Readers.

A particular

A particular Account of Mr. John Henley and his Oratory.

MR. John Henley has set up a Project which may prove very dangerous to the establish'd Church. This Person is the Son of a worthy Divine, Rector and School-master at Melton in *Leicestershire*; and having for some Years assisted his Father, both as a Curate and an Usher, and taken his Degree of Master of Arts in the University of *Cambridge*, where he had part of his Education, he had a small Living bestow'd on him, (at *Chilmonington* in *Suffolk*) by the late Lord Chancellor. His towering Genius not permitting him to bury himself in a Country Village, he came up to *London* about seven Years ago, in order to display his bright Parts on this grand Theatre of the Western World. His Fortune being narrow, he at first labour'd under the Difficulties mention'd by *Juvenal*,

*Haud facile emergunt, quorum Virtutibus obstat
Res angusta domi. Sed Roma durior illis
Conatus.*

Juven. Sat. III.

However, having a Smattering in the modern Languages, he eked out his small Income by translating for the Press. His Success swell'd his good Opinion of himself to such a Degree, that he set up for a *Compleat Linguist*, and boldly attempted an *Universal Grammar* of all the considerable Tongues in Being. The sooner to dispatch the Work, he undertook to run through a whole Language every Month; and accordingly begun with publishing his *Greek* and *Latin* Grammars: But having laid aside that Design, for Reasons best known to himself, he resolv'd to take a higher Flight, and to enlarge both his Fame and his Fortune by a nobler Undertaking.

Its general Design is,

1. To supply the Want of an University, or Universal School in this Capital, for the equal Benefit of Persons of all Ranks, Professions, Circumstances, and Capacities.
2. To rectify the Defects, remove the Pedantry and Prejudices, and improve on the Advantages of all the usual Methods of Education and Institution, Common, Scholastic, or Academical; Domestic or Foreign.

3. To give the readiest Institute to the three learned Faculties, and the Service of Church and State, as well as all useful and polite Functions.

4. To celebrate all Scholastic and Academical Exercises, Orations, Declamations, Disputations, Conferences, Communication of Letters of Correspondence with great Men and learned Bodies; as also of all Observations, Discoveries, Improvements, and Experiments; Courses and Praxes in the Sciences and Arts, for Knowledge, Business, or Accomplishments, and Meetings of the most eminent Men in all liberal Professions and Faculties; to bring all the Parts of Knowledge into the narrowest Compass, placing them in the clearest Light, and fixing them to the utmost Certainty.

5. To concert Methods for the best Encouragement of Learning; form an amicable Society on the most polite Principles; and promote the justest Turn of free and and impartial Thinking on all Occasions, in order to cultivate, adorn, and exalt the Genius of *Britain*.

In particular, it is more especially intended,

1. To lay a Foundation for the long desired *English Academy*; give, by just Degrees, a Standard to the *English Tongue*; clear, regulate, ascertain, and digest the *English History*; surpass all learned Establishments, at Home or Abroad, Ancient or Modern; and be a peculiar lasting Honour, Interest, and Entertainment to our Country.

2. To revive the *Athenian*, and *Roman Schools* of Philosophy, Rhetoric, and Elocution; which last has been long since reckon'd by *Pancirollus* (though he liv'd in a Country where a Kind of Action was practis'd) among the *Artes perditæ*.

3. To recover and recommend a general Love and Study of the Holy Scriptures, as well as an exact Knowledge of, and due Veneration for, the Writers and Ages of the Primitive Church, in order to check the growing Corruptions of the Times, both in Principle and Practice.

4. To afford the best and readiest Lights of all curious, or occasional Topics.

For this End, at first,

On Thursdays, at 12, there will be a Reading on some learned or polite Subject, form'd after the Manner of *Boorhave*, on the most natural Deduction, to compleat the whole Course of Science in the most just and regular Method.

This

This will open, 1. With an Oration on the whole Platform. 2. A distinct orderly Course of Readings on the Theory, History, and Practice of the Rhetoric, Speaking, and Action of the Antients and Moderns.

This Advertisement occasion'd various Reflections: The most judicious, indeed, look'd upon it as a most extravagant Piece of Arrogance, for one single Person to set himself in Competition with our two famous Universities: But however, as Mr. Henley's Scheme seem'd, at first Blush, calculated with no other View than to improve human Learning and Philosophy, and to settle the Standard of the *English* Language, many Persons were inclined to entertain a favourable Opinion of it. But it soon appear'd, that Mr. Henley had a deeper Design in his Thoughts; and that under Colour of an Academy, he intended to set up an Oratory, or in plain *English*, a new Sect; and consequently to make a Schism from the Church by Law establish'd. In order thereto, he alter'd the first Projection of his Plan, and inform'd the Publick, That on the 3d of July, the Oratory would be open'd; That the Fundamental Authority of this Institution, consider'd as a Church, would be the same with that of all the Modern Churches, that is, a legal Liberty of private Judgment in Religion, which is the very Principle of the Reformation, the Basis of all the Protestant Interest, and the most valuable Branch of the Freedom of our Constitution. At the same Time, in Order to prevent any Disturbance he might receive, on Account of his Separation from the Church, in which he had been ordain'd a Priest, he resolv'd to shelter himself under the Canon of the Toleration Act; for which Purpose he took the Oaths of Abjuration and Allegiance, before the Bench of Justices at Hicks's Hall.

The Place Mr. Henley pitch'd upon for his Oratory, is very remarkable, and befitting his Noble Institution; being a sort of Wooden Booth, built over the Shamblers in Newport-Market, near Leicester-Fields, formerly used for a temporary Meeting-House of a Calvinistical Congregation: So that the *British* World may expect excellent Fruit from latent *Arianism*, grafted upon a *Geneva* Stock!

The Ways and Means by which Mr. Henley intended to support his Institution, or in down right *English*, to enlarge his narrow Circumstances, were, it seems, by the Subscriptions and Contributions of Persons who were eminent in, or great Patrons of, Arts and Literature;

who

who were to be drawn in by a Promise, *That if they had been Virtuous, or Penitents, they should be commemorated.* Therefore, in the first Projection of his Scheme, Mr. Henley had establish'd a Rule, That none but register'd Contributors, who had Tickets with Receipts from the Institutor, or his Order, perpetual, for Years, or a Year, or occasional, could be entitled to the Preference in Seats; the Use of which must be forfeited, at each Time, by every Person who caused a Disorder, or did not come before the Church or the Academy began: But afterwards Mr. Henley thought fit to lay aside those Tickets, and to give Admittance into his Oratory, to any Person who should pay one Shilling to his Bar or Door-keeper, whom he dignifies with the Title of *Ostiary*.

The Opening of the Oratory, which, as was hinted before, was to have been on the 3d, was deferr'd 'till Sunday the 10th of July. This Delay was, probably, occasion'd by the Printing of the Primitive Liturgy for the Use of the Oratory.

This Liturgy is chiefly a Rhapsody of the *Clementine* Constitutions, reviv'd and trump'd up some Years ago by the profess'd *Arian*, Mr. *Whiston*, but exploded long before, as a spurious Interpolation. And this Doughty Piece is most humbly dedicated to all Lovers of their Religion, and of their Country; of Truth, Learning, Charity, and Moderation; and to all honest Admirers of the *Good Old Days*, of their *Best and Wisest Forefathers*.

Next to this short Dedication, Mr. Henley presents his Readers with a Preface, wherein he slyly endeavours to justify and varnish over his Schismatical Institution, in Manner following, *viz.*

IN this Essay, the Method of the usual Service is preserv'd, in Compliance with the Usage and Taste of the People, what is scriptural and primitive is retain'd, Prolixity and Repetition are avoided, and the rest supply'd from the Word of God, and the most ancient Liturgy of the Constitutions of *Clement*; which may justly enough be called, the * *Apostles Common Prayer Book*, having been prov'd in the main, genuine, and much the most valuable Relique of sacred Antiquity.

The Religion of the Oratory is that of the Primitive Church, in the Ages of the four first General Councils;

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* Note, (says the Author) whenever a Prayer, &c. is call'd here Apostolical, it is meant, that it is taken from those Constitutions,

they are approv'd by Parliament, 1 *Eliz. cap. 1.* And the Sense and Practice of the Primitive Fathers in Divine Worship, is established by the Church of England, as the best Rule, *To be especially, and before all Things observed*; that is, *even before her own Rules and Practices, if they should happen to depart from the Original Standard, Hom. 1. Concerning the Sacrament, Part 1.* So that the Church of England is really with us, we appeal to her own Principles, and we shall not deviate from her, *unless she deviates from herself*, and those very primitive Fathers and Councils which she professes to receive.

In the first Ages of the Church we make this Difference, we pay the greatest Deference to the most ancient: So that if a Contradiction be demonstrated, between the Sense of a former and a subsequent Period in those Times, we do, *ceteris paribus*, prefer the former. We profess to use, as far as we are allow'd, any Primitive Liturgy, that falls within that Compass of Time. But as antiently, all the Forms of Prayer do not appear to have been written, *we do not think the Use of a Written Form to be, in itself, essential.* The oldest Christians convey'd several of their Forms of Prayer, as well as of Faith, by *Oral Tradition*; concealing them in a more mysterious Manner, to prevent their Abuse and Profanation by the Heathens, as well as for other Reasons. Forms they were; settled Modes of expressing their Devotion and Belief, in reality; tho' not always or necessarily written, but communicated by Word of Mouth to the *Μεμνημένοι* or the *Initiated*, those, who were admitted to Baptism, and the Holy Communion.

The most perfect Christian Worship is that which, by the general Testimony of the first Ages, appears to be most suitable to the Will of Christ and his Apostles: Till that can be perfectly had, this Liturgy is offer'd as one Step towards it. The Knowledge of their Will is obligatory on the Conscience of every Christian, and the Universal Style and Consent of the ancient Liturgies and Writers, is a Demonstration of their Will, equally as we believe the like Testimony to prove the Canon of the New Testament. To deny this Evidence, will invalidate our Bibles; and Corruption, Error, Infidelity, and Atheism, are the natural Consequences of departing from Primitive Christianity.

If any Man, therefore, enquires what Title we assume, distinct from other Persuasions, it is that of the Primitive Church. We do not form a new Theory or Hypothesis

Hypothesis of our own, upon that Title, as others do, but appeal to the antient Writers, Facts, and *Traditional Doctrines* themselves, and the Consent of those Writers, we esteem the best Comment on the New Testament.

If any Person enquires what Persuasion we adhere to, in Point of Church-Government, that was in Being at the *Revolution*, (tho' it is not necessary that our Persuasion should be then in being, all Protestants being equally indulged, and no particular Systems being defin'd, or limited by Parliament) it is, *that of those who judge themselves not to depend on other Congregations.*

This we maintain, 'till a necessary Dependency is proved from the Primitive Writers. This, and the Right of judging for our selves in Religion, and other Reasons we have to plead, will as fully answer any Charge of *Schism* upon us, as it will vindicate all other Protestants, in being *Dissenters from the Church of Rome*. Let me add, by the Way, that the Primitive Church was, or pretended to be, in Being, at and before the Revolution, since every Sect did then pretend to be primitive; and several of their leading Men argu'd on our Principles, that is, they made the Consent of the Antients, the best Evidence, next to Scripture: We hold no Principle, that was not held by some of them at and before that Time, so that our Scheme is far from being Novel, or giving Rise to a *New Sect*. Tho' it is certain, that one Man is at Liberty to offer and pursue his Sense of Antiquity, as much as another, provided he acts conformably to the Laws of the Kingdom.

No Personal Reflections, Railing, or Invectives on those who differ from us, shall ever enter the Disquisitions of the Oratory. All the Weapons we profess to use, are those of *Learning, Reason, and universal Charity*.

There is nothing in our Scheme, which tends to Heterodoxy or Corruption: Those could never have tainted any Ecclesiastical Institution, was each adjusted by the *Primitive Standard*.

The other Parts of our Liturgy shall be occasionally publish'd; and the Points, in which the modern Churches differ from the primitive, with the *Rationale* of the Question, shall be hereafter display'd. The ancient Forms of celebrating the Sacrifice of the Altar, are so noble, so just, sublime, and perfectly harmonious, that the Change, alas! has been made to an unspeakable Disadvantage!

To conclude, No Man can be an Enemy to this Institution, who is either a Christian, or a Friend to Religion. It is design'd to give Offence or Disturbance to none, but be a common Benefit to all the World. If Science and Literature, if Love of Truth, if Candour, impartial Thinking, Conscience, Peace, and Liberty, be valuable Things, they are promoted and asserted to the last Degree, in the Plan of the Oratory.

J. Henley.

This Preface opens a large Field for Animadversions; But we shall only here cursorily observe, that Mr. Henley frankly owns, he sets up a *Primitive Church*, independent on all other Congregations; and that, as the *Clementine Constitutions* (the main Foundation of his new fangled Liturgy) were calculated for the Propagation of *Arianism*; so his paying so great Deference to *Traditional Evidence*, and his lamenting the Disuse of the ancient Forms of celebrating the Sacrifice of the Altar, or in plain English, the Mass, strongly favour of *Poper*y: Nor can any Body doubt of this, who looks upon his *Rubrics*, which like those of the *Roman Catholick* Liturgies, are printed in Red Characters, to the Effect following:

LET the Reading of the Liturgy be always perform'd according to the Laws of Speaking and Action, establish'd in the Oratory, founded on a just Impression in the Mind and Heart of the Reader, and a ready Command and Memory of the whole Service. The Voice and Gesture varying as the Thing requires.

2. Let all Sermons and Orations be deliver'd according to the same Rules of Speaking and Action.

3. Let the Lectures and Readings be read with Distinctness and Propriety in the Speaking and Address.

4. Let the Prayer before Sermon be very short, and entirely left to the Discretion of the Preacher.

5. Let no Assistants be taken into the Oratory, that do not engage to act always in Subordination to the Institutor, his Deputies and Successors, and let the Members of it form one amicable Society, under his and their Presidency, for mutual Defence and Convenience.

6. Let the Rules of the *Primitive Church* be observ'd in all Things, as far as the Prejudices of the World, and the Circumstances of Things will allow.

7. Let nothing contrary to the Laws of the Realm be said or done in the Oratory.

8. Let

8. Let the Sermons and Lectures be a compleat and regular Course of Practical and Primitive Theology, in all its Branches.

9. On the Lord's Day, between *Easter* and *Pentecost*, let all pray standing : Let all stand when any Part of the Gospel is read.

10. Feasts, are all Lord's Days, all Sabbath Days, or Saturdays, *Easter Day*, its *Octave*, the 50 Days from *Easter* to *Pentecost* ; *Ascension* and *Pentecost*, besides the Feast of the *Nativity*, and Days of the Apostles, &c. of later Institution.

11. The Men and Women are to sit separate in the publick Assemblies.

12. The Fasts are, *Passion Week*, especially Friday and Saturday, 'till Day-break ; all Wednesdays and Fridays, (except between *Easter* and *Pentecost*) and the five middle Days before *Passion Week*, 'till the ninth Hour, or 'till Evening. Alms, Devotion, Abstinence from Flesh and Wine, &c. are essential to Fasting.

13. The Litany should be said at Noon, on Wednesdays and Fridays.

14. Let the *Psalmody* be before Prayers, and before and after Sermon, and before the third Service at the Altar, 1, 2, 3, or 4 Verses, or more, as the Institutor directs. Let the Psalmist say, *To the Praise of God, let us sing a Part of — Psalm, Verse the — &c.*

15. Let any eminent Preacher, properly recommended, be admitted to preach in the Oratory, and to use his own Method of Prayer before Sermon, the Common Prayers not being always in themselves essential.

16. Let the Officers perform their Duty ; taking Care, that the Avenue to the Seat Door be properly guarded, and no Disturbance arise in the Time of Service.

17. Let all Things be done decently and in Order ; and the Laws of the Land, which favour Religious Assemblies, publicly authorized, be strictly put in Execution.

18. Let *Primitive Antiquity* be the Constant Search of the Oratory, and its prevailing Maxims be gradually open'd, settled, and put in Practice.

These Rubricks, or Regulations, as well as the Preface, afford abundance of Matter for Speculation and Reflection : But we shall only take Notice, at present, that the Institutor of this new Sect, seems to arrogate and

and reserve to himself and his Successors, a Power and Authority, in some Measure, adequate to that of the *Roman Pontiff*.

After the *Rubricks* appears the *Liturgy* itself, which is usher'd in by some Scripture Sentences, and then come the *Exhortation*, *Confession*, and *Absolution*, also in Scriptural Words. After these, the *Lord's Prayer* and the *Doxology*: But 'tis worth Observation, that this last is attended with a shrewd Marginal Note, *viz.* That (instead of *Glory be to the Father, and to the Son, &c.*) some (meaning profess'd *Arians*) say the old *Doxology*, *Glory be to the Father, through the Son, in (by) the Holy Ghost*. But Mr. *Henley* does not yet presume to decide this; or, which is almost tantamount, He does not yet presume openly to declare for *Arianism*.

The first Service closes with a Dedication of our selves and one another to the *Living God*, thro' his *Christ*, which are all *Arian* Expressions; and the second begins with a short Scripture *Litany*, comprehending all the Matter of the larger: But to make amends for the Brevity of this *Litany*, the Institutor vouchsafes to over-look the Rule he had laid down in his *Preface*, against Prolixity and Repetition; and out of the *Clementine Constitutions*, gives us the great Apostolical Thanksgiving and Adoration, which contains full fifteen Pages, and makes up at least one Half of his *Liturgy*. That entire *Rhapsody*, would be tedious to our Readers, and therefore we shall only insert here the Conclusion of it, which is as follows, *viz.*

And the bright Host of Angels, and the intellectual Spirits say to Palmoni, (*Dan. viii. 13.*) There is but one Holy Being, and the Holy Seraphim, together with the Six wing'd Cherubim, who sing to thee their triumphal Song, cry out with never-ceasing Voices, Holy, Holy, Holy Lord God of Hosts, Heaven and Earth are full of thy Glory; and the other Multitudes of the Orders, Angels, Arch-Angels, Thrones, Dominions, Principalities, Authorities and Powers, cry aloud, and say, Blessed be the Glory of the Lord out of his Place. But *Israel*, thy Church on Earth, taken out of the Nations, emulating the heavenly Powers Night and Day, with a full Heart, and a willing Soul sings, the Chariot of God is ten thousand fold, thousands of them that rejoice: The Lord is among them in *Sina*, in the Holy Place.

The Heaven knows him who fix'd it as a Cube of Stone, in the Form of an Arch, upon nothing; who united

united the Land and Water to one another, and scatter'd the vital Air all abroad, and conjoyn'd Fire therewith for Warmth, and the Comfort against Darkness. The Choir of Stars strikes us with Admiration, declaring him that numbers them; the Animals declare him that puts Life into them; the Trees shew him that makes them grow; all which Creatures being made by thy Word, shew forth the Greatness of thy Power.

Wherefore every Man ought to send up an Hymn from his very Soul to thee through Christ, in the Name of all the rest, since he has Power over them all by thy Appointment. For thou art kind in thy Benefits; and beneficent in thy Bowels of Compassion, who alone art Almighty; for when thou willest, to be able is present with thee; for thy eternal Power both quenches Flame, and stops the Mouths of Lions, and tames Whales, and raises up the Sick, and over-rules the Power of all Things, and overturns the Host of Enemies, and casts down a People numbred in their Arrogance. Thou art he who art in Heaven; he who art in Earth; he who art in the Sea; he who art in finite Things, thyself unconfin'd by any thing. For of thy Majesty there is no Boundary; for 'tis not ours, O Lord, but the Oracle of thy Servant, who said, And thou shalt know in thine Heart that the Lord thy God he is God, in Heaven above and on Earth beneath, and there is none other besides thee: For there is no God besides thee alone; there is none holy besides thee, the Lord the God of Knowledge, the God of the Saints, holy above all holy Beings; for they are sanctify'd by thy Hands.

Thou art glorious, and highly exalted, invisible by Nature, and unsearcheable in thy Judgments; whose Life is without Want, whose Duration can never fail, whose Operation is without Toil, whose Greatness is unlimited, whose Excellency is perpetual, whose Habitation is inaccessible, whose Dwelling is unchangeable, whose Knowledge is without Beginning, whose Truth is immutable, whose Work is without Assistants, whose Dominion cannot be taken away, whose Monarchy is without Succession, whose Kingdom is without End, whose Strength is irresistible, whose Army is very numerous: For thou art the Father of Wisdom, the Creator of the Creation, by a Mediator as the Cause: The Bestower of Providence, the Giver of Laws, the Supplier of Want, the Punisher of the Wicked, and the Rewarder of the Righteous; the God and Father of Christ,
and

and the Lord of those that are pious towards him, whose Promise is infallible, whose Judgment is uncorrupt, whose Sentiments are immutable, whose Piety is incessant, whose Thanksgiving is everlasting, *through whom Adoration is worthily due to thee from every rational and holy Nature.*

We give thee Thanks for all Things, O Lord Almighty, that thou hast not taken away thy Mercies and thy Compassions from us ; but in every succeeding Generation thou dost save, and deliver, and assist, and protect : For thou didst assist in the Days of *Moses*, and of the Prophets, in the Days of *David*, and of the Kings ; and in our Days hast thou assisted us, by thy Great High Priest, *Jesus Christ*, thy Son : For he has deliver'd us from the Sword, and hath freed us from Famine, and sustained us ; has deliver'd us from Sickness, has preserved us from an evil Tongue. For all which Things do we give thee Thanks through Christ, who hast given us an articulate Voice to confess withal, and added to it a suitable Tongue, as an Instrument to modulate withal, and a proper Taste, and a suitable Touch, and a Sight for Contemplation, and the Hearing of Sounds, and the Smelling of Vapours, and Hands for Work, and Feet for Walking ; and all these Members dost thou form from a little Drop in the Womb ; and after the Formation, dost thou bestow on it an immortal Soul, and producest it into the Light as a rational Creature. Thou hast instructed Man by thy Laws, improv'd him by thy Statutes, and when thou bringest on a Dissolution for a while, thou hast promis'd a Resurrection. Wherefore, what Life is sufficient ? What Length of Ages will be long enough for Men to be thankful ? To do it worthily 'tis impossible, but to do it according to our Ability, is just and right ; for thou hast deliver'd us from the Impiety of Polytheism, and from the Heresy of the Murderers of Christ ; thou hast deliver'd us from Error and Ignorance ; thou hast sent Christ among Men, as a Man, being the only begotten God ; thou hast made the Comforter to inhabit among us ; thou hast set Angels over us ; thou hast put the Devil to shame ; thou hast brought us into Being when we were not ; thou takest Care of us when made ; thou measurest out Life to us ; thou affordest us Food ; thou hast promised Repentance. Glory and Worship be to thee for all these Things, thro' *Jesus Christ*, now and ever, and thro' all Ages. *Amen.*

Are

Are not some Expressions in this Prayer, such as, *a Cube in Form of an Arch*, like vastly to improve the Mathematics and Natural Philosophy? And did ever Demosthenes, Tully, or Quintillian, carry Oratorian Amplification to so sublime and admirable an Height, as Mr. Henley does in the emphatical Descriptions of the Power, Beneficence, Omnipresence, Majesty, Holiness, Glory, Life, Duration, Greatness, Excellency, Habitation and Dwelling, Knowledge, Truth, Dominion, Monarchy and Kingdom, Wisdom, and other Attributes of the Supreme Being? But then, does not Arianism too glaringly appear through this Insinuation, that Adoration is only *worthily due to God, through Christ*? Letting that pass, how finely, how delicately the *Articulate Voice*, the *Modulating Tongue*, the *Taste*, *Touch*, *Sight*, *Hearing* and *Smelling* are describ'd! Chaste Ears may, indeed, be offended at some obscene Expressions that follow, and which, indeed, had been more proper in an Anatomical Lecture, than in a solemn Prayer to the Almighty. But according to my old Friend Horace,

—— *Ubi plura nitent* —— *Non ego paucis*
Offendar Maculis.

The Institutor having mounted all his Artillery, the Oratory was open'd the 10th of July, and the Preliminary Assemblies began at Ten in the Morning, and Three in the Afternoon; the Subject for the 1st being the *Primitive Eucharist*, and for the 2d, a *Lecture on the first Part of the Liturgy*. Academical Lecture, on the Tuesday following (alter'd from Thursday by Desire) was, a *general Idea of the Principles of Action*; and an *Answer to all Objections to it*, each perform'd by the Institutor himself.

On Saturday the 16th of July, the Institutor caus'd the following Advertisement to be publish'd, viz.

To-morrow being Sunday, July 17, at half an Hour after Ten in the Morning, and half an Hour after Three in the Afternoon, the Service of the Oratory begins, at the French Chappel in Newport-Market; the Course of Theology proceeding on practical Subjects. It being propos'd in the very Title of the Liturgy, that it is not impos'd as necessary, but propos'd as a Step to a primitive Liturgy, the Thanksgiving in the second Service is not directed to be all commonly used, but it was all, tho'

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long, inserted from the Constitutions, because the Compiler believes it was made by the Apostles, and it is one of the most beautiful Pieces of Devotion extant. The Tuesday Academical Lecture will be at Six in the Evening, on the Sense of the Antients about the Art of speaking: And the Institutor will not think any Application too great to deserve the Approbation and Encouragement which the Town has been pleas'd to give to his Undertaking.

This Advertisement was, a Week after, back'd by another, to this Effect:

Several Encouragers of the Academy of the Oratory not returning to Town soon enough at the Beginning of the Week to be present at the Tuesday Lectures, and both that Day and Thursday having Post Nights, it is desir'd, that the said Lectures be fix'd on Wednesdays; on which Days, during the Remainder of the Summer-Season, they will be held at 5 a-Clock. Next Wednesday, at Five, the fourth Academical Lecture will be on the Rules of the Antients concerning Action. The Subjects are to be hereafter diversify'd in the most agreeable Manner, on the publish'd Plan, in Philosophy, and the Sciences, Philology, Belles Lettres, and the Tongues, History, Law, the State of Learning, the most curious Points in Divinity, and occasional Topicks. All material Objections in Pamphlets, Conversation, &c. will be answer'd in these Lectures. The Hours of the Sunday Service will still be at half an Hour after Ten in the Morning, and after Three in the Afternoon. It will be perform'd by the Institutor, according to the first Rubrick, and the Liturgy not being impos'd, is abridg'd in the Use.

! By these, and other Arts, the *Natural Curiosity* of all Men was rais'd to a prodigious Degree: The Institutor got a numerous Auditory, and consequently large Contributions; and the Crowd about the Oratory was so great on Sunday the 24th of *July*, that some Persons in Chairs were forc'd back. This gave the Institutor Occasion to advertise the Saturday following (*July 30th*) That the Chairs would be pleas'd to come a very little sooner they would find the Passage easy. Adding at the same Time, That the Theological Lectures of the Oratory would be on the most curious Subjects in Divinity. That the Subjects would be always new, and treat

in the most natural Manner: And as the Town was pleased to approve of this Undertaking, and the Institutor neither did nor would act nor say any Thing in it, that is contrary to the Laws of God and his Country, he depended on the Protection of both, and despised Malice and Calumny.

To keep the Town warm on the Scent of the Oratory, the Institutor continu'd advertising in the Weekly Papers, and on Saturday, *August 6th*, acquainted the Publick, that the Theological Lecture would be the next Sunday on the general Principles of Natural Religion; and the Academical Lecture next Wednesday, on the Languages ancient and modern; that if there happen to be any material Objections in Pamphlets, &c. they would be censur'd in the Oratory. That Misrepresentations and Personal Reflections, which were all the Objections hitherto, requir'd no Answer; and if any Thing was put out hereafter that answer'd itself, it need no farther Reply. A Week after, (*August 13th*) the Institutor, with his usual Modesty, inform'd the Publick, That next Wednesday, the Academical Lecture would be on the Elements of History, ancient and modern; and that the Oratory would go through all that is or ought to be taught in Learned Schools, or Universities, or by Tutors, or Professors, in the clearest and most improv'd Manner.

Quid dignum tanto feret hic Promissor hiatu?

I will not subjoin the next *Verse, for no Man can guess what Length, *Assurance* on the one Side, and the *Love of Novelty* on the other, may carry the Delusion. But thus far have I given a fair and impartial Account of the Oratory and its Institutor; if not according to the strictest Rules of History, at least according to those of Rhetorick; since I have follow'd them through the trite Common-Places of,

Quis? quid? ubi? quibus auxiliis? cur? quomodo? quando?

* *Parturient montes, nascetur ridiculus mus.*

Hor. de Art. Poet.

F I N I S.

THE
Historical Register.

NUMBER XLIV.

F R A N C E.

 HE Disputes about Religion in this Kingdom, or rather about the Constitution, of which an Account has been given in our former *Registers*, continuing to make a great Noise, we will give some further Account thereof in this *Register*; but first it will be necessary to take Notice, that the King of *France* having thought fit to lay a Tax of the 50th Penny, or Two per Cent. on the Estates of all his Subjects, as well Spiritual as Temporal, the General Assembly of the Clergy, which was then sitting, could not be brought by any Arguments the Ministers could use, to consent to it: Which Refusal the Archbishop Duke *de Langres*, who was at the Head of that Assembly, in a Speech he made to the King, excus'd in the following Words:

THIS is the first Time that the Clergy of your Kingdom has had the Mortification to separate without having concurr'd with the Desires of their Sovereign: Nevertheless we dare hope, that you will find Proofs of our Fidelity in our Proceedings. The Gifts of the Clergy of *France* have furnish'd Abundance of Supplies in all the Necessities of State: Being always animated with the same Spirit, we are ready to make new Efforts: we only aim to reconcile our Duty to the State, with our Obligations and Duties to Religion, and to give illustrious Marks of our Zeal for your Majesty's Service, without hurting the Immunities of our Church.

The Court was not satisfy'd with this Excuse, and on the 27th of *October* last, the General Assembly of the Clergy receiv'd a Letter from the King, commanding them to conclude their Sessions that Day, and forbidding them to hold any other for deliberating upon any Church Affair, whether relating to the Bull *Unigenitus*, or to any other Subject of Controversy, on Pain of incurring his Majesty's Displeasure in Case of Disobedience. And by the same Letter, the Prelates who compose that Assembly, were order'd to retire forthwith to their respective Dioceses. The said Assembly was desirous to continue their Sessions, under Pretence of censuring some Propositions, and of settling certain Points of Doctrine; and it was apprehended such Acts of theirs would in the Consequences have inflam'd the Divisions, and created new Disputes to the Disturbance of the publick Quiet; wherefore the King thought fit by his Letter to order them to separate.

The Assembly obey'd the King's Orders and separated; but some Members who had previous Notice of these Orders, propos'd to write a Letter to his Majesty, which was sign'd by the Assembly, some few excepted, and sent to the King. That Letter was very ill receiv'd at Court, and on this Occasion we shall give an Abstract of a Letter written from *Paris* in these Words:

TH^O the Duke of *Bourbon* expressly prohibited the Assembly of the Clergy from suffering their Letter to the King to go abroad; yet so little Regard was paid to his Serene Highness, That Copies of it were frequently handed about, in which we may observe that Ecclesiastical Spirit which always cloaks its Interests with a Concern for God and Religion. These Gentlemen talk'd very big, to shew their Resentment for the Silence which was impos'd on them in the Affair of the *Constitution*. They say 'tis none of their Fault if Heresy prevail, or the Faith be in imminent Danger; that they were resolved to shut up the Sheepfold of Jesus Christ, to keep out the Wolves which would worry the Flock, and that therefore they would grant no Benefice but to such as in their Examinations gave positive Assurances of their Submission to the Bull *Unigenitus*. And these Words with which they conclude, are a plainer Evidence than all the rest, of the Spirit of Dominion which is natural to that Body: ——— 'Tis from us, Sire, that you are to learn what are the Services which the Church

Church expects from your Acknowledgement of God.
Be instructed then, O thou that presideest in the Earth;
Hear and understand, thou that holdest the Scepter. The
Ministers of our God are as much obliged to instruct you
as to obey you. The Faith is the firmest Support of your
Throne; and Goodness is the most beautiful Ornament
of it. These, Sir, are the Principal Characters of your
Reign. Because you are full of Religion, support those
Decisions which the Church has adopted by its Suffrage;
because you are full of Goodness, save us the
Tears which we cannot help shedding at the Danger
of Religion.

This Letter, which is dated the 27th of *October*, the Day that the Assembly broke up, was ill receiv'd at Court, and the Bishops of *Angers*, *Chartres*, and *Soissons*, who were the Promoters of it, receiv'd Orders to retire to their Dioceses; but the Bishop of *Chartres* anticipated the Order, by setting out of his own Accord the very next Day. Nay more, the Count de *Maurepas*, Secretary of State, was sent to the Register Office of the said Assembly, and having caus'd the Journal of their Proceedings to be laid before him, he cross'd out of the said Register with his own Hand the said Letter and their Resolutions concerning their Oppositions to the 50th Penny Tax, and their Proceedings against those who have not accepted the Constitution *Unigenitus*, nor recalled their Appeal to a General Council. 'Tis impossible to express the Rage of the Clergy when they were inform'd of this Proceeding of the Government, which they represented with the most odious Colours, and their Letter was printed in several Parts of the Kingdom, and dispers'd throughout the Provinces. This obliged the Court to cause that Letter to be censur'd and by publick Authority, and the King's Counsel in the Parliament of *Paris* were order'd to bring a Complaint against it, which produc'd the following Arrest:

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Arrest

Arrest of the Court of Parliament for the Suppression of a Printed Sheet, under the Title of, A Letter of our Lords the Archbishops, Bishops, and other Deputies, to the General Assembly of the Clergy of France, held in the Year 1725, to the King.

January 10, 1726.

Extrait from the Registers of Parliament.

THIS Day, after the hearing of private Causes, the King's Council enter'd, and Master *Peter Gilbert de Voisins*, Advocate to our said Lord the King, spake in the Name of the rest, as follows :

Messieurs,

A Paper dispersed among the People, and capable of reviving our just Alarms on Account of the late Troubles in the Church, obliges us to have Recourse to the Wisdom and Authority of this Court to prevent the Consequences thereof.

It is a Letter which seems to be an Address to the King in the Name of the Deputies to the late General Assembly of the Clergy of *France*, and which, in the printed Copy we have here in our Hands, bears Date *October 27, 1725*.

The more this Paper claims Respect from such a venerable Name, the less it is possible for us to neglect it; and what might we not fear, if the Extremities wherewith it seems to threaten, should come to pass?

Since the Church of *France* has been afflicted with the unhappy Division in these later Times, she could not think of a more effectual and healing Remedy, than that of a Friendly Reconciliation; and the King, in supporting by his Authority the Charitable Concert of the Bishops, has done, by his Declaration of the 4th of *August, 1720*, whatever could be expected from him on that Head.

Notwithstanding this, we see now a Paper, wherein they do not stick to tell the King, ' That his Sacred Name is made Use of to silence God's Ministers upon the Dangers of the Faith; that his Authority grows heavy upon them, and seemingly tends to reduce them to the sad Necessity either of disobeying or prevaricating. All Manner of Regard is laid aside, because the King thinks it not expedient to use Extremities, the Danger
' whereof

whereof in his great Wisdom he foresees. They are not check'd by the solemn Protestations made by his abovesaid Declaration to exact, nay even indirectly, any new Form of subscribing; they suppose without hesitating, that the present Concern is to defeat an open Heresy, and to keep the Wolves out of the Pale of Christ's Church.

Let us not judge by such a Paper of the Views and Sentiments of the Bishops of France: We have Reason to depend upon the Spirit of Peace and Charity, whereof they have receiv'd such an august Testimony by the 4th of August, 1720.

It's only in the pacifick Temperament of that Law, so carefully concerted with the Bishops, and solemnly register'd in Court, that the Church of France can find some Calm: And if she has still any thing more to desire, whence can she expect it, but from the inexhaustible Wisdom, and the truly paternal Conduct of the Head and the Members of the Episcopacy?

It is this, Messieurs, which prompts us to insist, that by suppressing a Writing which might create new Troubles, your Arrest put again in Force, as an inviolable Preservative, the Declaration of 1720, and its Registering: Upon these Motives is grounded our Opinion, which we leave to the Court, with the above-mention'd printed Sheet.

The King's Counsel being withdrawn, the printed Sheet being read, intituled, *Letter of our Lords the Archbishops, Bishops, and other Deputies, to the General Assembly of the Clergy of France in 1725, to the King.* As likewise the King's Declaration of the 4th of August, 1720, register'd in Parliament the 4th of December in the same Year; the Conclusion in Writing of the King's Attorney-General; and the whole Matter being taken into Deliberation,

The Court ordains, that the said Sheet be suppress'd: Enjoins all such as have Copies thereof to bring them forthwith to the Keeper of the Parliament Rolls, there to be suppress'd: Forbids all Printers, Booksellers, Hawkers, and others, to print, sell, put off, or otherwise distribute the same. The Court ordains likewise, that the King's Declaration of the 4th of August, 1720, and the Arrest for registering the same in Parliament of the 4th of December ensuing, shall be fully executed. All Persons of what Condition and Quality soever, are forbid-

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den to trespass against it directly or indirectly, on the Pains therein specify'd, or to use any Ways and Means to elude its Execution, or that may tend to disturb the Tranquillity of the Church. Order'd moreover, that collated Copies of the present Arrest be sent to the Beiliwicks and Seneschals Offices within the Parliament's Jurisdiction, there to be read, published, and registred: The Substitutes of the King's Attorney-General are enjoyn'd to see it perform'd, and to certify the Court thereof within the Space of one Month. *Done in Parliament, Jan. 10, 1726.*

Sign'd,

DU FRANG.

This Condemnation of the Letter of the General Assembly of the Clergy could not but exasperate that powerful Body, who complain'd of the Partiality of the Ministers in the Prosecution of this Affair, whilst they suffered the Pastoral Letters of the Bishop of *Montpelier*, and several other Writings to be sold Publickly. The Government had some Regard to this Complaint, and therefore they resolv'd to have two Pastoral Letters of the Bishop aforesaid, condemned by the same Parliament of *Paris*, together with the Protestation of the *Carthusian* Fryars, who fled into *Holland* (being expell'd their Convents, because they would not receive the Constitution *Unigenitus*) the Apology of the said *Carthusians*, and an Answer to the same. The Arrest that follow'd thereupon is as follows:

Extract of the Registers in Parliament.

THIS Day the King's Council (the Attorney and Solicitor-General) came into Court, and Mr. *Gilbert de Voifins*, Advocate of the said Lord the King, speaking in their Name, said,

Messieurs,

SHALL we always be afraid of new Occasions of Trouble and Disturbance in Affairs of the Church, and shall we never see a Stop put to the numerous Libels lately printed and published to foment those Divisions which ought to have been pacify'd long since?

Among those Libels there are some perhaps which may be abandon'd to Contempt and Oblivion; but there are others of a Character too notorious to pass them over in Silence.

Such

Such we think are the two Pastoral Letters without the Name of any Printer, which we at this Time lay before the Parliament, and which are distributed up and down, under the Name of the Bishop of *Montpelier*, the one dated the 20th of *October*, and the other the 1st of *December*, 1725.

We shall not enter into the Doctrinal Points which may be diffus'd in these two Treatises: We value ourselves upon keeping within the Bounds of the Function of Magistrates. We know, according to the Expressions of our most sacred Decrees, that the Cognizance and Judgment of Doctrine concerning Religion appertains to the Bishops; that this Prerogative annexed to their Character, is by Virtue of the Power they have receiv'd from Jesus Christ to govern their Flock, and to distinguish the Pastors from an inferior Order, whom they call to the Sacred Ministry, by assuring themselves of the Purity of their Doctrine as well as of that of their Morals.

But in the Case before us, Can we pass over in Silence what infringes those Laws which the Piety of our Prince has granted at the Prayer of our Bishops, and which it concerns the Peace of the Church and State that the Magistrates, according to the Trust reposed in them, should maintain?

In the first Pastoral Letter no Regard is had to what the Royal Authority has render'd most solemn, whether on the Account of the Formulary, or the Constitution *Unigenitus*; yet nobody can be ignorant that the Formulary appointed to banish even all Suspicions of the proscribed and declared Heresy of the famous Propositions of *Jansenius*, is founded upon Bulls authorized by the King's Declarations register'd in Court.

On the other Hand, the Declaration of the 4th of *August*, 1720, so religious in its Expressions, and so remarkable for the wise Precautions therein taken against all manner of Excess, requires in its very first Article that the Constitution *Unigenitus*, receiv'd by the Bishops of the Kingdom, be observ'd throughout the whole Extent of the King's Dominions; it reclaims the venerable Authority of the late King's Letters Patent, which imported, that the said Constitution should be receiv'd and publish'd to be observ'd according to its Form and Tenor, and orders the Execution of the Arrets for registering the said Letters Patent in Parliament. Nevertheless here is a Stand made against the said Constitution, and it seems as if
those

those who made it, thought it their Duty to attack it. With this View, Applause is given to the most extravagant Libels, which are not so much an Apology for that Scandal, which has been occasion'd by the Flight of some Fryars out of the Kingdom, as a Declamation against the Constitution *Unigenitus*.

In the other Pastoral Letter, under Pretence of celebrating the Miracle which the Almighty Arm of God had lately wrought before our Eyes, an Attempt is made to dive into the impenetrable Secrets of Providence.

To these two Pieces we may join a Libel, intituled, *The Protestation of the Carthusians, who oppose the Bull Unigenitus*; and another intituled, *The Apology of the said Carthusians*. In speaking to you of the Pastoral Instructions, we have beforehand censur'd those two Libels so dangerous and so worthy of Condemnation.

An Anonymous Person having no Mission, has given himself the Trouble to answer the Apology, but himself is fallen into another Extremity. He not only in some Places corrupts the Purity of our Maximis, but in Contempt of the Declaration of 1720, he explains himself in an indecent and prophane Manner on the last Explanations, approv'd of by the Prelates of the Kingdom as conform to the Doctrine of the Church, and the true Meaning of the Bull.

Nothing can be more destructive of the publick Tranquillity, to the Welfare of the Church, than those rash Writings, which furnish new Pretences for Uneasiness, Diffidence and Declamations, or which (by authorizing the Disobedience of the Pope's Bulls receiv'd in the Kingdom) give Room to suspect that the Leaven of the Errors condemn'd, is not yet destroy'd.

Let us neglect nothing to stop the Course of a Licentiousness, which is grown too dangerous; it makes us more sensible than ever how necessary the Execution of the Declaration of the 4th of *August*, 1720, is in all its Parts. As you are, Gentlemen, even by this Declaration you have so wisely register'd, enjoin'd to see to the Execution of it, you cannot, Gentlemen, devote too much of your Care and Zeal to it.

The Matter now requir'd of you is the suppressing of Writings contrary to that Law which is the Rule of our Conduct. This is the Subject of the Conclusions we have taken, which we leave with the Court.

The said Counsel withdrew, leaving the printed Copies mention'd by them upon the Tables, viz. Two Pastoral Letters of the Bishop of Montpellier, dated from that Place, one of the 20th of October, and the other the 1st of December, 1725, and three printed Papers, the first intituled, *A Protestation of the Carthusians, who oppose the Bull Unigenitus, and have been obliged to quit the Kingdom*; The second, *An Apology for the Carthusians*, Amsterdam, 1725; and the third, *A Confutation of the Apology of the Carthusians*, Lovain, 1725; leaving also the Declaration of the 4th of December, 1720. The Court having taken these several Pieces into Consideration, has order'd the said Writings to be suppressed, forbidding all Persons whatsoever to sell or disperse the same; ordering that the King's Declaration of the 4th of August, 1720, shall be executed according to its Form and Tenor, &c. Done in Parliament, April 15, 1726.

Sign'd,

Ysabeau.

But it was not the Clergy of France only that exclaim'd against the Tax of Two per Cent. as will appear by the following Remonstrance:

The Representation or Remonstrance of the Parliament of Bretany to the Most Christian King, against the raising of Two per Cent. upon the Estates Real and Personal in that Kingdom.

S I R E,

THE Necessity of two almost continual Wars, made your Subjects bear with Patience the Burdens, which the Welfare of the State, and the Glory of the Kingdom requir'd of them. The Glare of *Lewis the Great's* Victories supported them under the former of those Wars; and they took Comfort under the adverse Fortune of the latter, in the Reflection that they had contributed to settle a Branch of the most August House in the World, upon the second Throne of Europe. Under both these Calamities they liberally and chearfully made a Sacrifice of their Lives and Fortunes, in the fond Hope, that at the End of the Wars they should likewise see an End of their Miseries. Every Edict which the Emergencies of the State extorted with so much Regret from the Good-acts of the late King your Great Grandfather, did not

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barely flatter them in this Hope, but gave them the strongest Assurances it should be so. The Peace so much long'd for, at last came; we have now enjoy'd it about twelve Years; but alas! How bitter is the Fruit we gather from it! Many of the very best Families are ruin'd by Paper-Money, a New Project is introduc'd, in Opposition to the Remonstrances of your Parliaments; and the Nation groans under it this Day, as it gives an unbounded Loose to the Excess in Apparel, and other extravagant Practices, put down by the Edict of 1700.

The Capitation-Tax is still paid, though it was introduc'd only as an extraordinary Resource in Time of War, and was to cease as soon as the Peace was made.

The Tenth Penny, or *Ten per Cent.* is only taken off in Part, and instead thereof we have the Edict of four *Sous per Livre*, which is the fifth Part of all the Duties.

The Contralls are considerably increased, and your Majesty, by uniting them with your Domains, gives to understand, that you shall hereafter look upon them as your inalienable Right.

The Edict of the joyful Entry comprehends almost all the States. The erecting and putting down of the several Offices and Employes affect a great Number of private Persons, and (tho' not so directly) the Body of the Nation in general.

The frequent Alterations of the Coin have destroy'd all Confidence; and the last Diminution of its Value has lessen'd your Subjects Cash by almost one Half.

The Dearth and Scarcity of the three last Years have reduc'd your People to a miserable Condition.

Under these dismal Circumstances we expected some Alleviation of our Miseries. Henry IV. of glorious Memory, establish'd his Kingdom in a Peace of shorter Duration, after it had been torn in Pieces by Foreign and Domestick Wars, and even by Rebellion. His Subjects were eas'd, and he sav'd Money enough to make his Enemies tremble.

Some of your Majesty's Edicts told us into what a good Order the Affairs of your State were now brought; and we had Reason to believe, Sire, your Coffers were full at the Time of the Diminution, because your Majesty assur'd us you lost Thirty-eight Millions of Livres by that Step. We were in daily Expectation of seeing some Edicts revok'd; but how great was our Astonishment, Sire, when we receiv'd the Edict sent to us by your Majesty.

jeſty, to raiſe in your Name Two per Cent. of all the Revenues of your Kingdom!

It is not for us, Sire, to call in Queſtion the Reality of the Wants and Emergencies of the State, ſeeing your Maſteſty is pleaſed to impart them to the Publick. Would to God they were known only to your Subjects! But our Conſcience obliges us moſt humbly to repreſent to your Maſteſty, that of all the Methods ever made Uſe of to answer them, this Tax ſeems to us the leaſt advantageous to your Maſteſty, and the moſt burthenſome to your People.

We flatter ourſelves, Sire, that your Maſteſty will take this laſt Obſervation into your Paternal Conſideration; and that you will pleaſe to deſcend from the Height of your Throne to hear the juſt Complaints of your Subjects from our Mouths.

They have Reaſon to be uneaſy, Sire, at the Length of Time for raiſing this Duty; but much more ſo, at the Uncertainty of the Time for annulling it, and the Eaſe with which it may be enlarged. All the Edicts we have receiv'd here theſe forty Years ſince, which are ſtill in Force, do but too well juſtify our Fears.

The Church and Nobility, which are the principal Members of the State, find themſelves blended with the Multitude. We leave it to the Clergy to repreſent to your Maſteſty what a Violation of their Privileges this Duty is; but we pray you to conſider, that the Nobility, of which we are Part, have always merited, for the Bravery of their Anceſtors, to be diſcharged from the *Tailles*, to which they are nevertheless ſubjected, tho' under another Name. And now they are expoſed to continual Vexations, thro' the inſatiable Greedineſs of the Men to whom the Gathering of this Tax is committed.

Your Subjects, Sire, are not deceiv'd by the Smallneſs of the Sum which Two per Cent. ſeems at firſt Sight to amount to: They are very ſenſible, That when the Repair of their Houſes, the Manuring of their Land, and the Expence of getting in their Harveſt, are deducted, inſtead of Two per Cent. this Duty will riſe up to at leaſt Eight per Cent. on Corn.

The Charge of manuring Vineyards is yet heavier, it having been cuſtomary with us in this Province, to give thoſe Vinedreſſers that will accept it, three Parts in Four of the Product for their Labour.

The Scarcity of Woods in this Kingdom, and the Importance of preſerving and improving them, merited the Attention of the King your Great Grandfather. He made

Provision herein by his Ordinance of 1699. Few of your Subjects, Sire, will hereafter plant or sow, for Fear of creating to themselves a new Subject of Taxation.

The Levying of the *Two per Cent.* will be liable to a Thousand Difficulties. If it is paid in Kind, and that by Estimation, *ad valorem*; This is arbitrary, and will breed perpetual Feuds between the Collectors and the People. 'Tis the same Thing with Regard to Hay. The Inhabitants of this Province have barely Pasture Ground enough to fodder their labouring Cattle, and such other Beasts of Burthen as are necessary to them in their several Trades. To retrench from the little they have, is to deprive them of the Means of going on with their Work, and to cramp the most beneficial Part of their Trade.

The Fiftieth Part of Apples and other Fruits in this Province is a poor Subsidy. There are Bishopricks in which none at all grow; and in those Places no Tenths have hitherto been collected of that Sort of Fruit; neither of Hay nor Wood. And forasmuch as the Fruits ripen at different Times, and are eaten as fast as they are ripe, How great will the Difficulty be of tything them?

The Mills are for the most part of less Advantage, being become burthenfome to the Proprietors. According to the Custom of this Province, one fourth, if not a third Part of what they bring in, is apply'd to Repairs; and if *Two per Cent.* of the Rent be paid, it will oftentimes amount to more than the Owner's clear Profit, when he has deducted the Charge of new Mill-Stones, Repairs and other necessary Expences.

The Charges of Fishing in Lakes and other Ponds, and the Expences for stocking the same, being not to be deducted out of the Tax of the Fiftieth Penny, which is to be raised upon the whole Produce, without any Deduction, nobody will stock the said Lakes and Ponds, and besides the least Watering Place for Horses will be liable upon this Pretence to the disagreeable Search of the Collectors.

The Tax of *Two per Cent.* upon the Rents of Houses in the Towns is subject to no less Difficulties. Repairs and Alterations deducted, it will in many Cases rise to more than *Five per Cent.* of the Rent; but it is yet harder to make the Proprietors pay by Estimation, who perhaps cannot let their Lodgings, and those who have laid out great Sums of Money upon Houses for their own Conveniency. The Zeal of those, Sire, who were employ'd

ploy'd in rebuilding your City of *Rennes*, destroy'd by Fire, was already abated upon the Loss they sustain'd on the Diminution of the Coin. This new Duty will entirely dishearten those who had a Design to build.

Your Majesty has by several Edicts endeavour'd to provide against the Disorders which the extravagant Price of Provisions and Commodities occasion'd in this Kingdom. By the laying of new Duties upon real Estates, we necessarily fall under the same Dilemma. By allowing People to lend Money at Five *per Cent.* your Majesty has attempted to revive the Circulation of Money, which the Tax of the Fiftieth Penny, but much more the general Mistrust, had stagnated. This Tax of Two *per Cent.* upon Obligations and Contracts, will lock up the Purses already shut.

It is your Interest, Sire, and that of your Subjects, to render your Revenues clear and easy, and to dismiss the great Number of Farmers, who enrich themselves at your Majesty's Expence, and wax fat with the Blood of your People. By this Edict, their Number is prodigiously enlarged; so that in a little Time there will be more Farmers than Parishes in your Kingdom.

The Strength of the State consists in Trade and Agriculture. Your Subjects are laborious, Sire, and with the Prospect of small Gain, they undergo the hardest Work without Reluctancy: But if once the Husbandman cannot eat in Quiet the Bread which he gets with the Sweat of his Brow, his Courage will soon droop, and he will grow dejected and good for nothing.

The Footsteps that remain to us, of those ancient Furrows we see in the untill'd Heaths, which makes above half the Land of this Province, seem at first Sight to reproach the present Inhabitants upon the Score of their Slothfulness; but it is their great Misfortune not their Fault, that such an Imputation will be. They groan under the Burthen of Imposts; and think it to no Purpose to work beyond what is necessary to support Life: But how will their Spirits fail them, when they find themselves loaded with a new Duty upon every Kind of Fruit which their Labour can produce out of the Bowels of the Earth.

Trade, which is of no less Importance, especially in this Province, is carry'd on only by Credit, and by the mutual Support of Money, which circulates among the Dealers in it.

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It is by this Means only, so necessary to civil Society, that Men get Estates; but this will be impossible for the future. The Secrets of Families will be laid open: Those who owe Money for Rent or Interest, will be plagu'd with a new Kind of Creditors.

The Controlls make at present a considerable Part of your Majesty's Revenue, since the Addition made there to by several Arrets of the Council of State. No Man will hereafter go to the Notaries to have Writings drawn in Case of Mortgages, or Leases of Houses in City or Country, or for the Farming of Mills: This, however, is the best Branch of the Duty of Controlls, and will now be lost to your Majesty.

If the Raising of the Two *per Cent.* is so burthensome to your People, and of so little Advantage to your Majesty, the applying this Duty is no less grievous to those, who shall find themselves interested therein. They are your Subjects, Sire, who in the pressing Necessities of the Crown lent their Species for State Bills, which, upon the Faith of your Edicts, they took for ready Money, or were obliged to accept. They are the same Subjects, who, after having undergone several Diminutions of the Coin, have lost another Portion of their Estates by a Sort of Traffick, hitherto unknown between a Sovereign and his Subjects, which for the Novelty of it, could never yet be fitted with a proper Name.

The Miseries which will arise from the Execution of this Edict, and the Difficulties which must necessarily be the Consequence of it, are common to us, Sire, with the rest of your Subjects. There is no Parliament, that have any Regard to their Duty, but must represent the same Things to you: But we have particular Reasons in Reference to this Province, for most humbly beseeching your Majesty to hear us.

The Instruments whereby this Province is inseparably annex'd to the Crown, declare it free from all new Impositions; and its Privileges have been confirm'd by all the Kings your Predecessors. What is given by each Assembly of our States, is a Present, whose very Name of *Free Gift* asserts our Liberty. This Free Gift has at all Times supply'd the Place of all other Duties. It is only since the last War, that *Britanny* was subjected to new Imposts, like the other Provinces; and your Majesty permits the States, as often as they assemble, to protest against this Innovation, as contrary to their Privileges. Nevertheless they have always born with Gladness their Share of the

the Burthen of State, and your Majesty has no Subjects more loyal and more zealous. But how greatly must it surprise them to find themselves involv'd in so extraordinary an Imposition, which they cannot but look upon as an effectual *Taille*, the Name of which is as odious to them, as that of *Gabelle*.

Your Majesty has no truer Subjects than the *Britons*; but they abominate all Innovations. Some of the Inhabitants of the Bishopricks of *Rennes, Quimper, Leon, Treguier*, and *St. Brieu*, do not understand the *French Tongue*; and it will be very hard for them to obey your Majesty's Will, for want of knowing it; and when they are apprized of it, they will throw up the Tillage, and betake themselves to the Fishery and Navigation.

The Land of this Province is not very fertile; *Britany* subsists altogether upon Trade, of which, Liberty is the Life and Soul. She is the Door, through which so many Millions were brought into the Kingdom, 'till the *India Company*, the Usefulness whereof lies hitherto unknown, prohibited their Commerce.

We intreat you, Sire, to give us Leave to represent to your Majesty, That it is your Interest to let us enjoy the small Pittance of Liberty that remains to us, without which we shall be the poorest of all your Provinces, and our Destruction will occasion that of many others.

It is not our own private Interest, Sire, that we have in View, in thus making our most humble Remonstrances to your Majesty; it is yours we only aim at, and that of your People.

We pay without complaining, the Tenth of our Salaries, though we obtain'd the same upon a very disadvantageous Foot. We are overladen with a tedious Labour, wherein the Publick alone find their Advantage. We pay the heaviest Capitation-Tax that is laid upon any Parliament; nor did we desire to partake of the small Abatements which were made to the People hereabout, because we would ease the Poor. The greatest Part of the Arrears of Rents upon our augmented Salaries, was paid us in State-Bills, cry'd down six Months before. Men are several Years behind hand with us; and when we shall be paid, nobody can tell: But we forget all our Miseries, upon Sight of what this Province seems to be now threaten'd with.

Be pleas'd, Sire, to look upon this Province with an Eye of Compassion. Never did People better deserve the
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Love of their Prince by that which they bear your Majesty.

You are their Father, Sire, grieve them not at a Time when they redouble their Vows for your Kingdom's Prosperity. Neither stifle with their Groans the Acclamations of Joy with which they had began to rend the Skies upon the News of the Consummation of your Marriage.

The publick Joy is the happiest and surest Prefage of the publick Welfare. Fill your People with it, Sire, by revoking an Edict that has occasion'd so much Uneasiness. We shall esteem ourselves happy, if upon so important an Occasion your Parliament give your Majesty a Proof of their Zeal, and of their most profound Obedience.

The Protestation of the Carthusian Fryars, who have chose to take Refuge in Holland, &c. for their opposing the Bull Unigenitus.

Heaven and Earth shall testify for us, that you put us to Death wrongfully. 1 Macc. ii. ver 27.

WE the Fryars of the several *Carthusian* Monasteries of the Province of *France* upon the *Seine*, before we took a final Resolution in that dismal Extremity, to which the Divine Providence has permitted us to be reduc'd, made serious Reflections in the Presence of God, upon the Troubles brought upon our Order by the Constitution *Unigenitus*, and the Decree *Quo Zelo*, by which our Chapter-General receiv'd it in the Year 1723, and we pray'd to the Divine Being with all the Earnestness possible, to conduct our Steps, and regulate our Proceedings, to the End that after having had the Happiness to bear our Testimony to the Truth, we might do nothing but what was consistent therewith to his Glory and our Sanctification.

We seriously consider'd the severe Treatment we have hitherto met with from our most Reverend Father the Prior of the Great *Carthusian* Monastery, who, not content with having banish'd most of us from the Convents of our Order, both by his own Authority, and in the Name of the General-Chapter, of which he has made himself Master, and with having depriv'd us of all our Prerogatives, of the Exercise of our Functions, of the Benefits of the Sacraments, even at the Hour of Death,

Death, has push'd Matters in the General-Chapter of this Year, so far as to pronounce us excommunicated by Name, and to confine many of us to our Cells, as so many Prisons, there to observe a rigorous Abstinence both in Drinking and Eating.

We have been inform'd likewise, That in the said Chapter, his Reverence not content with so excessive an Instance of his Severity, told many of the Priors, that this was but a Flea-Bite to what we were still to expect, that he was resolv'd, before he dy'd, to see an End of the Affair; in a Word, that he would crush us, or that he could not die in Peace. It was with such Sentiments, and with a Disposition to execute Menaces so terrible, that the Reverend Father had obtain'd from the Chapter, who are Slaves to his Will, full of Power to aggravate our Pains and Penalties, and to add to the severe Condemnation of us, whatever his Prejudice, and the mistaken Punctilio's of Honour, with which he triumphs over us, could inspire him with. And sad Experience has convinc'd us, that such Menaces from the Reverend Father, were not given in Jest, and that as long as we live under his Government, there is nothing too bad for us to expect.

Moreover we are convinc'd, That we have no Means left of obtaining Peace, nor no Hopes of our being reconcil'd with our Superiors, who are much wedded to their Prejudices, as they are implacable in their Revenge, who are accusom'd to have every Knee bow'd to them, and to make such Mysteries of their Commands, that they must be obey'd without Scruple or Scrutiny. The Example of some of our Brethren, who were so weak as to submit to this, has convinc'd us, that our Superiors demand something more, and that nothing will satisfy them but an Acceptation like theirs; which is nothing less than a servile Submission to Molinism, and the Ultramontane Opinions.

'Tis publickly notorious, that the Fryars of the Great Charter-House, and the Reverend Prior, are devoted to this System and these Opinions, and that they are prejudic'd against the heavenly Doctrine of St. *Augustine* and St. *Thomas*. We could produce a great many Instances of it, but one shall suffice. *Benedict Houasse*, Prior of *Val de St. George*, (who is of the Number of the Fugitives) having sign'd the Decree *Quo Zelo*, in the Chapter of 1724, found himself oblig'd to write to the Reverend Prior, that by his Subscription, he had no View to attack the Do-

ctrine of *St. Augustin* and *St. Thomas*, and that he believ'd with those holy Doctors, Saving, efficacious Grace, free Predestination, &c. Therefore it was unfair to declare in the Sentence pass'd against us, that the Acceptation demanded of us derogates in nothing from the Doctrine of *St. Augustin* and *St. Thomas*, and from the Instructions of *St. Charles* upon Penance; and it's plain, this Clause was inserted as a Master-stroke of Politicks, and to flatter Pope *Benedict XIII.* Many of our Priors, in this, more sincere than the Authors of the Sentence, have not been ashamed to explain themselves in the same Sense. Consequently such a Declaration can only be look'd upon as a Variation in the General-Chapter, which declar'd nothing like it in the Decree *Quo Zelo*, nor in its Confirmation, and as a manifest Contradiction to the Conduct of the Reverend Prior, who, 'till the last Chapter, had always formerly rejected every Explanation of the Constitution, and who, by the very Sentence wherein the Clause is inserted, condemns one of our Brethren for having said, that he accepted it conformable to the Explanations of the Bishops of *France*.

But altho' these Ways of Pacification were open to us, our Consciences would not permit us to come into them, because we are fully perswaded, that we cannot in any Manner, nor with any Explanation whatsoever, receive the Constitution; that nothing is capable either to hide or repair the essential Mistakes which it contains both in Substance and in Form; and that the Sovereign Tribunal of the Church being legally vested with the Cognizance of the Affair by a lawful and necessary Appeal, it is from thence only that we ought to expect a Decision of it.

Nevertheless we see with Grief, that all the Ecclesiastick and Secular Tribunals were deaf to our just Complaints; that the Reverend Prior left no Stone unturn'd to deprive us of all Hopes of Protection; that he ran us down by all the Ways he could with the Ruling Powers in Church and State, and in the Opinion of Foreign Priors of our Orders, whom he stirred up against us, and that we had no Means left to obtain Justice. Thus we saw ourselves deliver'd up into his Clutches, and abandon'd to his Discretion, without any Body's coming to our Assistance; and he has already shewn us what we were to expect, by the scandalous Proceedings against *Dr. Martin de Graverterre*, who was hurry'd away by his Orders from the Charter-House at *Troyes* to that of *Aillon* in

in Savoy, and sent out of the Kingdom under the Guard of several *Carthusian* Fryars or *Domesticks*, officiating in Quality of Archers, and confin'd under three Locks in a terrible Prison.

We have not forgot what *D. Claudius Cheron* suffer'd in our Province, for having oppos'd the Design of putting down the House of their Order, and uniting it with that of *Roan*. He languish'd for fifteen Years in several Prisons, without Help or any Consolation, but what arises from a good Conscience, without Books, without Sacraments, depriv'd of the most absolute Necessaries, treated with the utmost Indignity, bore down with Reproaches, and sometimes with Blows, by a Prior, whose Barbarity God was pleas'd to punish, by suffering him to lose his Senses, and to die in his Folly. The Innocence of *D. Claudius* appearing after so long a Tryal, and Liberty being restor'd to him, he own'd to his Friends, that he had seen himself many Times on the Brink of Despair, and ready to dash out his Brains against the Walls of his Prison.

This single Instance, to which we could add many others, shews plainly what we are to expect from the Severity of our Superiors, and our own Weakness in the Prisons of our Order, and that we should be worse treated there, and more to be pity'd than Criminals are in common Jayls; for such find there, be their Offences what they will, a Sort of Protection from the very Magistrates who confine them; private Men are not permitted to attempt any thing against them, and whoever should abuse them without an Order for it, would be punish'd themselves. Their Judges are not their Accusers; it is with Regret that they punish them, and no farther than the Love of Justice and Order obliges them. Passion has nothing to do in their Decrees, and they would forbear the Function of Judges, if they thought themselves personally injur'd. In a Word, those melancholy Places are not inaccessible by Help and Consolation from Persons charitably disposed, and they often become a happy Occasion of Conversion and Salvation to those whom their Crimes bring thither.

Would to God those very Magistrates, the Depositories of the Royal Authority, would sometimes come and look into our Prisons, and be Eye-Witnesses of the Sufferings endur'd by the Fryars, the King's Subjects, who are concealed from their Notice, only to exercise all manner of ill Treatment against them

with Impunity, and that they might see with their own Eyes to what Excess a jealous and ticklish Authority often carries them who make themselves Judges in their own Cause, and without Mercy revenge their pretended Affronts upon Victims, whose Innocence would not fail to be known to the whole World, if they had but equitable and impartial Judges.

These Calamities are such, that some of our Brethren who began to feel the Severity of them, have already fallen under the Weight of them; and that the very Dread of suffering them, has weaken'd and almost dispirited others. They have procur'd or rather preserv'd their Liberty by betraying their Conscience, and giving up the Truth, that is to say, by a Misfortune, a thousand Times more tragical and deplorable than the Horrors of a Prison. Their Fall is our Instruction. There we see what we are capable of, and what Precautions we have need of, not to fall as they have done.

In these Circumstances, considering the sad Situation to which we are reduc'd, either to chuse a dismal Prison, or to abandon the most important Truths of the Christian Religion, proscib'd by the Constitution *Unigenitus*, which they would force us to receive; considering at the same Time we are only persecuted for our Attachment to those sacred Truths; that, thro' the Mercy of God, how miserable soever we are in his Sight, our worst Enemies have not been able to charge us with any other Crimes; that we only embrac'd a Religious Life to devote ourselves to the Contemplation of those Truths, and to reduce them into Practice; that our Fathers were only sanctify'd, because being convinc'd that God worketh in us both to will and do, this Thought induc'd them to humble themselves under the mighty Arm of God, and to work out their Salvation with Fear and Trembling; that because they were thoroughly perswaded of the Necessity of doing Penance, of loving God above all Things, of directing all their Actions to his Glory, &c. we have found that we must be no longer *Carthusians*, unless we cease in some Measure to be Christians; that because we refuse to give Ear to such Wickedness, we are therefore excommunicated, cut off from the Society of the Faithful, and depriv'd of the sweet Consolation of laying open our Hearts before the Lord, and of an outward Union with the Church; that 'tis for this we are separated from the mystick Body of Christ as rotten Members, capable of corrupting the whole Church, and the particular

particular Order to which we are devoted; 'tis for that we are driven out of the Lord's Temple as profane Persons; that we are reduc'd to the Rank of Publicans and Pagans; that we are deliver'd over to Satan, and that they intend we should no longer have a Part in Jesus Christ; that we are depriv'd of all Spiritual Assistance, and every thing that may promote Piety; that we are left without Arms, without Defence, and expos'd as a Butt to the Arrows of the Devil; that many of us are already, and others going to be shut up in a Prison, and all the others threaten'd in the same Nature; and having Cause in such a sad Situation to fear, not only the Loss of our Reason and our Lives, but even that of Faith, which is infinitely more dear to us.

After having therefore deeply humbled ourselves before God; after having implor'd the Light of his Spirit with all the Ardor that we are capable of; after having weigh'd in the Balance of the Sanctuary, the Temptation to which we are expos'd, and consider'd both in their Circumstances and Consequences; the Severity of a Prison; the ill Usage generally found there; the Frailty of Reason, which would soon conduct us to abandon the Truth, as our Superiors flatter themselves with, and do not blush to own is their Intent; Reports, whether true or false, of the Apostatizing of others, by which our Enemies would endeavour to sink our Spirits; the ensnaring Discourses which they would hold with us, even to Death itself; after having consulted the most knowing and pious Members of the Church of *France*, we find that we are in such a Predicament, that it is not only lawful but expedient to take Flight out of the Reach of an unjust and violent Persecution, and that by so doing, we follow the Command of Jesus Christ, the Example of the greatest Saints, the Doctrine of the Fathers, and the Sense of the Church, as we hope to demonstrate in a Manifesto more at large, which we shall publish in the Defence of our Conduct.

We declare therefore in the Face of the Heavens and the Earth, that we do not voluntarily depart from our Cloysters, but that we are forc'd to it, by being depriv'd of all the Means for Christians and *Carthusians* to discharge their Duties; that we lay the whole Blame of our Departure, and the Scandal which it may prove, to those who compel us to it; that we chuse this Expedient, not so much to avoid the temporal Punishments to which

we are unjustly condemn'd, as because we are plac'd in imminent Danger of betraying our Consciences, and abandoning the Truth, and that we may not tempt God, by leaving our Virtue expos'd to Temptations beyond our Strength.

We protest therefore before God, who knoweth the Bottom of our Hearts, that we are resolv'd, with his Grace, to live and dye *Carthusians*, where-ever the Divine Providence shall place us; that we will retire with all our Hearts into the most austere Convents, if they will but admit us; and that we are ready to return to our Monasteries, as soon as the Impediments which keep us out, are remov'd, and as soon as the crying and unheard of Oppressions with which we are loaded, are taken off, and that we shall be restor'd to the Freedom necessary for Christians to make Profession of their Faith, and to apply themselves peaceably to their Salvation.

Therefore, after having with all possible Humility implor'd the Help of Almighty God, of the Church our Mother, and of the Sacred Council which represents her, we do by this present Act with all the Earnestness possible, call for the Charity and Protection of our Holy Father the Pope, of the most Christian King, our most Honour'd Lord and Master, of all the Parliaments in the Kingdom, and in particular of that of *Paris*, to which many of us have already complain'd by way of Appeal, in May, 1723, to which we all declare our Adherence, reserving it to ourselves to prosecute the said Appeal before the said Court, when it shall please his Majesty to refer us thereto, and to add such new Heads and Articles as may be yet more for the Benefit of the Church of *France*, for the King, for the State, and in particular for our Order, whose Rights and Privileges we are resolv'd to maintain to the last Breath of our Life.

Done at the Place of our Retreat, Sept. 15, 1725.

These Disputes among the Popish Clergy of *France* occasion'd no Tranquillity to the Protestants of that Kingdom, as appears by the following Declarations:

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The King of France's Declaration, concerning his Subjects of the Reform'd Religion, dated at Fontainebleau, October 27, 1725.

LEWIS, by the Grace of God, King of France and Navarre. To all to whom these Presents shall come Greeting. The late King of Glorious Memory, Our Most Honour'd Lord and Great-Grandfather, by the first Article of his Declaration, dated December 29, 1698, permitted all the French, and their Widows, who were retir'd into Foreign Countries, upon Account of their Religion, to return into the Kingdom in the Space of six Months at farthest, on Condition, that they should live in the Profession and Exercise of the Catholick Apostolick and Roman Religion, of making a Declaration of it in the first Frontier Place, of taking the Oath of Allegiance, and abjuring the pretended Reform'd Religion; and also, to bring their Wives and Children back with them, if they had not obtain'd his Majesty's Dispensation for so doing. And by the second Article, Children who had been carry'd into foreign Countries for the same Cause, or such as were afterwards born there, were allow'd to return within the Term of two Years from the Date of the said Declaration, on Condition of taking the like Oath of Fealty, and making the like Abjuration. Moreover by the Third Article, it was likewise order'd, That our Subjects, or their Children, should by Virtue of the said Oaths and Abjurations, which should be as valid to the said Children born in foreign Countries, as Letters of Naturalization, be restor'd to the Enjoyment of, and Right to their Estates, even those Estates which belong'd to them by Succession during their Absence, and which were inherited to their Prejudice by other Kindred, who would have excluded them by their Proximity, or with whom they would have had a Right to be Sharers, if they had stay'd in our Kingdom. And finally, by the Eighth Article of the said Declaration, in case the said Refugees, or the Children they carry'd with them, or who were born there after their Retreat, did not return into the Kingdom within the Terms, and on the Conditions above-mention'd, his Majesty protect'd those who held their Estates in the Propriety of them, in such manner, that they could not be molested for the same by those Refugees or their Children under any Pretence whatsoever, on Condition, that they liv'd exactly and faithfully in the

the Profession and Exercise of the Catholick, Apostolick and *Roman* Religion, on Pain of forfeiting the whole in Case of Disobedience: And forasmuch as the Judges may be at a Loss what Sentence to pass upon such as are return'd into our Kingdom after such Time given, or who may return hereafter with a Design to embrace the Catholick Apostolick and *Roman* Religion, with Respect to the Successions which have fallen, or which may fall to them after their Abjuration, considering, that by the 3^d Article of the said Declaration, it seems as if the Children of such Refugees ought to take Letters of Naturalization to enable them to inherit, which has not been observ'd hitherto; We being willing to declare our Intention herein, by explaining the said Article as far as is necessary to enable the Judges to give a more positive Determination of such Disputes which are now or may hereafter come before them on this Subject, and to engage our Subjects the more willingly to return to our Kingdom and to their Obedience: For these Causes, and others, us thereunto moving, we, by the Advice of our Privy Council, have by these Presents, sign'd with our own Hand, said, declar'd, and ordain'd, and we do hereby say, declare, and ordain, as follows:

I. We will that the said Declaration of the 29th of December, 1698, be executed according to its Form and Tenor, and in Consequence, that if thro' the Fault of the said *French* Refugees, the Children whom they carry'd into Foreign Countries, or who were born there after their Retreat, have not return'd within the Term therein prescribed, their Kindred remaining in *France*, shall peaceably enjoy the Estates which they were sent to possess (on Condition nevertheless of behaving themselves well in the Catholick Apostolick and *Roman* Religion, on Pain of being depriv'd thereof) in such Manner as not to be molested in the said Estates and Successions devolv'd before their Return, by such of our Subjects as are return'd, or may hereafter return to our Kingdom, even tho' they satisfy'd the Conditions of the said Declaration of December, 29, 1698, which in this Respect shall be punctually executed.

II. We intend nevertheless, That our Subjects who retir'd out of our Kingdom for the Cause of Religion, and who return'd not 'till after the Expiration of the Term mention'd in the said Declaration; or who shall return hither hereafter, and on Failure thereof, the Children which

which they carry'd abroad with them, or which were born in foreign Countries, may be admitted to the Successions devolv'd to them since their Return, and after their Oath of Fidelity and Abjuration, or which shall devolve to them hereafter, without being obliged to obtain Letters of Naturalization; declaring, that they have no Need thereof, considering that we shall look upon them as our faithful Subjects from the very Moment after they have comply'd with our Intentions, on Condition nevertheless, that they bring Certificates in due Form, of their good Behaviour in the Catholick Apostolick and Roman Religion. And after having thus explain'd, as far as was necessary, the Third Article of the said Declaration of December 29, 1698, we forbid all manner of Persons to give them any Trouble or Hindrance; and on the other Hand, command all the Judges to take Care, that on the Observance of the above Conditions, they may enjoy the Effect of our present Declaration. This is our Command, &c.

A Declaration of the Most Christian King, prohibiting his Subjects of the Reformed Religion to sell any Estates without the King's Leave, during the Term of Three Years. Dated at Versailles, February the 7th, 1726.

LEWIS, by the Grace of God, &c. Having by our Declaration of the 18th of February, 1723, prohibited such of our Subjects as were of the pretended Reform'd Religion, to sell their Estates Real and Personal, during the Term of three Years without Leave, and thinking it meet to renew the said Prohibition during the said Terms. For these Causes, and others, us thereunto moving, by the Advice of our Privy Council, we have said and declared, and by these Presents sign'd with our Hand, we say, declare, order and require, and it pleaseth us, that the preceding Declarations be executed according to their Form and Tenor; and in Uniformity thereto, we have, and do most expressly forbid such of our Subjects as profess the pretended Reform'd Religion, to sell, during the Term of three Years, reckoning from the 12th of March next, such Real or Personal Estates which belong to them; without Leave first obtain'd from us by a Writ to be dispatch'd by one of our Secretaries of State and Orders, for the Sum of 3000 Livres and upwards, and from the Intendants or Commissioners appointed for

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the Execution of our Orders, into the Generality or Province where they are resident, for Sums under 3000 Livres.

We likewise forbid our said Subjects to dispose of their Real or Personal Estate by Donation among the Living, during the said three Years, unless it be in Favour, and by the Marriage-Contracts of their Children and Grand-Children, or of their Presumptive Heirs living in the Kingdom, for want of Descendants in a direct Line.

We have declar'd, and do declare null and void, all the Settlements which our said Subjects may make of their Real or Personal Estates, either in Whole or in Part among the Living, together with all Contracts, Acquittances, and other Acts which shall be pass'd by Reason thereof, during the said three Years, to the Prejudice, and in Fraud of those now in being.

We also declare null the Contracts of Barter or Exchange, which our said Subjects may make during the said Term, in Case that they depart our Kingdom; and if it should happen that the Things which they receive in Exchange, are one Third less worth than those they give; we will and require, That when the Estates of our said Subjects shall be sold in Execution, assign'd over by them to their Creditors, towards the Payment of their Debts, within the said three Years, the said Creditors may not have Favour or Pretence 'till they produce the Contract in due Form, together with the Titles of their Debts, before those Persons who make out the said Orders, nor receive the Price thereof, nor recover the whole or Part of the said Estates in Payment of the Sums to them due, 'till they have personally sworn before the Judge who makes out the Order, if they are prosecuted by Law, or before the Judge Royal of the Place, if they live amicably, that their Debts are good, and actually due to them, the whole, on the Penalty of forfeiting the Sums by them receiv'd, or the Goods and Chattels which shall be assign'd to them, in case that the Titles by them produc'd, or the Affirmations by them made, do not prove true, &c.

To these we will add the following remarkable Piece that was publish'd at *Paris*, to shew the Necessity the Government was under, of imposing the Tax of Two per Cent.

Manifesto.

Manifesto, relating to the State of the Finances of France.

TH^O France has enjoy'd Peace for Ten Years together, yet the Finances were in a worse Condition at the Close of the Year 1723, than they were in 1715, at the End of a long and unfortunate War, which had cost such prodigious Sums.

In the Month of September, 1715, when the late King dy'd, the Principal paying Interest amounted but to a thousand Millions; besides which, there were 580 Millions of current Debts, as well for Advances made by the Receivers-General and Undertakers, as for several Paper-Effects, which have been reduc'd to 250 Millions, and acquitted by State-Notes; so that there remain'd due in all 1250 Millions.

At the End of 1723, after ten Years Peace, and after such an Enquiry as had been made in 1716, by the Chamber of Justice, to sink the National Debts, it was found, that the afore-mention'd Debts not only subsisted, but were even increased 685 Millions beyond what they were in 1715.

This Increase of Debts both in Principal and Arrears, has its Rise in the *India* Company's Undertakings, which however, had no other Aim but to ease the State; but the Success having not answer'd the Expectation, it is useless to revive the Idea thereof. 'Tis too well remember'd, that at the Close of the Year 1720, the Subjects were overloaded with a numberless Quantity of Paper-Effects of all Sorts, which had been introduc'd by unlawful Means, and which, as being of a Chimerical Value, had no Credit. The *India* Company found themselves exhausted by the Loss of the Stock of their Proprietors, and sunk under the Weight of the immense Debts they had contracted with the Publick.

Most of the Families in the Kingdom were ruin'd by the Loss of their ancient Estates, and the Acquisition of new Effects, and the old Creditors of the State were confounded with the Bearers of the new Bonds, which had cost them nothing. The Regency sought out Means to get out of this Labyrinth by the Visa of the Effects, and other Calculations, when it was found there were Bank Bills for 3070 Millions; that the Effects disposed among the Publick, amounted to 3000 Millions, including the Price of the Actions on the Foot the Proprietors declar'd they had paid for them; and the *India* Company had lost

1470 Millions, either by the Purchase and the Conversion of the Actions into Bank Bills, or by other Managements, most of which were approv'd of by the Regency.

After having shewn the Loss the *India Company* had sustain'd of 1470 Millions, the Manifesto sets forth the Measures they have been driven to, to remedy it. They make it appear how the State Debts had encreas'd from the Year 1715, to 1723, 685 Millions, and 12,600,000 Livres of Arrears; besides, that they were depriv'd of the Farm of Tobacco; after which, they state the current Debts and Quantity of Species.

In 1715, the Rents due for certain Terms were acquitted, and all the current Debts were reduc'd to 250 Millions in State-Bills. In 1723, there were due 43 Millions, as well for Rents in Arrear, as for other Sums incumbent upon the Royal Treasury, without including the Salaries.

In 1715, when the Mark of Silver was worth but 18 Livres, the Regency made a great Advantage upon the Species; since, during the eight Years, the King profit'd 352 Millions, by excessively raising the Silver, the Price of which was carry'd even to 120 Livres the Mark; which has at the same Time brought upon the Subjects inexpressible Losses by the Species that have been counterfeited in Foreign Countries.

In 1723, The State suffered an unavoidable Loss by the lowering of the Species, which were still at 69 Livres *per* Mark. This lowering was necessary to remedy the Evils occasion'd by the preceding Raisings, and to enable the Troops to live and cloath themselves upon their Pay, which could not be done before, and which was the true Reason why, in a Kingdom so populous as *France* is, Soldiers could scarce be rais'd. This Diminution was made likewise with an Eye to do Justice to the State Creditors, who, by the Reduction of the Rents of Five and Four, to Two one Half *per Cent.* did not receive One *per Cent.* for their Loans, which however had been of so great a Service to the King during his long and chargeable Wars. Upon these Motives, the Mark of Silver was reduc'd in 1724, to 41 Livres 10 *d.* On the first of *January* of the same Year, there was in the Cashes of *Paris*, and the Provinces, a Capital of 54 Millions, whereof 43 were due for the Arrear of Rents, besides the Salaries: That very Year 29 Millions were paid in Part of those 43, and the lowering of the Species produc'd a Loss of 40 Millions. At the same Time a good

Order

Order was introduc'd for the Receipt and Payment of the King's Revenues, and thus ended the Year 1724.

The lowering of the Species has banish'd them out of the Commerce, and obstructed their Circulation for a while, as it commonly happens in the like Cases. Hence it is, That neither the Revenues nor the Funds will be sufficient this Year, for the ordinary Expences, which are always the same, and do not vary as the Receipt and Incomes.

As the Circulation of the Species increases by Degrees upon the lowering of the same, there is Ground to hope, that they will grow more plentiful every Day, and that the Revenues next Year will not fall so short as those of the present.

Besides the Diminution of the said Revenues, which must be indispensably made good to bear the Expences of this present Year, there are still 14 Millions to be paid for the Arrears of 1723, and about 8 Millions for those of 1724; add to this, that the Infanta's Journey, the settling of the Queen's Household, and the King's Marriage, will be so many extraordinary Expences. Such are the present Exigences of the State, which will be still increased by the Augmentation of the King's Forces, and the storing of the Magazines upon the Frontiers of the Kingdom; a Precaution judg'd highly necessary by the Government to secure the State from any unjust Attempts against it, as well as to have wherewithal to victual the Troops in Case of a Scarcity of Corn, to the End that the Growth of the Provinces may solely serve for the Use of the Subjects.

As all those Wants could not be supply'd without speedy and extraordinary Supplies, the Government was obliged to establish the Tax of the joyful Accession to the Crown, which for the Ease of the Subjects, would have been superseded, but for the present Juncture of Affairs. The Council has likewise been obliged to create new Freedoms of Trade on Occasion of the King's Marriage, and to demand an Augmentation of Farm Money of the Receivers of the Domains and Forests, &c. by which different Ways and Means not only all the current Expences will be paid, but likewise the Arrears.

As to what relates to the future, the Government provides for it by two Methods, which will not be burthensome to the Publick. First by retrenching several considerable Articles of ordinary Expences; and afterwards by a Scheme made to improve by good Husbandry, some

Parts

Parts of the Revenues, without any additional Charge to the Subjects. These two Methods, which are owing to a good Order in the Administration, will produce a sure Increase of 12 Millions a Year, which will be apply'd to maintain the Troops to be augmented, and to pay several Charges unprovided for; besides all this, it is but natural to restore the Circulation of the Species, and to provide against such considerable Decreases of the Revenues for the future. Regard must be likewise had to the Payment of the ordinary Expences, the Arrears of Rents, and other Incumbrances, which must be look'd upon as indispensable Charges. These Remedies have been found for the Deficiencies of the Imposts, and other Royal Duties during the Course of this Year. The King's Magazines will be filled, the Frontiers secur'd, and the Troops augmented, not in Order to begin a War, but to put ourselves in a Condition of Defence, and to let the Neighbouring Powers see that we are upon our Guard by the Precautions that have been taken, and which will convince every Body that the Tranquillity of the Kingdom is owing to the same.

Notwithstanding all which, the State would still be indebted 1950 Millions Principal, and 51 Millions, 500,000 Livres Arrears; a prodigious Weight, and which could not but end in its utter Ruin, if Endeavours should not be used to lessen the same. The King's Revenues would always be absorb'd by paying the Arrears; his Majesty would never have any of his Funds cleared, and the Subjects would always be overloaded with Imposts, without Hopes of Relief. These are the Evils which got to such a Head in the Years 1719, and 1720, and which must be remedy'd, in Order to strengthen the Kingdom, to secure the Property of the Subjects, to restore publick Credit, and to ease the People of the heavy Taxes, and make them happy. If the Means made Use of for that Purpose is gentle and moderate; if the most solid Revenues of the Subjects contribute in a just Proportion towards discharging that Burthen, nobody will have Reason to complain; the rather, since every one, by contributing to the Support of the State, contributes at the same Time to his own Preservation, and to that of his Revenues of what Kind soever.

The Imposition of *Two per Cent.* upon the Revenues of Lands, Houses, and Immoveables, has been taught us by the Republick of *Holland*. Our Country People are enough loaded by the Poll-Tax, and have very little Share

in the Rents which the King owes and pays. The Possessors of immoveable Goods ought to be called upon to assist and ease the State. This is the Reason why the Government has establish'd the Tax of *Two per Cent.* for the Term of twelve Years. 'Tis not the Quality of Persons, but that of Possessions that furnish this Subsidy; and it will reach only those who are in a Condition to contribute towards it. They are those who will reap the Benefit of this Imposition; forasmuch as the Product thereof will be solely employ'd to the Discharge of the Principals paying Rents. These Reimbursements, which will be made every six Months, will effect a quick Circulation of the Species, so that the Principals being put out again at *Five per Cent.* the Sums which the King will have reimbursed, may be lent to private Persons. Thus the Subjects are nearly concern'd in the Reduction of the King's Debts, to improve their Rents, employ their Money in Trade and in their Families.

Tho' all this is clear and evident to a Conviction, yet the Publick can hardly be brought to a Belief that the Product of *Two per Cent.* will be faithfully applied to sink the Principals. But this is no Argument that we should not undertake it. The more Instances destructive of publick Credit, has been seen hitherto, the more careful and exact ought the Government to be to keep firm to their Promises, thereby to restore that Confidence so highly necessary, and to make a moderate Use of it for the Advantage of the State. 'Tis most certain, That the Beginning of Reimbursements affords Means to continue them, and to put the King in a Condition to answer all the extraordinary Expences, without diverting the Product of *Two per Cent.* from its first Design.

The Reimbursements of the Capitals will discharge every Year Sums assign'd upon the ordinary Revenues for the Payment of the Arrears, and every Year some Annuities will sink by the Death of the Proprietors; and consequently, the Funds thus disincumbred, and which will increase considerably every Year, will serve to clear other Funds; so that in pressing Cases, the King would find a sufficient Resource in this Branch of his Revenue when clear'd; and in Order to increase them still more and more, it is his Interest to apply inviolably the *Two per Cent.* to their design'd Use, in which the King's and the Subjects Interest perfectly agree; and which ought to be a great Motive to gain the Confidence of the Publick.

SICILY.

S I C I L Y.

ON the 1st of September, 1726 N. S. (21st of August O. S.) a most dreadful Earthquake happen'd at *Palermo*, the Capital of this Kindom; of which we cannot give a more authentick Account than is contain'd in the following Abstract of Letters written by the Prince of *Ruffutano*, Governor of *Palermo*, and the President *Drago*, a Magistrate of that City: Which Abstract having been communicated to Cardinal *Althan*, Viceroy of *Naples*, he caused the same to be printed there, as follows:

Most Eminent Lord,

THE Prince *de Ruffutano*, Governor of the City of *Palermo*, acquaints me by an Express, and by Letters of the 1st Instant, with the unhappy News of an Earthquake which happen'd there that Night at Four a-Clock, according to the *Italian* Computation, and expresses the great Damage done to Buildings, and the terrible Confusion of the Inhabitants, without giving any Particulars, because he wrote but two Hours after the deplorable and tragical Event. He only tells me, that several Houses near the Church *Misericordia* at *Cassaro*, others in the Tallowchandlers Street at *Piperito*, and some towards the Foundery, have been quite overturn'd, and that it was computed about 1500 Persons were bury'd under their Ruins; that just as he was writing, it was reckon'd many more had the same Fate, ill News coming in every Moment, and particularly, that the Princess *de Rocca Palomba*, Mother in Law to the Marquess *de St. Marine*, dy'd grasping her Nephew in her Arms.

He also writes to me on the 2d Instant, and by an Express (the Circumstances just then beginning to be known) that several Quarters of the Town were in great Danger, especially that from the Gate to the Plain of *Piperito*. That on the Sea Side the whole Island of Houses which fronts the great Street of *Cassaro*, beginning at the old Corner of the Church of *Porto Salvo*, and ending at that of *St. John of the Neopolitans*, was entirely overturn'd, and that by the Help of several Workmen whom the Governor had sent thither, they had the good Luck to draw several

several living Persons out of Ruins, together with the dead; which was also done in several other Parts of the Town, especially in the Streets of the Cheesemongers and Furbishers in the Plain of *Dazern*, and from the Flesh-Market, as far as *Piperito*, where there is scarce a Building left standing. He adds, that from the Street *de Loge*, to that of the Milkmen, and to the Convent of *Misericordia*, the Ruins are enough to fetch Tears from all Beholders, whole Ranks of Houses and Shops being thrown down and reduc'd to Heaps of Rubbish: That the Damage is altogether as great at the Palace of the Duke of *Montalba*, where the second Story fell, and crush'd many of the Domesticks to Death. It was much the same in the Streets of *Ferrara* and *Giardinazzo*, where the Convent and Church of the Reform'd *Augustins* were very much damag'd, but none of the Fryars dy'd. That the Front of the Marquess *de Rufacai's* House fell upon a Centinel of the German Piquet and crush'd him to Pieces. That the Damage is not to be computed in the Places already mention'd; the Royal Palace has far'd much worse than the rest, it being as it were uninhabitable, the Galleries, Halls, &c. being quite thrown down, the Stair-Case laid open, the great Hall broke through by a Chain which fell upon it of Twelve Hundred Weight, the Houses which were upon the great Gallery seem ready to fall, and are actually abandon'd by the Inhabitants. In short one whole Side of the Tennis-Court Wall is thrown down, and the Roof of the Cathedral carry'd away.

This is what I have learn'd from the Prince *de Ruffano*, who, so great was the Confusion and Desolation, apply'd himself together with the Nobility and Senate, to do his utmost to comfort the People so strangely afflicted, not only by causing the numerous Houses to be prop'd up, which threaten to fall, but also by preventing any Mischief or Disorders that may happen in digging up the Dead, of which 500 are already taken out, and by sending the Wounded to Hospitals, of whom he cannot yet give a positive List, but promises however to send me one when the City is a little more compos'd, and the Inhabitants have dry'd up their Tears.

He observes, that the Monasteries, Convents and Colleges have not suffer'd any Damage, nor the Garrison, nor the Castle *de la Marine*, nor that of the Town; and that he does not hear that any other Part of the Kingdom has suffer'd. That in short, there's a great Com-

punction among the People, who shed Torrents of Tears, and continually pour out their Sighs before the Virgin and other Tutelar Saints, with Tokens of sincere Repentance, and Prayers to God for Mercy.

I thought that so tragical an Event deserved to be communicated to your Eminency. I have wrote to the Prince *de Ruffuttano*, to let me know if the Earthquake has been felt since, that I might repair to *Palermo* without Delay, to give the necessary Orders.

While I am writing to your Eminency a Letter is come to my Hand from the President *Drago*, who tells me, That for twenty-four Hours past they have not felt the least Shock, contrary to the Custom of the Earthquakes in that Country, which at such Times come on again with Shocks that are more terrible.

In our present Sorrow this Intelligence gives us Joy, and I impart it to your Excellency as very good News.

The said President tells me further, That he has made great Provision for the Town; that he has reinforced the Guard upon the Prisoners, to hinder them from undertaking any thing detrimental to the Government and the Peace of the People, most of those Prisoners being sorry Rascals, who cannot be too strictly restrain'd.

By private Letters of the Tenth from *Palermo*, I hear, that before the Earthquake a frightful Murmur was heard in the Air, which continu'd for above a Quarter of an Hour, to the Astonishment of all that observ'd it, the Sky being serene and clear, without Clouds, Wind, or any Appearance of bad Weather; that about Four o'Clock in the Evening, two Chevrons of Fire were seen, one towards *la Rennelle*, the other towards *Cape Zafra*, which drew over the Town, from whence after a few Minutes, they were born towards the Sea with so much Violence, that there they sunk into the Water, and were no more seen. This is the Account given by the Crew of a Ship which was near the Harbour, and which narrowly miss'd being destroy'd by it in their Passage, in which they saw the Bottom of the Sea, at the Place where the Chevrons of Fire fell in, after which the Earthquake began.

At first it was nothing more than a trembling of the Earth without any Shocks, but on a sudden it changed into irregular Motions, leaping and dancing as it were for the Space of two *Pater-nosters*.

One may venture to say that a fourth Part of the Town is in Ruins, and the rest so much ruin'd, that 'tis not habitable.

bitable, so that the People are retir'd, Part before the Palace upon the *Marine*, before the Metropolis and the *Pipe-vito*, and the rest are in the open Country, where they have built Barrcks as well as they could out of the Ruins of that unhappy City, whose Shops are all shut up, and no Body to be seen.

The only Remark to be made upon the whole is, That since that Day the People have chang'd their Lives, being not so dissolute, but more humble and penitent; that there are Processions every Hour of the Day, at which Fryars go barefoot with Scourges in their Hands, as well as the Flogging Fryars, and the other Congregations; that the Ladies dress in Mourning, wear Crowns of Thorns on their Heads, and lash themselves 'till the Blood comes. Every Body agrees that this was a Punishment intended only for *Palermo*, and that in this Instance God has given visible Marks of his Wrath and Vengeance against the Extravagance of its Inhabitants, because no other Part of the Kingdom has suffer'd. The Number of the Dead dug up, amounts to 1200, and we shall hereafter be able to give your Eminency a more circumstantial Account.

P O L A N D.

WE cannot give a better or more authentick Account of the true State of Affairs in this Kingdom, than by inserting the following Journal of the Proceedings of the General Diet of *Poland* held at *Grodno* in *Lithuania*.

Journal of the General Diet of the States of Poland and Lithuania.

ON Saturday the 28th of September, 1726 (N. S.) the Diet was open'd pursuant to the Writs. The King went on Foot from his Palace cross the great Square to the Cathedral, being preceded by the Knighted Nuncio's, the Ambassadors Temporal and Spiritual, and the Primate; the Marshals walk'd immediately before the King, holding their Marshal-Staffs upright: His Majesty was follow'd by the Great Chamberlain of the Crown, the Rescendaries

ries, the Commander of 1200 Guards, some Officers, the rest of the Court, and twenty-four Life-Guards. The Passage from the Church-Gate to the Throne crested near the Altar, was lin'd by a Detachment of Life-Guards. After Divine Service was over, his Majesty return'd to his Palace in the same Order; then the Marshal of the Dyet and the Nuncio's retir'd into their Chamber. The Marshal after having harangu'd the Nuncio's, and spoken much in the King's Praise, thank'd them for their Meeting together to concert Measures about the present Affairs; but first of all he invited them to wait upon his Majesty, and to thank him for his paternal Cares. All the Nuncio's readily agreed to it except the Starost d'Oppo-zno, and the Nuncio *de Samogitia*, who maintain'd, 'That since the ordinary Diets ought to be held every other Year, and to begin the Monday after *Michaelmas*, they could not consent to any Prolongation of the preceding Diet, which should end to Day.' The Nuncio *Karwowski* opposed that Motion, urging, 'That the Nuncio's themselves had agreed to the Limitation of the last Diet, which now these two Deputies would not reassume: That the ordinary Dyet which should commence on Monday, could still be held Years hence without any Prejudice to the Alternative; whereby the Dutchy of *Lithuania* will maintain their Right; and that if the resuming of the Diet were to end to-Day, two Years would pass without deliberating upon Affairs so urgent as those to be treated with the foreign Ministers, besides many other Concerns which must be regulated and decided.' The Nuncio's, after having consulted thereupon among themselves above an Hour, agreed at last, That before any thing else, a Project of a Regulation should be made, enacting, That the resuming of this Diet shall be of no Prejudice to the Alternative which should be held here two Years hence; and that the Limitations of the Diets should be abolish'd for ever; which done, they would go next Monday to wait upon the King, and hear the Votes of the Senators. And then the Diet was limited to Monday. On the 29th, being Sunday, the Lords and Grandees visited one another. The Assemblies began that Day at Court, where there will be two every Week, *viz.* Sundays and Thursdays.

On Monday (the 30th) the Marshal of the Dyet, after having open'd the Session, invited the Nuncio's to go and wait upon the King, adding, 'That the Project of Regard to the Alternative of the future Diet, and con-
' *cerning*

cerning the Limitation that had been spoken of the Saturday before, was ready to be read to the Chamber: Whereupon Count *Ossolinski* insinuated, 'That before proceeding to any other Matters and, even before reading of the Project, they ought to wait upon the King, and beseech his Majesty to fix a Time for the Determination of the Reassumption of the Diet.' Several Nuncio's were of the same Opinion; but mention'd at the same Time the particular Interests of their Palatinates. The Nuncio's of *Lomza* and of *Wilna* advis'd to adjourn the Session 'till the next Day; and desir'd the Marshal to go to the King in the mean Time, and request to know the Time that the Diet was to last; adding, that after that they would wait on the King, and hear the Opinion of the Senators.

On the 1st of *October*, the Diet being met, the Marshal reported, That he had ask'd the King how long the present Diet was to last, but that his Majesty would not determine any thing in that Respect, without consulting with the States thereupon, and that he refer'd that Determination to the Body of the Diet. Upon this warm Debates arose: Some propos'd the Reading of the Project; others gave their Opinions in regard to the vacant Offices, and concerning the Duration of the Diet, and others again were for deliberating on other Matters. At last it was agreed to read the Project, but on Condition, that after that, no other Affairs should come into Debate, except those abovemention'd. The Project was read accordingly, and then the Starost of *Opozno* would have engag'd the other Nuncio's to treat of the Affairs they had in their Instructions. All who had spoken, recommended different Matters, 'till the Nuncio of *Poznan* endeavour'd to engage all the other Nuncio's to enter upon the Affair of *Courland*, accusing the Great General of *Lithuania* of the Crime of *Perduellum* (being engag'd in actual War against them) He had no sooner utter'd the Word, than such of the Nuncio's as were Friends to the Great General interrupted him, and making a great Noise in several Places of the Chamber, the Marshal thought fit to adjourn the Diet 'till next Day.

On the 2d, at the Opening of the Session, the Marshal represented to them in a few Words, That it was but reasonable, that they should discharge their Duty, and do what they had agreed upon the 30th of *September*, meaning that they ought to go and wait on the King: Count

Ossolinski

Offolinski and some other Nuncio's agreed to it. *M. Wolodkiewicz*, Nuncio of *Starodub*, spoke in Excuse of the Great General of *Lithuania*, and using some warm Expressions against *M. Sokolnicki*, Nuncio of *Poznan*, who had inveigh'd most bitterly against that General, this put the Chamber into an Uproar, as it were, for above three Hours: Some were for bringing *M. Wolodkiewicz*, to his Tryal; others justify'd him, adding, That he ought to be permitted to go on with his Speech; and then it would be Time to Judge him: But after this, *M. Wolodkiewicz* had represented, that it was never in his Thoughts to give any Offence to *M. Sokolnicki*, or to cause the Adjournment of the Session, which ought to have begun by the Continuance of the Discourse of *M. Wolodkiewicz*, who had been interrupted in his Speech.

On the 3d, before the Session began, the Nuncio's *Sokolnicki* and *Wolodkiewicz* were reconciled, and protested Friendship to one another. The Marshal insisted anew upon the usual Formalities of a Diet, according to which they ought to wait upon the King. Most of the Nuncio's were for deliberating thereupon; but the Chamberlain *de Sochaczew* said, 'That indeed it was fit they should wait upon the King, but it was still more necessary to see the Affair of *Courland* redress'd, by referring it to the great Wisdom of the Primate and the Marshal, in Hopes that his Majesty, assisted by their wholesome Advice, will find out Means to satisfy the States; and as he knew that the *Courlanders* had already been summoned, he desir'd the House may be inform'd in what Terms the Summons have been drawn up.' The Regent of the Crown said hereupon, 'That his Majesty had nothing more at Heart than the publick Good, whereof he had given many Proofs within these ten Years, since by his Paternal Care, he has deliver'd *Courland* from foreign Troops, and that to maintain it in its ancient State, far from designing to alienate the same, as some would insinuate it, the Instructions sent to Embassadors at the *Czarian* Court, the Letters and many other Documents, will be sufficient Vouchers, that the King has always had at Heart the Preservation of that Province; and that even in the present Case, he had sent Rescripts to forbid the *Courlanders* to proceed to an Election; neither ought they to find Fault that the refusing of the Diet had been somewhat delay'd, seeing some Time was requir'd for holding Con-

ferences

ferences with the foreign Ministers, in order to take proper Measures to defeat the Designs of the Ill-affected; that his Majesty should be most humbly thank'd for all this; and that they may depend upon it, his Majesty would never suffer such a Province as *Courland* to receive any Prejudice.

Several Nuncio's approv'd the Regent's Speech, and corroborated it with some Arguments of their own. Some inveigh'd anew against the Great General of *Lithuania*, but were instantly taken up by others; and as this Matter might have put both Parties into a Ferment, the Nuncio *Wyzki* thought fit to represent, 'That the Great General had a Right to punish *M. Karp*, as an Officer of his Army; and that without any further Discussion, it was evident, the Great General had been wanting in his Duty; but that this could be remedy'd by summing and trying him; And that he did not question but his Majesty would condescend to make void the Election of Count *Maurice*.' At the same Time he launch'd out in his Majesty's Praise, alledging, 'That by the bare Renown of his Valour and Glory, he had got so many Countries, namely, *Caminiec*, Part of *Podolia*, of the Palatinates of *Czernichowie* and *Smolenko*; and that he had vanquish'd the most formidable Enemies; so that there was no Reason to fear, but he would likewise bring the *Courlanders* to Reason.' After which, he propos'd a Diet on Horseback, pursuant to the *Pacta Conventa*; and that in the mean Time, the Projects about *Courland*, and the lasting of the Diet might be drawn up. And lastly, he advis'd to compliment the King and hear the Senators.

The Nuncio's *d'Uziesky* and *Kalich* said, 'That neither the King nor the Generals stood so much in need of the Dyet as the Nobility; and for the common Good they desir'd their Fellow Members not to put a farther Stop to the Deliberations, but to rectify the Tribunals, after having finish'd the Affair concerning *Courland*.'

M. Ponnenski, Nuncio of *Poznania*, said, 'That they ought not to blame Count *Maurice*, a Nobleman of such shining Merit, for his Ambition to improve and push his Fortune as far as he could; but that those who put into his Head the Affair of the Election, were guilty and ought to be try'd.'

M. Mokranowski, the Nuncio of *Warsaw* after having thank'd the King's Ministers, and particularly the Prime,

mate,

mate, the High Chancellor, and Count *Fleming*, for having constantly assisted the King, and supported the Interest of the Publick, said, 'That in Justice the House should send Deputies to thank those Ministers for their Vigilance.' After which, he desir'd the Ministers to keeep at a due Distance the foreign Ministers; and since no other Minister has been sent in the Room of Mr. *Finch*, he ought at least to change his Conduct. That as the Pope's Nuncio was very rigid with his Inhibitions and Excommunications, to the great Disturbance of the Courts and Tribunals, the Primate, as Legate by his Dignity, might as well discharge the Function of the Pope's Nuncio; and as to the Affair of *Courland*, he was of the same Opinion with the others.

The Nuncio's of *Podlachia*, *Posnania*, *Samogitia* and *Harodub*, desir'd that before all Things they would determine the Affair of *Courland*; and they advised to desire the Primate, the Ministers, and the Deputies of the Constitution, to draw up, by the King's Approbation, a Project relating to *Courland*, and the lasting of the Dyet, and that the next Day the said Project should be read, reserving to themselves to make Amendments. And then the Session was adjourn'd to the next Day.

On the 4th of *October*, the Marshal represented at the opening of the Session, that the Project concerning *Courland* was not yet drawn up, it being an Affair which ought to be thoroughly examin'd: Whereupon he adjourn'd the Session to the next Day.

On the 5th, the Marshal open'd the Session, and said, 'That according to Order of the last Limitation, he would read the Project of the Constitution concerning the Affairs of *Courland*, desiring withal the Nuncio's not to interrupt him, and when he had done reading, they might each give their Sentiments.' M. *Lubiniecky* Nuncio of *Czernichow* having desir'd to speak, he was answer'd, that according to Agreement, this Day's Session was to begin with reading the Project: However, the said Nuncio insisting still upon speaking, he was allow'd to do it: But it was only with Design to prevent the reading of the Project, pretending, that first of all, Count *Maurice* ought to depart the Dutchy of *Courland*; and by this Means he stop'd the Proceedings of the Diet: And though they spent above three Hours in representing to him, that by reading first the Project, they should see which Way this Affair could be terminated, yet he was deaf to all the Arguments they could offer to him; so
that

That the Marshal was obliged to adjourn the Sessions to Monday following, in Hopes that the said Nuncio of *Czernichow* would then be more tractable.

On the 6th of *October*, the Nuncio of *Czernichow* was prevail'd upon no longer to oppose the reading of the Project formerly mention'd. The same Day *M. Radzi-wil* was reconcil'd to the Nuncio *Wolodkierwick* and his Son, at Count *de Fleming's*.

The 7th, the Marshal began the Session with a Speech, tending to induce the Nuncio's to permit the reading of the Project relating to *Courland*, and address'd his Discourse chiefly to the Nuncio *de Czernichow*, who had stop't the Proceedings of the Diet the Saturday before. Upon which that Nuncio said, 'That the Reason why he stop't the Proceeding, was to shew the Power of *Librum Veto*; and as the Marshal told him on Saturday, that he was not duly elected, he would let him see that he had a Right to stop the Proceedings.' He afterwards inveigh'd against the House of *Polocki*, who without any Right get themselves chosen Marshals of the Tribunal, though they are Nuncio's of the Diet; which being not allowed, he demanded Satisfaction; meanwhile he permitted the Project to be read. After the reading of the Project, several Nuncio's requir'd Copies thereof, to see whether there might not be something wanting. Prince *Radzi-wil Micznick* of *Lithuania*, spoke for the first Time, extolling the Mildness with which the King govern'd his Subjects, and preserv'd publick Peace and Tranquillity; for which they ought to return his Majesty Thanks. *M. Osarouski*, Nuncio of *Cracow*, was for having the House sit 'till all the Projects were drawn up, in order to join the Senate afterwards, and said, that this Diet being only a reassum'd one of the last, the Ceremonies were not so essential, the rather, since they had already been observ'd at the Beginning of the Diet at *Warsaw*; he only wish'd that the Primate and the Marshal of the Diet would beseech his Majesty to be pleased to issue a Diploma to recall Count *Maurice* from *Courland*. Several Nuncio's, and particularly those of *Chetin*, *Warsaw*, and *Laneyca*, were of the same Opinion, and recommended divers other Interests, and chiefly, the full Execution of the Decree against the City of *Thorn*. The *Starost Rozanski* was of a different Sentiment; saying, that they ought not to trouble his Majesty about the Diploma, and that it would be more expedient to concert with the three States the Execution of the Project; and if then the Se-

should think it convenient, it might be done, but that they alone could not pretend to any thing without communicating it to the first and second Orders: To which the same Starost added, that as to the lasting of the Diet, it ought to be fix'd in a full Assembly. That though his Majesty has the Right to fix the Term of the Diet, yet he had been pleas'd to refer it to the Determination of all the States. As to what relates to the Vacancies, they would speak of them after having been with the Senate, and that then every one could recommend the Interest of his Palatinate or District, pursuant to his Instructions. Most of the Nuncio's approv'd of this Advice, among others those of *Podlachia*, *Lida*, *Pinsk*, and *Wielan*. M. *Eperias*, Nuncio of *Samogitia* said, that his Majesty had a Right to deal with Count *Maurice* as he did formerly with the Prince Royal *Sobieski*, and the Palatine of *Russia*: But the Regent of the Crown advis'd to treat this Matter with more Moderation, assuring, that as soon as the Three Orders shall meet, the King will give them the necessary Insight into that Matter. Lastly, Some Nuncio's desir'd the Session might be limited, and that the Project about *Courland* be communicated to them, which the Marshal promis'd.

On the 8th of *October*, the Marshal ask'd the Nuncio's their Opinion upon the Project he had communicated to them the Day before; upon which the Starost of *Grason* said, that in the Project the *Courlanders* ought to be rigorously us'd for their past Crimes; and that in the mean Time, his Majesty ought to be most humbly desir'd to issue the Diploma for recalling Count *Maurice* from *Courland*. Prince *Radziwill* would not give his Consent to the Commission mention'd in the Project, alledging, that the Republick had generally suffer'd very much by such like Commissions in *Livonia* and *Prussia*, seeing as many Territories have been thereby dismember'd from *Poland* as would have form'd several Palatinates; and that for this Reason Commissions of such a Nature were very dangerous. M. *Jarocznski*, Nuncio of *Poznania*, was for beginning the Project by annulling the Election. The Nuncio *Nilkonski* would have the Clause added to the Project, that for the future such Attempts in *Courland* should be severely punish'd; that the King's Diploma for recalling Count *Maurice*, not being sufficient, his Majesty should be desir'd to give another to the States of the Republick, to oblige himself to make the said Count return, seeing he has an absolute Power over him. M. *Be-*
kier/ski,

Nuncio of Bracklaw, reply'd, that they should not put the King to that Trouble, since his Majesty being a good Master, would find an Expedient to recall Count *Maurice*. *M. Uyzicki* shew'd afterwards, that the King's Diploma for such a Recall, was more necessary than the Project, because the Diet may break off before the Project be enacted, or the Orders contain'd therein put in Execution, whereas the King's Word would be sufficient to remedy those Evils. *M. Sokolnicki*, Nuncio of *Posen*, represented to the House, 'That they ought to deal gently with the *Courlanders*, lest the Remedy should prove worse than the Disease; the rather, since *Courland* is not without Support, and they might shew their Teeth in case they should be treated with Rigour; for the rest, he closed with the other Nuncio's, desiring the Marshal to intreat his Majesty to issue the said Diploma.' To which the Marshal answer'd, That he would take this Commission upon him, but that it should be the last, for that he durst not importune the King with more Affairs, seeing the House has not yet paid the Respects due to his Majesty, and so he adjourn'd them to the next Day.

On the 9th, at the opening of the Session, the Marshal said, that he wanted Words to express the great Goodness the King has shewn in granting the desir'd Diploma, though they had not as yet acquitted themselves of their Duty towards his Majesty, which he did to convince them, that his paternal Care had nothing else in View but the publick Good; and since the King has thus given his Declaration for issuing the Diploma, it was most just and reasonable they should now wait upon his Majesty, and thank him for this high Favour, and recommend themselves to the Continuance of his Royal Benevolence. The Marshal having upon this read the Declaration, the Nuncio *Sokolnicki* launch'd likewise out into the King's Praise, saying, That his Majesty by his Paternal Kindness, had remov'd all those Stumbling Blocks which hitherto had interrupted the Course of the publick Consultations, and that it was but just they should thank him for it. He mov'd at the same Time, whether it would not be proper to desire his Majesty to have it inserted in the Diploma, 'That he promises to recall Count *Maurice*, without ever permitting him to return to *Courland*; and that he would get those try'd who had a Hand in this Affair.' The other Nuncio's found this just, and consented to ask it of the King. The same Deputy mov'd

likewise, that the Nuncio's Sentiments should be ask'd about the Term of the Diet; but the latter desir'd the Marshal to fix it, to which they would stand; whereupon the Marshal propos'd the Term of six Weeks, to which almost the whole House consented; but as some were for limiting the Session to four Weeks, they debated above an Hour upon that Question, and as they could not agree, the Marshal desir'd them to resolve about it among themselves in private; and after having invited them to give the next Day their Votes about the Vacancies, and go afterwards to wait upon the King, he adjourn'd the House.

The King of Poland's Diploma mention'd above, is as follows:

The King of Poland's Diploma, mention'd in the Journal of the Diet of Grodno.

AUGUSTUS II. by the Grace of God, King of Poland, &c. Whereas we have always look'd upon the Love and Affection of our most dear Burghers and Inhabitants of this Kingdom, as the chief and most solid Foundation of our Regency; and as we have and shall still endeavour to enlarge the Frontiers of the Republick, and to re-unite the dismembred Countries to it: For these Causes, and for cutting off all Pretexts which may occasion any Distrust between Majesty and Liberty, in Consequence of the *Pacta Conventa*, and our former Diploma, We have thought fit to promise and engage our Royal Word, That we will not permit any one whatsoever to dismember the Province of *Courland* from the Body of the Republick, to which it has been so long join'd, and which by Virtue of the *Pacta* or Conventions of Submission, ought to return to a Dependence on the King and States of the Kingdom, and of the Great Dutchy of *Lithuania*, after the Death of Duke *Ferdinand* without Male Issue.

With this View, and to take at once away all Hopes from those who aspire to that Succession, we declare, that we will never grant the Investiture to any new Duke, whether separately, or in Conjunction with the States.

Neither will we countenance or assist any one whatsoever, directly or indirectly; on the contrary, we will send Orders to Count *Maurice* of *Saxony* forthwith to retire from the Dutchy of *Courland*, without ever returning.

or making any Interest there, under any Pretence, Plea, or Title whatsoever.

We declare moreover, that we will oblige the said Count to give up all the Instruments and Deeds which have been made in a prohibited Assembly in his Favour, that they may be laid before the States of our Republick actually assembled in the Diet, as of no Value; and the *Courlanders*, who have been the Authors of those Instruments and Deeds, shall be tried before our Tribunals.

We ordain and permit respectively, that this Diploma, signed by us, and sealed with the Seal of the Crown and great Dutchy of *Lithuania*, be put into the Hands of the Marshal of the Diet, and inserted not only in the Book of Laws, but also in the *Matricula* of every Palatinate, &c.

The 10th, the Nuncio's proceeded to give their Votes about the vacant Places. The chief Palatinates began with theirs, and recommended several Senators to the King, and particularly, for the Castlany of *Cracow*, Prince *Wiesniewecki* Palatine of *Cracow*; for the Palatinate of the latter, M. *Wielopolski* Palatine of *Siradie*, and Prince *Lubomirski* the Crown Chamberlain, and for the Place of the latter, M. *Szembeck*, Stolnick of the Crown; M. *Dunin*, Regent of the Crown Chancery; M. *Szembeck*, Chamberlain of *Cracow*, and several others. As to the Great General's Staff, much was spoken in Favour of M. *Rzewuski*, Under General of the Crown, and for the Place of the latter they proposed M. *Chomentowski*, Court Marshal of the Crown; Prince *Wesniewiecki*, Chancellor of *Lithuania*; M. *Denhoff* Palatine of *Polock*; M. *Potocki* Palatine of *Kiow*; M. *Humiecki* Palatine of *Podolia*; M. *Poniatowski* High-Treasurer of *Lithuania*; and M. *Potocki*, Pizars of the Crown. As to the other Vacancies, the Marshal was desired to recommend to his Majesty, the Merit of M. *Tarlo*, Palatine of *Lublin*, &c.

For what concerns *Panem bene Meritorum*, as they call it, viz. the Starosties, and such of the King's Domains as are due to those who have done good Service to their Country, an infinite Number of Persons were proposed; but as every one made long Encomiums on the Families they recommended, which took up much Time, the Marshal was obliged to adjourn the House to the next Day.

On the 11th, they went on upon the same Matter; many recommended the Family of *Radzwill*, and that of *Sapieha*, that the King might shew a Regard to their Merit. After which, some Nuncio's presumed to reflect upon Mr. *Finch*, the *British* Minister; but they were answered by M. *Karwouski*, Nuncio of *Podlachia*, who told them, ' That they ought to observe the Law ' of Nations, and not to proceed in such a Manner with ' that Minister, who perhaps has something of great ' Moment to propose to the Republick.'

After they had all given their Votes upon the Vacancies, they were set down in Writing by the Secretary of the Constitution, to be read to the King in full Senate.

On the 12th, before the Opening of the Session, M. *Czacki*, Nuncio of *Czernichow*, desired the Marshal and the whole Assembly to go immediately to the King; to which every one agreed, except the Nuncio's of *Ciechanow*, who stayed behind when all the rest went out to repair to the Hall of the Senators; however, after some Remonstrances, they went likewise thither.

The Nuncio's being got into the Hall of the Senators, where they found the King, the Senators, and the Ministers, the Marshal harangued his Majesty in the Name of the Nuncio's, giving him Thanks for having been graciously pleased to convene them, and for his great Goodness in granting to the States the *Diploma* about *Courland*; by which the Republick is anew convinced how much his Majesty takes the publick Good and Interest to Heart; beseeching him to be pleased to continue to his People his special Favour and Benevolence.

To which the Chancellor answer'd in the King's Name, ' That nothing could give his Majesty greater ' Satisfaction, than to see the States assembled quietly ' and peaceably, and to see their Loyalty manifested by ' the Zeal they express for his Service; recommending ' to them, at the same Time, to take into their Deliberation the Proposals made by his Majesty in the Instructions given for the Provincial Diets, which had ' been read two Years ago at *Warsaw*.

After which, the Marshal of the Diet read the List of the Persons recommended for the vacant Places, and desired his Majesty to confer them on such as best deserve them. And after the Primate and the Bishop of *Cracow* were also recommended to be created Cardinals, the Marshal spoke again, and said, That the *Lesser* and most

of Great Poland had insisted on the Term of four Weeks for holding the Diet, to reckon from the Day of its being reassumed; but as *Lithuania* and some others were for the Term of six Weeks, they desired the King and the Senate to decide it.

The Marshal desired also, that a Committee of the Senate may be appointed to examine the Accompts of the Treasurer and the Great Master of the Ordnance; and lastly, to permit the Provincial Sessions, in which the Nuncio's of each Palatinate and District may meet among themselves, in order to communicate to one another their Instructions, and deliberate thereupon.

Then the Chancellor answered, That as to the vacant Places, his Majesty would for the present content some of the recommended Persons, and put off the rest to another Opportunity.

And after all the Senators, both Ecclesiastical and Secular, to the Number of twenty-two, had each of them given their Advice to the King, about the lasting of the Diet, his Majesty conferred the Crown-General's Staff upon M. *Rzewuski*, Palatine of *Podlachia*, and that of Under General on M. *Chomętowski*, Court Marshal, together with the Palatinate of *Mazovia*: His Majesty disposed also of the Place of Castellan of *Cracow*, (who is always the first Secular Senator) in favour of Prince *Wisniewiecki*, Palatine of *Cracow*.

The Term of the Diet was limited to four Weeks, the King being willing to conform in this to the Sentiment of most of the Nuncio's.

The Committee of the Senate appointed to examine the Accompts of the Treasurer and the Great Master of Ordnance, is composed of the Bishops of *Cracow* and *Ploko*, the Palatines of *Bresle* in *Lithuania*, of *Rawa* and *Gelm*, and the Castellans of *Uziecosh*, *Belsk*, and *Smolensko*.

Lastly, The King having given his Consent to the Provincial Sessions, the High Chancellor gave the Nuncio's Leave, in the King's Name, to retire to their Chamber.

The Nuncio's being returned the 12th to their Chamber, the Marshal congratulated them upon their having waited upon the King; and as it was necessary to depute some of their Members to examine, jointly with the Deputies of the Senate, the Accompts of the Treasurer and the Great Master of the Ordnance, (which had been

been proposed in the King's Presence) he demanded Time to consider of it, and so adjourned the Session.

The 13th, being Sunday, the King gave publick Audience to the Envoy of the *Ottoman Porte*.

The 14th, before the Opening of the Sessions, some Nuncio's gave to understand, that the Deputies to be named for examining the Accompts above-mentioned, ought to have an Oath administered unto them, which the chief Nuncio's opposed, alledging, that the same is without Precedent, and that it would look as if they distrusted their Fellow Members. After which the Marshal read the List of those Deputies, who were thirty in Number.

On the 15th, at the Opening of the Session, the Nuncio of *Sandomir*, M. *Malachowsky*, asked Leave to speak: The Nuncio *Karwowsky* opposed it, saying, He would permit no body to speak before they had drawn up a Project for securing the Frontiers on the Side of *Prussia*, where the *Polish* Nobility are continually oppressed: But M. *Malachowsky* being provoked that he could not vent his Passion against the Family of *Potocki*, which, as he pretends, endeavour to bear the Sway in all the Tribunals, by getting Marshals chosen out of their Family, which is contrary to their Laws and Liberty, he stirred up in some Measure the House; upon which the Marshal seeing no likelihood to proceed to the reading of the Conferences held with the Foreign Ministers, communicated to them by the Senators, though the same was agreed upon the Saturday before, he adjourned the Session to the next Day.

On the 16th of *October* M. *Matachowski*, Nuncio of *Sandomir*, began the Session with inveighing most bitterly against the Family of *Potocki*, on Account of so many Marshals of the Tribunals chosen from among them, and the Power they have got thereby into their Hands, inconsistent with the Equality to be observed among the Nobility, &c. concluding, that according to several Constitutions, the Decrees of the Tribunal made under the Direction of the *Straznick* of *Lithuania* are to be annulled, and the present Marshal deposed. To which M. *Czacki*, Nuncio of *Czernichow*, answered, That he could not but approve what he had said about reforming the Tribunals, but that he went too far in declaiming so much against the Family of *Potocki*, which for several Centuries had done such signal Services for the Country, by their wholesome Advices in Time of Peace, and the Effusion of their

their Blood in Time of War, desiring him withal to use them more tenderly. This Nuncio was seconded by several others, and particularly by that of *Poznań*, who affirmed, that the six Marshals chosen within these five Years out of that Family, both for the Tribunal of the Crown and that of *Radom*, had administered Justice with great Integrity and Exactness. He made afterwards great Complaints against the Clergy, pretending they ought to be excluded from the Tribunals and all Courts of Secular Judicature. At last M. *Potocki*, the Palatine of *Kiow's* Son, rose, saying, That no Offence ought to be given to his Family, seeing it had been agreed to refrain from all Personal Reflections; and since M. *Matachowski* has lost a Process before the Tribunal, it seems that he would revenge himself by railing at the Family of *Potocki*. To which M. *Matachowski* made some Reply, but his Uncle the Crown Chamberlain desired his Nephew to wave those Disputes, and to content himself with the Reform of the Tribunals, which they would go about. M. *Matowski*, Nuncio of *Great Poland*, exerted likewise his Zeal against the Ecclesiasticks, saying, That they were Revengeful, and oppressed the Nobility, desiring all the Nuncio's to joyn with him in his Complaints, and to beseech his Majesty to support their just Pretensions: Whereupon all the Nuncio's represented to the Marshal of the Diet, the Necessity of reforming the Tribunals, for which End it was agreed to name twelve Deputies of each Province.

On the 17th, before the Opening of the Session, the Family of *Potocki* prevailed with M. *Matachowski* to suspend his Opposition till after the Reform of the Tribunals. Then the Session began with reading the Conferences held at *Warsaw* with the Pope's Nuncio; but as the Holy Father had given no positive Resolution upon the King's Propositions concerning *Jus Patronatus*, the Nuncio's desired the Marshal so to order it, that Count *de Legnasco* should inform himself of the Pope's Sentiment, and communicate it to them. This Reading, which lasted three Hours, being over, the Marshal recommended the Provincial Sessions, in which the Pri-
vate is to preside for *Great Poland*, and the Bishop of *Plock* for the *Lesser*. Some Nuncio's declared beforehand, that the Term of the Diet was too short, and that it would not do without some Prolongation.

The 18th was ushered in by the Reading of the Conferences, and when they had done with those of the

Emperor's Ministers, they read those held with the *Russian* and *Prussian* Ministers.

On the 19th, the Nuncio *Karnowski* moved, that seeing the Court of *Prussia* is so backward to enter into a Conference with the Commissioners named for adjusting the Differences subsisting between that Court and the Republick, Endeavours should be used to have them terminated. One of the Nuncio's of *Poznań* represented afterwards, that the Right of Patronage consisted in three Points, *viz.* The Erection, Foundation, and Endowment, and seeing the Pope has never done any thing else in *Poland*, but squeeze large Sums of Money out of the Kingdom, it would be proper to represent to him by an Embassy, that his Majesty and the Republick will never suffer themselves to be depriv'd of the Right of Patronage. On which Occasion he quoted one *Lubomirski*, Grand Marshal of the Crown, who disapproving the then Nuncio's Conduct, tho' far more moderate than that of the present, obliged him to depart the Kingdom within 24 Hours: From whence he concluded, that the present ought to be used at least in the same Manner, since he treats the *Poles* as if they were *Barbarians*. But this was opposed by several Nuncio's of the Diet. Lastly, after many Debates about the deposing of the Marshal, and the re-establishing of the Deputies of the Tribunal, the Marshal of the Diet adjourn'd the Session to Monday the 21st, after having invited the Nuncio's to hold the next Day, Sunday, the Provincial Sessions, *viz.* Those of *Great Poland*, at the Primate's, those of the *Lesser Poland* at the Bishop of *Cracow*'s, and those of *Lithuania* at their Chancellor's, and to be present about Seven at the Audience the Deputies of the Army were to have of the King; both which they did accordingly. When the said Deputies had their Audience, they represented to the King their Zeal and Loyalty for his Sacred Person, recommending themselves to his Protection, beseeching his Majesty to be pleased to procure them the Arrears the Republick owes them. To which the High Chancellor answer'd, That his Majesty was fully convinc'd of their faithful Services, and that he would endeavour to give some Proofs of his Benevolence, both with Respect to their Arrears, as to those who have deserv'd Recompences. After which they were admitted to kiss the King's Hand.

On the 24th, after some Debates upon the new *Tax* and the Augmentation of Forces, which were postponed

It was agreed to desire the Marshal to make new Instances to his Majesty, that he would be pleased to lay before the House in an authentick Form, Copies of the Diploma relating to the Affair of Courland, as well as of the Act of Election, before the House proceeded to any other Matter, and that the Session should be adjourn'd 'till they had his Majesty's Answer thereupon: Which the Marshal did accordingly, by adjourning them to the next Day. A Polish Gentleman of the Frontiers of Prussia having complain'd that Day of the Violences daily committed by the King of Prussia's Troops, who insisted and forcibly took away in the Territories of Poland, some Gentlemen and other Polish Inhabitants, which they had attempted even upon his own Person; the Marshal promis'd to desire his Majesty to send to the Prussian Minister, to know of him the Reason of such Violences.

On the 25th, the Marshal reported to the House, that the King had order'd the High Treasurer to confer with the Prussian Minister about the said Violences, and the Marshal nam'd two Nuncio's of each Province to assist at those Conferences. That his Majesty having not yet receiv'd an Answer from Courland, he could not communicate it to the Chamber 'till then; and that in the mean while they might apply themselves to the Chancellors of the Crown and of Lithuania for authentick Copies of the Diploma. They read afterwards the Translation of the Turkish Minister's Letter, wherein the Bashaw of Choczim demanded the delivering up of the two Tartarian Princes who had revolted from the Porte, and retir'd into Poland for Refuge.

After which, they went upon the last Matters in Agitation. M. Suski, Nuncio of Lomza, insisted strongly upon the Reform of the Tariff; he demanded moreover, that the Jews should be driven out of the Dutchy of Mazovia, or obliged to pay a Tax towards the Expences requisite for the Augmentation of the Army. He wish'd also that the Dissenters, whom he call'd a Generation of Vipers, should be obliged by a new Law not to seek Protection from any foreign Power, on Pain of Death and Infamy, &c.

M. Poniatowski, Nuncio of Lenczyce, after having approved what had been said upon the Augmentation of the Troops, and the Change of the Tariff, spoke much in the King's Favour, as to the Affair of Courland. Then M. Lentowski, Nuncio of Cracow, propos'd an Act for distributing Salt to the Nobility on the ancient Foot, but

was oppos'd by the Court's Treasurer Count *Ossolinski*, who shew'd, that the Charges of the Salt-Pits being much increas'd, the same Quantity of Salt could not be furnish'd as formerly, according to the Regulation already made thereupon by the Diet in 1717.

On the 26th, the Marshal reported, that the King had declar'd in Presence of the Primate, the Bishop of *Cracow*, the Ministers of the Crown, and himself, that his Majesty, in issuing the Diploma, had likewise sent Orders to the Count of *Saxony*, to send him forthwith the Act of Election, with all other Papers relating thereunto, but had not yet receiv'd an Answer; and that upon the Nuncio's Request, he had repeated the same Orders, but that a reasonable Time was requir'd for receiving that Answer: That however, if the Count of *Saxony's* Letter should not prove answerable to the Submission he owes to his Command, his Majesty would enter into all the Measures the Republick should think fit.

This Resolution having pretty well satisfy'd the Chamber, they agreed to demand a Prolongation of the Diet for a Fortnight, except *M. Lubieniecki*, Nuncio of *Czernichovia*, who oppos'd it with so much Obstinacy, that most of the Nuncio's threaten'd to cut him in Pieces, and throw him out of the Windows, if he persisted in exposing the whole Republick to the dangerous Consequences the breaking off of the Diet might be attended with, the rather, since his pretending the King should that very Day communicate unto them the Act of Election, was altogether absurd and impossible; so that partly by these Menaces, and partly by Intreaties and Promises, this Nuncio was at length prevail'd upon to conform. Upon which, the Marshal, being back'd by the Senate, having obtain'd the King's Approbation for prolonging the Diet for a Fortnight, provided it should not be afterwards prolong'd any more, adjourn'd the House to the 29th, and told them at the same Time, that the Conferences of the Provinces should continue the very next Day.

The Nuncio's having met again the 29th of October, according to their last Adjournment, Major-General *Ozarowski*, who was at the Head of the Deputation, sent to the *Prussian* Minister, reported, That *M. Swerin* express'd his Readiness to procure a Redress of the Grievances complain'd of, but his Power being limited, he could only take that Matter *ad Referendum*: That in the mean Time he produc'd Copies of very severe Orders the King his Master had given to his Officers to abstain

for

for the future from such like Violences. But this Nuncio added, that Experience having sufficiently shew'd how little such Orders were executed, he was of Opinion that Troops and even the Guards should be posted on the Frontiers. After this Report, M. *Eperiaz*, Nuncio of *Samogitia*, insisted upon trying those who on Saturday rose up against the Nuncio of *Czarnichow*, because such a violent Proceeding did strike at the Freedom of voting; but he was oppos'd by the Nuncio *Poniatowski*, who shew'd, that the Welfare of the Country and the Success of the Diet did then lie at Stake, and if he persisted in this Motion, he would stop the Proceedings of the House. To which the former reply'd, that unless he be comply'd with, he would do the same on his Side. But they were both reconcil'd upon the Report brought into the House that a Fire was broke out in the City, which made the Marshal adjourn the House.

On the 30th, they read Part of the Project of the Constitution concerning the Reform of the Tribunals; as also some other Projects, and namely that which confirms the *Bernardines* of *Thorn* in the Possession of the Church which has been taken away from the *Lutherans*.

On the 31st, they began with reading a Memorial presented by the *Prussian Minister*, concerning the House belonging to the Counts of *Dhona*; but no Regard was had to their Demands, because the Court of *Prussia* did on its Side disregard the Grievances of the *Poles*: After which they made some Progress in the Constitution concerning the Reform of the Tribunals. At last the Marshal was enjoin'd to remind the King, that the Saturday ensuing being the Day his Majesty had fixed for laying before the House the Act of Election of *Courland*, or to concur in the other Measures to be taken about the same, they most humbly desir'd his Majesty to let them know his Intentions. The 1st of *November* the House did not meet on Account of the Festival of *All Saints*.

On the 2d, the Marshal reported, that having discharged his Commission about the Affair of *Courland*, his Majesty had deliver'd to him the Papers which should immediately be read to them, whereby it would appear, that his Majesty had omitted nothing on his Part, to bring Matters to bear according to their Wishes, and to deliver likewise to the Marshal the Act of Election, as he had promised in his Diploma. The said Papers are as follow:

I. The

1. The King's Order to the Count of *Saxony* of the 11th of *October*, enjoyning him absolutely to renounce the Affair of *Courland*, and to send back the A^ct of his Election.

2. The Count of *Saxony*'s Answer of the 23d of *October*, by which he declares his Willingness to conform to the King's Will, but without sending the A^ct of Election.

3. The King's repeated Order, together with a Memoir upon that Subject of the 26th of *October*.

Those of the Nuncio's, who, with other particular Views, tenaciously insisted, that his Majesty should procure them the said A^ct, (tho' useless since they designed to annull all the Transactions) were for declaring the said Count an Enemy to their Country; for which End, they produced a Project ready drawn up, which was read; after which they went upon regulating the Commission to be sent to *Courland*.

But some other Nuncio's remonstrated, ' That such a Commission sent thither might prove contrary to their Expectation; and that the bare Terror of such a Commission might prompt the *Courlanders* to throw themselves under the Protection of some Foreign Power; that besides, so many Precedents should make them fear, that such Commissaries, by abusing their Power, might lose whole Provinces instead of preserving them; so that it would be much better to have such a Commission establish'd near the King's Person, composed of Senators and Ministers, to whom some Deputies of the Chamber of the Nuncio's might be added; that in this Manner, after having summoned the *Courlanders*, they should be able more effectually to remedy the past Disorders, solve all Incidents that might arise, and take proper Measures for future Emergencies.' But as both Parties remained immoveable in their Sentiments, without admitting of any Temperament, nothing was concluded that Day.

On the 4th of *November*, the Marshal reported to the Chamber of the Nuncio's, in the Name of the King, That the Count of *Saxony* being absent, it was not possible for his Majesty to procure for them the A^ct of Election which they desired; but that his Majesty would always be ready to enter into such Measures, as the Republick should think proper to take in that Respect.

On the 3d, some Passages in the Project of the Constitution relating to *Courland* being new modell'd, and
stricter

stricter Bounds put to the Power of the Commissioners who were to be sent thither, the Nuncio *Sudzyn*, and those of his Party, took away the Opposition that had been form'd against the sending of a Commission into *Courland*; and the Project of Constitution was read and approved by the unanimous Consent of all. They reserved nevertheless to themselves to beseech the King, That his Majesty would please to let them know, before the Chamber of the Nuncio's join'd that of the Senators, the Names of the Commissioners whom he design'd to send thither on the Part of the Senate, because there were some against whom the Chamber should be obliged to object.

After this, some of the Nuncio's moved, that the Project of Constitution form'd personally against the Count of *Saxony*, might be pass'd; but others opposed them, and among these last was the Nuncio *Grabouski*, who represented, that too great were the Hardships to which that Prince was already restrain'd; and that they ought at the same Time to observe, in Regard to his Quality and his Person, the same Moderation that they had us'd towards some private Citizens of the Republick, who had not so much as been named, though it was notorious that they had a Share in the Affair of *Courland*: That therefore they ought to rest satisfy'd with the Punishments decreed in general against such as should for the future be meddling in Affairs of the like Nature.

The same Day the Primate made another Attempt with the King, to get again the Act of Election, and representing to him, that in Default thereof a Diet on Horseback would be demanded; his Majesty answer'd him, That it being his Intention to concur with all the Measures of the States, he would not fail to convene such a Diet whenever it should be thought necessary. The Primate, who little expected such an Answer, retired in great Surprise, and communicated it to the Nuncio's, who received it with much Joy; for the Nobility are highly incens'd against the Clergy, who have made their Advantage of the late Troubles, that were pacify'd in 1717, to exempt themselves from all Manner of Contributions, and who aim to bear the Sway in all Things.

On the 6th, they went through the Examination of the Project of Constitution touching the Reform of the Tribunals, which contains above twenty Sheets; and it

was

was agreed, that the Nuncio's should meet again the next Day in their Chamber, to finish the Reading of the other Projects of Constitution. Accordingly.

On the 7th, that Reading was finished, and some Domestic Affairs regulated: After which, they went up on the Project of Constitution against the Count of Saxony; but this giving Occasion to fresh Debates, the Session was adjourn'd to the Day following.

At length, on the 8th, it was agreed to read that Project, which was approved of by all the Nuncio's. Then the Palatinates and other Districts made their particular Demands: Those of *Great Poland*, among other Things, required, that they might be authorized to enquire, at their own Expence, into the Starosty of *Draheim*, which is mortgaged to the King of *Prussia*. The Nuncio's of *Lithuania* ended so late their Provincial Session, that the Chamber could not go to that of the Senators, till nine at Night, which they did only to satisfy the Ceremonial; for the said Nuncio's of *Lithuania* had not yet drawn up all their Constitutions.

On the 9th in the Afternoon, the Chamber of the Nuncio's join'd again in the usual Manner that of the Senate, where the King was present: After the Primate and all the others who had obtain'd Benefices and Promotions, had return'd Thanks to his Majesty, as the usual Custom is when they appear for the first Time in full Senate, the Projects of Constitution were read, some of which were approved, and the others referred to the next Diet.

This Session, in which the King nominated the Senators who are to attend quarterly on his Person, lasted till the next Day, being Sunday, at ten in the Morning, when the Marshal took Leave of his Majesty in the Name of all the Nuncio's, whom the King admitted to kiss his Hand: After which, his Majesty, accompanied by the said Nuncio's, the Senators, and the Ministers, went to the Cathedral Church, where *Te Deum* was sung in Thanksgiving for the happy Conclusion of the Diet.

It not being in the Power of the Kings of *Poland* to purchase Lands, and his Majesty having bought several Palaces adjoining to his own, and to his Garden at *Warsaw*, in borrow'd Names, he propos'd, before the Breaking up of the Diet, to alter this Law, by giving Leave to his Majesty, to make the said Purchases in the Name of himself and his Heirs: This Proposal was immediately

immediately agreed to, though no previous Interest had been made to dispose the Diet to it: But several other Proposals were rejected; as was, among others, at the Reading of the Project, that by which a Compensation was granted to Count *Denhoff*, on Account of the Office of Marshal, which he executed at the Confederacy of *Sandomir*.

HOLLAND.

THE following Pieces are so very material, that they will sufficiently justify our inserting of them, and therefore we shall not trouble our Readers with any formal Introduction.

H A G U E.

Copy from the Register of the Resolutions of the High and Mighty Lords the States General of the United Netherlands.

Monday, October 21, 1726.

THE Report was heard of *M. Lintelo*, and other their High Mightinesses Deputies for Military Affairs, who pursuant to and in Discharge of their Commissorial Resolution of the 2d Instant, had had a Conference with some Deputies of the Council of State on the Contents of a Letter from the said Council, dated the 30th past, in which they represented to their High Mightinesses in the most urgent Terms, the Reasons why this State ought without any Delay to be put, if not into a formidable, at least into a sufficient Posture of Defence, and especially of how great Importance it is to proceed to an Augmentation of the Forces with 9474 Men, according to the Petition of the 11th of *Ju'y* last; in which Letter it was also further set forth, that by that Petition it was proposed to settle a Fund for the Expence of raising the said 9474 Men, and for their Pay, to commence from the 27th of the then ensuing, but now past, Month of *August*; but that by the elapsing of Time since, the Proposal to raise the Recruit-Money by the Means therein specify'd, was fallen of itself; and therefore it was recommended to be consider'd, whether

it was not highly necessary to enter into a more mature Deliberation, as well on the Methods to be taken to obtain speedily the Consent wanting to the said Petition, as on the Alteration requisite to be made in the same, with respect to the Sum or Quantity of the Recruit-Money, and the Means of collecting it.

At the same Time was received and read a Letter from the Council of State, written here in the *Hague*, and dated this Day, containing a Petition, being in Effect a supplemental Petition to that of the 11th of *July* last, formed upon the Result of the fore said Conference, for 619,774 *Gulders* for the Recruit-Money for the said 9474 Men, the same by the elapsing of Time not being now to be raised upon the Foot proposed in the said Petition of the 11th of *July* last.

Which being taken into Deliberation, and it being observed that the Lords the States of *Gelderland* had consented to the Petition of the 11th of *July* last, for augmenting the Forces with 9474 Men, as also that the Deputies of the Province of *Zealand* had declared they were charged and authorized to consent to the said Petition of the 11th of *July*, as soon as the Province of *Holland* and *Westfriseland* should consent to it; It is judged fit and resolved, that the above-mentioned Letter or supplemental Petition shall be sent to the Lords the States of the respective Provinces, and they to be desired to give their speedy Consent thereto, and to communicate such their Consent here to this Assembly, and to render the same effectual by furnishing their Contingents to the Expence. Likewise, that Copies of the fore-mentioned Letter of the Council of State of the 30th of *September* last, shall be sent to the Lords the States of the respective Provinces, *Gelderland* and *Zealand* excepted, and that it shall be represented to the said Provinces, That their High Mightinesses reflecting on the Reasons enumerated in the said Letter from the Council of State, and on the present Situation of Affairs in *Europe*, cannot but be persuaded, that it is Time, and more than Time for the United Provinces to bethink themselves of providing for their own Defence, and actually setting about the Work, for putting the State, as is well expressed in the said Letter, if not into a formidable, at least into a sufficient Posture of Defence; that it may not be overturned of a sudden by any Accident unexpected, but not impossible, that yet may be foreseen, and of which some Presages have already discovered

vered themselves. That in their High Mightinesses Opinion, it would be the utmost Imprudence to let the State lie defenceless, in a Time such as the present is, when one sees almost all *Europe* is in Motion, that most of the Powers, and even the Neighbours of this State, are arming, strengthning their Frontiers towards this State, and confederating together by Alliances, the real Aim and Design of which is kept concealed; and when Things have passed, which shew clearly enough, that neither the Letter of Treaties, how express and strong soever, nor the Rights thereby acquired, are of any Avail, to secure this State from Injury and ruinous Damage.

That in these Circumstances of Affairs, their High Mightinesses do heartily wish, and most humbly and earnestly beseech God, the Peace and Quiet of *Europe* may be preserved; but being uncertain what God in his Providence may have determined, they find no Ground to satisfy themselves, that Things will not run into new Troubles and Wars, or that this State can avoid being drawn into them, notwithstanding all the Moderation, and all the Patience which they have hitherto shewn, and which they would still exercise, did they not see that it is hardly possible but the Preparations of War which are making in their Neighbourhood, tho' never so much pretended to be only Defensive, must in Time, and perhaps shortly, fall upon this State. That it is the Part of common Prudence, to shelter our selves in Time against a Storm which is seen gathering far off, however uncertain it may be where it will fall. That the Alliance of two powerful Kings may be of great Assistance in Case of Need, but that the Support of Friends is best to be expected, and is most beneficial, when Men are not wanting to themselves; and no Man cares much to have to do with another who neglects his own Affairs. That several Persons now in the Government of this State must still remember, and there is none, but must have heard and bear in Mind, into what Perplexity and Danger this Republick was plunged in the Year 1672, from which, by God's wonderful Help and Goodness, it was then delivered; and 'tis as well known, that the Calamities of that Time, ought chiefly to be imputed, to Divisions among ourselves, and to the little Apprehension had of the approaching Danger, whence it came, that the State was not armed in Time and put into a due Condition of Defence. That their

High Mightinesses are (not without Reason) apprehensive of falling again into the like Perplexity and Danger, unless the United Provinces will with more Dispatch, Zeal, and Effect, provide what is needful for the sufficient Defence and Security of the State. That their High Mightinesses cannot conceal their Uneasiness and Concern, lest this Republick in the approaching Spring should be exposed to some great Blow, when they consider what passes all round them, and what Damage has for some Time been brought upon a very essential Part of their Welfare, by the Infraction of solemn Treaties, manifestly discovering what little Regard is had to them. That if the said Lords the States of the Provinces are more easy in this Case, their High Mightinesses would be glad to be informed upon what Ground it is they are so ; but if it be otherwise, 'tis hoped they will no longer spend their Time in deliberating without coming to any Conclusion, and this, in such an Affair as is that of the Augmentation of the Forces, as proposed in the Petition of the 11th of July last, and more amply in the supplemental Petition which the elapsing of Time has rendered necessary ; an Affair, the Necessity of which, though the Peril of the present Juncture were questionable, is so manifest, and requires so great Dispatch, that their High Mightinesses cannot comprehend, how any well meaning Person concerned in the Government, can hesitate about giving his Consent to it, and to the finding out and settling the Means, how burthensome soever they may be, to put instantly into Execution that Augmentation, which, the longer it is delayed, the more difficult will the Levies be, especially at a Time when Men are raising every where round us.

That their High Mightinesses desire the said Lords the States to be pleased to consider, what Distress and Perplexity we should be in, if, in the approaching Spring, an Army should be formed near the Frontiers of this State, which it is not impossible, nor even improbable will be the Case, and in such a Distress we should find ourselves destitute of Troops to make Opposition, nay, even to defend the Frontiers which lie most exposed, and not to have taken due Measures for warding off the threatening Danger ; which Measures cannot be taken, while Persons in the Government will come to no Resolution to put the State in a better Posture, but sit with folded Arms perfectly unactive. That

the proposed Augmentation of the Forces is not all, but a Part only, as is set forth in the Letter from the Council of State, of what is requisite for the greater Security of the State; that a Beginning must be made with this, and without the least Loss of Time, unless the Safety of the State is to be neglected in such a Manner, as if any Calamities should thence ensue, must be answered for to God, to the present Subjects of the State, and to Posterity. That their High Mightinesses will hope, trust, and expect from, the Wisdom, Resolution, and Affection of the United States for their Native Country, that they reflecting on the Weakness the State is in with respect to its Security and Defence, on the Motions every where in Europe, and the Uncertainty of what may result from them, on the Danger that may arise from them to the State, and on the Shortness of the Time now so precious, will, without any more Delay or Loss of Time, and postponing all particular Considerations which might divert them from the main View of putting the State into a sufficient Posture of Defence, contribute to the providing of all that is necessary for the Security and Preservation of the State, and especially, will give their Consent to the foresaid Petition and Supplemental Petition for the Augmentation of the Forces. That their High Mightinesses look upon this as a Matter of so much Weight, that in their Opinion, unless the same be brought to a Speedy Conclusion, the Well-being, Liberty, and Religion of the whole Republick, will all be put to the Venture: And that to avoid incurring the Guilt of the Mischiefs which may ensue from the longer Delay of due and effectual Resolutions, they shall be obliged, in Case all the Warning and Exhortation by Letters, as well from their High Mightinesses as from the Council of State, be fruitless, to send a Deputation conformably to the fundamental Rules of the Union, to those Provinces which shall longer, unexpectedly withhold their Consent, to remonstrate to them *viva voce* the absolute Necessity of what is required, in Hopes that may have better Effect to persuade them to what in the Opinion of their High Mightinesses and of the Council of State is indispensably necessary for the common Safety and Preservation: But that they trust such a Deputation may be prevented by good and efficacious Resolutions.

Copy from the Register of the Resolutions of the High and Mighty Lords the States General of the United Provinces of the Netherlands.

Thursday, Nov. 22, 1726.

THE Deputies of the Province of Gelderland produced to the Assembly and caused to be read a Resolution of the Court of Gelderland, by Virtue of which they made Instances in the Name of the Lords the States of that Province, and requir'd that the Republick may without any Delay be put into a better State of Defence: The said Resolution is as follows:

Copy from the Register of the Resolutions of the Court of Gelderland.

Nov. 19, 1726.

THE Counsellors of the Dutchy of Gelderland and of the County of Zutphen having taken into Deliberation what has been resolv'd upon by the respective Quarters of this Province, have thought and determin'd, to direct the Deputies to the States General, in the Name of the Lords of this Province, to represent amply at the Delivery of their Consent to the last or supplemental Petition, that the Lords the States of this Province having maturely consider'd the present Situation of Affairs as well within this Republick as abroad, cannot conceal that they are under very great Uneasiness with Respect to the State.

That their Noble Mightinesses cannot judge otherwise, than that the Affairs of *Europe* are tending to a Rupture, at least, that there is great Likelihood of it: That their Noble Mightinesses, in the Uncertainty of this Event, find the State destitute of a sufficient Number of Troops, unprovided with what is requisite, in no due Condition of Defence, and consequently exposed to those who on any Side would invade it, and who might penetrate to its very Centre; while on the contrary, most other Powers, even several neighbouring ones, are arm'd and prepar'd with all Things necessary for an offensive War; and while some of the Neighbours of this State deeming it incapable of Defence, forbear not to do it Prejudice in many Respects, and to obstruct its Welfare in the principal Branches, contrary to the Tenor and to the express Terms of Treaties, no Redress of which can hitherto be obtain'd: That the Lords the

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States of this Province find themselves obliged by what now passes, to call to Remembrance how at the Conclusion of the present and yet exisling Peace, and in the Deliberations resulting thereupon for reducing the Forces of the State in 1713, and the following Years, their Noble Mightinesses were constantly of Opinion, and on every Occasion represented to the Assembly of their High Mightinesses, that there ought to be kept up a Body of at least 50000 Foot, without reckoning Horse and Dragoons, if it was design'd the State should be had in ever so little Regard by the Neighbouring Powers, and to furnish in any tolerable Degree, the Frontiers and so many Places lying distant from the Barrier: That their Noble Mightinesses did not give this Opinion in any particular View, nor because their Finances were in a better Condition than those of some other Provinces, but merely because they well apprehended and foresaw, that this State without such a Body of regular Troops, would not be sufficiently provided for Defence, would thereby lose the Reputation of its Arms, so dearly bought in the last War, would fall into the Contempt of all the Neighbouring Powers, and be of Course molested and injur'd by those Neighbours at their Pleasure, not having in Readiness proper Means to oppose them; as, God protect us still from the Consequences Experience has verified in so many Years, and on so many Conjunctions, to the great Damage of this State and its Subjects: That the Lords the States of this Province are very sensible the Conclusion of Treaties of Peace and Alliances may be useful and advantageous to this State in several Respects; but they have observ'd likewise that to rely intirely upon Treaties stipulated on Paper, is nothing else than to expose the Republick to all Dangers and even to Ruin; as has happen'd to all such States, which neglecting to provide duly for their Defence, and trusting to Paper and not to their own Arms, have been ruin'd, that is, indeed have ruin'd themselves: That these Things consider'd, Regard should above all be had to the Constitution of this Republick, which being oblig'd to extend its Commerce into all Parts of the World, and even more than any other to the most remote Countries, draws upon itself the Envy of others, and by its Situation is so plac'd, that several of the greatest Powers of Europe border upon it, and lie so near it, that they can easily invade it, whenever it puts its self out of a Posture of Defence; so that this State by its own Constitution,

tution, as well with Respect to its Commerce, extended into foreign Parts, as to its particular Situation, besides the common Accidents and Revolutions to which all other States are subject, will be always liable to other Accidents and Vicissitudes: It is therefore more surprising this State should have remain'd in Peace so many Years successively, and longer than ever it had done before since its Establishment, than that it should now appear threaten'd with an approaching War. That in the mean Time it is much to be lamented, that in so great an Interval of Peace, so little Thought should be had to any War that might ensue; and that it should even be imagin'd, there would be no more Wars: That these wrong Notions, and this improvident Conduct have created that Perplexity and Danger which the State is now in, and which humanly speaking, had not exist'd, had the State been provided with a greater and more sufficient Body of Troops for its due Defence.

That what is above set forth, is not urg'd by this Province, from any Motive of Discontent, or to reproach those Provinces with which they are in Union, but only to shew that their Noble Mightinesses have formerly warn'd those other Provinces of all this; and in Hopes it may serve hereafter as a Sea Beacon, to prevent Shipwreck another Time on those Rocks. That their Noble Mightinesses taking the Matter now, not as they could wish it were, but as it really is, are of Opinion, that Things are not yet gone beyond Redress; that the only Means to a Re-establishment is, for the Provinces to rouse out of the Sleep they have so long been in, to assist each other mutually, and provide before it be too late, without Delay, and with all their Power, whatever is necessary for the Defence of the State; that the respective Provinces should not only consent to the proposed Augmentation of the Forces of this State with 9474 Men, and see it duly executed; but should likewise consent to the remounting of the Dragoons already in the Service of the State, and at the same Time to a further Augmentation of the Forces, at least and provisionally, to the making up a Body of 50000 Foot, without reckoning the Cavalry and Dragoons, either by new Recruits, or by borrowing some Troops of other Potentates, to be on the Pay and under the Direction of the State: That their Noble Mightinesses considering, that much Time will be lost before the Companies already in the Service of the State can be recruited, do judge it most advisable and

most for the Safety of this State, that besides the propos'd Augmentation of the Forces, a convenient Body of foreign Troops should be taken forthwith into the Service of the State: That their Noble Mightinesses look upon this as the principal and only Means to secure this State from imminent invasion, and thereby prevent the Ruin of many thousand Subjects; and desire their High Mightinesses will in the mean Time and without Delay order more Forces into this Province, to garrison the necessary Places and Posts on this Frontier: That their Noble Mightinesses consider, that such an Invasion which the Enemies of this State may undertake one Day, and perhaps sooner than is thought of, and perhaps penetrate into the Heart of the State, would cost the Republick much more, besides the Loss of so many Subjects, and would be more prejudicial than the borrowing a proper Number of Troops: That such an Enterprize can't seem strange or impossible to any one, who will but reflect that this State lies quite open on the Side of the Provinces of *Gelderland* and *Overyssel*; and that the Facility and the little Risk there is in an Enterprize, are frequently Inducements to the putting it into Execution: That besides, this State by borrowing the said Troops, might put itself in a Posture, by the Assistance of its Allies, to defend its just Rights, and to baffle easily all Attempts against them: That their Noble Mightinesses are thoroughly perswaded, that all the respective Provinces, laying aside private Views, and like good Patriots, setting only before their Eyes the Preservation of their dear native Country, will easily be convinc'd of the Necessity of this Expedient, and will settle Funds for the Charge of it: And that their Noble Mightinesses are no less perswaded, that the Country, and its Inhabitants, by God's Mercy and Goodness, are still able enough to furnish the necessary Funds for their Preservation.

That consequently, they must be answerable to God, to the present Generation, and to Posterity, who indolently let this Country and People perish, for want of exerting the necessary Means against a Danger with which they have been so long threaten'd beforehand, and of which they have been warn'd so faithfully and earnestly by the repeated Letters as well of their High Mightinesses as of the Council of State. That undoubtedly the Subjects, who never refus'd to pay chearfully their Taxes, how great soever they have been, for the Preservation of the Country, will cast the Blame on the Regents

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only ; who indeed are bound to be vigilant for the Defence of the State, and to have Regard to that above all Things.

That therefore their Noble Mightinesses hope, that the Means above suggested for the Defence of the State, will be put in Execution, and that besides, Care will be taken that the unfurnish'd Magazines be fill'd, and the Fortifications of the State, and particularly of the Towns and Places of this Province put in the best Condition ; for without the necessary Stores the Forces can be but of little Use : That their Noble Mightinesses expect the Council of State will forthwith draw up a Petition for this Purpose, to which this Province will not fail to consent, and to furnish its Contingent : That their Noble Mightinesses, in case all this be laid carefully to Heart, do hope and trust, That God Almighty, who has sav'd this Republick so often and so wonderfully, when it seem'd to be entirely overwhelm'd by the Power and Violence of its Enemies, will still crown with his Blessing the Means which shall be cordially exerted for the Preservation of our Native Land, and maintain by his Grace this Country and its Churches against all the Devices of their Enemies.

J. Van Essen.

Petition of the Council of State for a further Augmentation of the Forces with 10304 Men.

High and Mighty Lords,

THE Council of State having perceiv'd at Distance that Storm gathering which now threatens nearer, did on several Occasions, as well as by the last general Petition, represent to your High Mightinesses the unguarded Condition of the Republick, and the Necessity of putting it without Delay into a better Posture of Defence, by augmenting your Troops, by strengthening and furnishing your Frontiers in due Time, by increasing your Naval Force, and by providing whatever else may be requisite for your Security.

What Effect these Representations had, the Council will not now observe ; but seeing the Causes of Uneasiness and Solicitude multiplying, and on the other Hand the Hopes of an Accomodation upon the Grievances of the State vanishing quite away, they did by their Petition of the 11th of July last, with your High Mightinesses Approbation, propose to the United Provinces

and desire, the augmenting the Forces with 9474 Men, by Way of Recruits, without promising more from such a Reinforcement, than that the State would thereby be put into a Posture to be the less apprehensive of unforeseen Accidents and Surprizes, and not liable to fall into the utmost Distress, as now, upon the least Motion abroad or at Home; adding thereto by the supplemental Petition of the 21st of last Month, that in the present State of Things, the said Augmentation of the Forces with 9474 Men, 'ought rather to be look'd upon as a Token, 'that the Provinces began to apprehend the Danger 'which threaten'd them, than as a sufficient Means, by 'God's gracious Protection, and with the Assistance of their 'Allies, to ward it off.

And in Fact, High and Mighty Lords, can we promise ourselves any thing further, from an Augmentation which will but just make up the Forces 40000 effective Men, from which 12000 must be deducted for garrisoning the Places of the Barrier? Places which indeed are extremely beneficial for the Security of the State in the present Juncture, but which yet do but cover it indirectly.

Wherefore, and because Things have not had a more favourable Aspect during the Deliberations on the Augmentation, it had hardly pass'd into a Resolution, but the Council of State thought it their Duty immediately to propose, not only the entring into Concert or close Counsels with the Allies of the State, which Concert must in the Nature of the Case have for its chief View and Aim, not only the common Safety, and in particular, that of this State, as being the weakest, and by its Situation, the most in Danger, but likewise (for that End) the increasing the Troops of this Republick by a further Augmentation to 50000 effective Men, and the putting the Frontiers into as good a State of Defence as the Time will permit.

The Council has been the more urgent in this Matter, because your High Mightinesses Commissorial Resolution of the 12th Instant, appointing a Conference with Deputies from this Council, for considering what was proper to be done in the present Circumstances of Affairs, and what Measures might be fit to be taken for the Security of the State, above the Reinforcement of the Forces with 9474 Men, which was concluded that Day, confirm'd the Council in their Opinion, that the Security of the State in the present Juncture, equally requir-

red the taking of Measures with Allies, who are not only under Engagements, but have both Means and Inclination to assist the State, and the State's putting itself into as good a Posture of Defence as its present enfeebled Power will permit, excited and animated by threatening Danger, and by the dismal Apprehension of the Consequences which must ensue from missing the great Ends proposed by its Accession to the Treaty of *Hanover*.

And such was the Effect of the Conference, that your High Mightinesses, by your Resolution of the 22d Instant, did, among other Things, require the Council to form a Petition for a further Augmentation of the Forces of the State, and for procuring the requisite Funds for the Fortifications, and for the Magazines of War on the Frontiers.

This further Augmentation, which alone is the Subject of this Petition, should consist, according to the Project which your High Mightinesses have been pleased to approve, of 10304 Men, and would make up the Horse 4612, and the Dragoons 2400, all mounted, and fit to serve on Horseback or afoot, and the Infantry 46914 Men, together 53926, but indeed hardly 50000 if we reckon only effective Men, which is the present Consideration; for from the 53926 Men, a Deduction must be made, for the Deficiency in the Troops of the Repartition of some Provinces, which for the general Information was mentioned in the said Petition of the 11th of *July* last, and has since been made up in Part, but not intirely; likewise the Men for the Colony of *Surinam*; and all that do not carry Arms, though on the Regimental Establishments; who are computed in the said Number of 53926 Men.

As to the particular Specification of the said 10304 Men, at a Time when so much good Management is requisite in all Deliberations where the State is concerned, the frugal Way of serving the Country, would incline the Council of State to propose that this further Augmentation might all be as the former by Recruits, as being the least expensive Method; but they fear that so great a Number of Recruits cannot be had, and think it too great a Venture to leave a Matter of such Importance to an Uncertainty, and should it happen to succeed, "Then by such numerous Recruits, the old Troops, among which are already not a few Officers and Soldiers who never saw an Enemy, would be too much transformed into new.

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And therefore the Council, having always in their Thoughts the bad Condition of the Finances, judge it best to proceed in a middle Way, that is to comprize within the said Augmentation Eight Regiments of Foot, making together 4800 Men, to be raised, or else taken into Service, or by both those Ways, as shall be found most practicable. And then the Council reckon the rest may be levied by Way of Recruiting; especially since in this, and the former Petition, among the Recruits are proposed 480 *Scots*, and 3000 *Swiss*, who come from Countries where the *Dutch* Troops do not recruit themselves.

The said Recruits to give here a Sketch of the proposed further Augmentation, is to consist of 512 Horse, *viz.* 22 a Troop for the six Troops of Guards, and five a Troop for the 76 ordinary Troops: By which Means, the two Recruitings being put together, the Guards will be reinforced with 27, and the other Horse with 20 a Troop: 194 Dragoons, *viz.* five a Troop for the Regiment of Prince William of Hesse, and six a Troop for the three other Regiments; by which the said first Regiment of Dragoons will be reinforced with 16, and the three others with 20 a Troop: And 4798 Foot, *viz.* 39 a Company, for the 12 Companies of Guards, five a Company for the 566 ordinary Companies, the *Scots* therein included; and 50 a Company for the 30 Companies of *Swiss* and *Grisons*; by which the Guards will be reinforced with 50, and so made up as formerly, 100 a Company, the ordinary Companies with 16, and the *Swiss* and *Grisons* with 100 Men.

And the Eight Regiments of Foot, which with the Recruits are to make up the Augmentation of 10304 Men, are to consist each of 10 Companies of 60 Men; consequently each will make a Battalion of 600 Men.

Besides this, the four Regiments of dismounted Dragoons, which are in the Service of the State, and which, according to the forementioned Project, are to consist for the future each of 600 Men, must conformably to that Project be provided with Horses, that they may do Service on Foot and on Horseback; which will be a considerable, and at the same Time expensive Strengthening to the Horse, without weakening the Foot.

The Charge of executing this Augmentation and Remounting, an Article which the Council wish they could pass over, will be 924620 Guilders, *viz.* the Recruit-Money for 512 Horse, at 90 Rixdollars, 115200 Guilders; for 194 mounted Dragoons, at 65 Rixdollars, 32495 Guilders;

Gulders; for 3298 Foot, at 25 Rixdollars, 206125 Gulders; and for 1500 *Swiss* and *Grisons* at 20 Rixdollars, 75000 Gulders; together 428820: The Levy Money for eight Regiments of 10 Companies of 60 Men each, for 53 of each of which Men 25 Rixdollars Levy-Money is paid; and consequently for 4240 Men, 265000 Gulders: And lastly, the remounting of the Dragoons at 40 Rixdollars a Horse, after deducting the above-mentioned 104 mounted Dragoons, and 34 Clerks of the Musters, out of the Number of 2536 Horse, the Sum required for the said four Regiments, is 230800 Gulders.

But the Council instead of passing over this Article, as they could wish, are on the contrary obliged to insist, and after the Experience of slow Consents, followed by yet slower and often very deficient Supplies, earnestly to request, that the United Provinces, weighing the pressing Necessity, the Difficulty of raising Men, which is now greater than ever, and the shortness of the Time, will not satisfy themselves with speedily consenting to the forementioned Augmentation and Remounting, but will as speedily furnish their Contingents to the above required Sum of 924,620 Gulders, how burthensome soever to them the collecting it may be, that the Work may be set about, the sooner the better, which it were to be wished had been done long ago, that there might have been the less Reason to fear, the Officers would do their Business but by halves; and, indeed, the Council of State would not have failed, some Months ago, to have proposed this further Augmentation, or to have included it in their former Petition of the 11th of *July*, had they not then conceived, that an Augmentation of 19 or 20000 Men, petitioned for at once, could not be so soon nor so easily executed as one of half that Number; and had they not entertained some Hopes that Affairs, though appearing gloomy and confused, might perhaps soon be brought to an Accommodation; and above all, had they then foreseen, that four whole Months would be spun out before the full Consent to the Petition of the 11th of *July* would be brought in.

High and Mighty Lords, 'tis in vain to regret the Time past, but the Council hope, that the Consideration of what has thereby in several Respects been lost, will serve for a Motive and Incitement to the Provinces to redouble their Zeal, and apply with the greater Diligence to the making the best Use of the Time, which

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God in his long Sufferance seems yet to afford them, for providing what is necessary for their Defence, their Safety, and (why should we not add) their Peace ; instead of contenting themselves with fruitless Deliberations, and perhaps flattering themselves with vain, or at best, uncertain Hopes, or being loath to struggle with Difficulties, which are indeed great in themselves, but not to be put in Comparison with the Dangers which hang over the Head of the State.

For (and thus the Council will close this Petition) it becomes more and more apparent, that the State must, with the Help of its Friends, secure itself against the vastly extended Designs of Powers who have put all *Europe* into Motion, under pretence of precautioning themselves against a Treaty which is merely Defensive, and who, had they nothing worse in View, have at least openly attempted to subvert a Treaty which is the Foundation of the Freedom of this State, and not only, in the Beginning of the present Disputes, undermined one of the principal Branches of its Commerce, which is the Basis of its Welfare, nay, of its Existence, but its Commerce in general, as is but too evident from the Treaties relating to Commerce, which have been concluded since the granting of the known Patent for establishing a Company, and from Obstructions which the trading Subjects of the State meet with from several Quarters.

So that it seems, Men must be blind, or of Opinion, that it is better for the State to stand the Risk, either of being invaded, or, if it be imagined no Invasion is to be feared, if the State will give up the Ends proposed by the Treaty of *Hanover* and by their Accession to it, of losing, Time after Time, and by Degrees, the invaluable Pledges and Securities of their Freedom of Commerce ; or else they must deem it necessary, in the present Juncture of Affairs, to exert the utmost Endeavours to defend and maintain the same at all Hazard and Expence of Blood and Treasure, and consequently to consent to this and other Petitions tending to that End, with such Readiness, and furnish the respective Contingents with such Expedition, that it may be thereby apparent to those who mean well, and to those who mean ill, to this State, that it is by no Means disposed, how low soever its Finances are, to let itself be deprived without Resistance, and, as the common saying is, with folded Arms, of its dearly acquired Rights
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and Privileges, but is determined to the contrary, hoping their Resolution, supported by the Assistance of powerful Allies, will be the Means, under God, to prevent their Ruin, and perhaps to bring Things still to an Accommodation.

Done, and petitioned by the Council of State, in the *Hague*, the 25th of *November* 1726.



G R E A T B R I T A I N .

THE remaining Pages of this Register, shall be filled up with the following Accounts that have been published by Authority, of the several Squadrons that were sent to Sea this Year; but we must desire our Reader to turn back to the Account we gave of *Sir Charles Wager* in the last Register, Page 195.

Stockholm, May 11. O. S. *Sir Charles Wager*, with the *British* Squadron under his Command, sailed from *Copenhagen* the 2d Instant, and on the 6th came to an Anchor at *Elsenabb* near this Place. The 8th *Sir Charles Wager* came to Town, and Yesterday had Audience of the King of *Sweden*, in the Presence of several of the Senators, being introduced by Mr. *Poyntz*, the *British* Envoy Extraordinary Plenipotentiary, and delivered a Letter from the King his Master, to his *Swedish* Majesty; by whom he was very graciously received, and afterwards had the Honour, together with Mr. *Poyntz*, to dine with his Majesty.

Stockholm, May 18. O. S. On the 14th Instant in the Evening, *Sir Charles Wager* returned on Board the *British* Squadron at *Elsenabb*, having been entertained at Dinner by their *Swedish* Majesties on the 10th; by Count *Horn* on the 11th; by Count *Gyllenbourg* on the 13th; and by the Count *de Brancas*, the *French* Minister, on the 14th. Mr. *Poyntz*, and the Count *de Brancas*, accompanied him on Board that Night, and dined there the next Day with some Persons of Distinction from the Court, who came to pay their Respects to him. *Sir Charles Wager* will put to Sea from *Elsenabb* the first fair Wind.

Madera, April 21. O. S. Vice-Admiral *Hofier*, with the Squadron under his Command, arrived here the 16th at Night: The *Greyhound* arrived the 13th, and sailed on the

the 15th. The Squadron have got all their Stores of Wine on Board, and will proceed on their Voyage this Evening.

From on Board His Majesty's Ship the *Torbay*, near the Island Nargin, Three Leagues from Revel, May 29. O. S.

SIR Charles Wager, with the Squadron he commands, sailed from *Elsenhuk* near Stockholm, the 25th Instant, and arrived last Night at this Place. This Morning Sir Charles sent an Officer with a Letter to Lieutenant-General *Walcoffe*, who commands at Revel. He has also ordered the *Port-Mahon* to sail to *Cronslot*, having on Board M. Barnett, one of his Lieutenants, by whom he has sent His Majesty's Letter to the Czarina, inclosed in a Packet to Admiral *Apraxin*. Sir Charles has sent to the Danish Squadron (now at *Bornholm*) not to join him. The Men on Board our Squadron are in good Health.

Extract of a Letter from on Board the *Diamond Man of War*, in the Bay of Honduras, dated March 5.

IN our Way from *Jamaica* to the Bay, we met with a Pirate-Sloop of four Guns among the *Rattan* Islands, whom we took; the Crew gave us an Account of a large Pirate Sloop of eight Guns and twenty seven Men, one *Super*, Master, whom they had parted from two Days before; upon which we fitted out our Sloop, put 50 Men on her, and went in quest of the other, and took her: On boarding her they blew up their Cabin, which did us the most Mischief, killing one Man, and wounding twelve, and we killed them four, and wounded twelve. The Pirates called their Sloop the *Night-Ramble*; we fitted her out Cruizing, and have taken by her one *Shipton*, a notorious Pirate, and five Men of *Sprigg's* Crew; we had taken *Sprigg* if the Night had not favoured him. The Day following we met with that vile Pirate *Lowe*, in a *Periagua*, and should have taken him, had we not by accident lost our Canoe. *Lowe* has but eight Men, and *Sprigg* but three, and are without a Canoe, or Ammunition, and sculk on Shore in the Island of *Rattan*.

Stockholm, May 25. O. S. We have just now received Advice from *Elsenhuk*, That Sir Charles Wager having been ordered by the *Nassau* and *Port-Mahon*, on the 20th, set sail at Three this Morning, with the Squadron under

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his Command, for the Gulph of *Findland*. The Wind was fair for his getting out of the *Scheeren*, but not for his advancing farther Eastwards at present.

From on Board His Majesty's Ship the Torbay, in the Bay of Revel, July 17.

The Preston having been Cruizing for Intelligence, gives the following Account.

JULY 11. The *Preston* spoke with the Ship *Emperor* and *Catharine* of *Amsterdam*, two Days from *Petersburgh*, who gave the following Account, That there were fifteen Men of War, two Bombs, two Flags, and a Commodore at *Cronslot*, and two Frigates cruizing off *Hogland*; about three Weeks ago they talked much of coming to *Revel*. The *Czarina* is still at *Petersbourg*, and no Talk of her leaving that Place. At *Cronslot* and *Petersbourg* are many Soldiers, and all over the Country, but he knows not how many, nor hears of any Troops marching, or to be transported.

The 12th. Spoke with the *Speedwell*, an *English* Ship, two Days from *Petersbourg*, The Master says, That the *Czarina's* Fleet of eighteen Sail, lay ready, and has done so for these seven Weeks, but believes they will go no further than *Cronslot*. Fourteen Days since they were fitting their Gallies in a great Hurry, but since that they are all stopt, and all Things seem peaceable and quiet, and no Talk of coming to *Revel*. A Passenger on Board said That the *English* Merchants are very well received, and every Body very easie; that the *Russians* are very much afraid of the *English* Fleet, insomuch that they have mounted One Hundred Guns or more about *Cronslot*, and that a Man belonging to one of the Guardships told them That two Men are kept at each Mast-head of their Ships, and two Centinels are placed over the Cable with broad Axes in their Hands, to cut them upon the first Approach of our Fleet; that two of their eight Gun Ships are repairing, but are so bad that they will not bear heaving down; that the *Prahms* are moored Head and Stern, ready to receive any Body coming in. A Fortnight ago there was great Lightning at *Cronslot* which shivered the Rear-Admiral of the *Blue's* Mast from the Fore-Top-Gallant-Mast, down to the Slept the Fore-Mast, killed five Men, and wounded thirty more so that she was hawled into the Harbour.

July 12. The Master of the *Pheasant* of London, in three Days from *Petersbourg*, adds, That he believes there are 200 Gallies at *Petersbourg* and *Cronslot*; but the Talk was that they are so fearful of the *English* Fleet, that they have laid Cables at the Mouth of the Haven, with Capstones on each Side, to heave thwart in the Nature of a Boom.

From on Board His Majesty's Ship the *Torbay*, in the Bay of *Revel*, July 20, O. S.

ON the 17th Instant at Night, Prince *Menzikoff* arrived at *Revel* from *Riga*: The next Day Sir *Charles Wager* sent Captain *Haddock* ashore, with a Compliment to the Prince, and a Letter: The Captain was received and treated with great Civility by the Prince, who, by a Messenger, returned an Answer to Sir *Charles*'s Letter. The Prince invited several *English* and *Danish* Lieutenants who happened to be ashore on the 18th, to dine with him, and entertained them very handsomely. On the 19th the Prince set out for *Petersbourg*. There is no Appearance that the *Russians* will make any Attempt this Year.

Lisbon, Aug. 31. N. S. Sir *John Jennings*, with the Squadron of His Britannick Majesty's Ships of War under his Command, arrived here on the 25th Instant. The same Day he sent Colonel *Disney* to acquaint Brigadier *Dormer*, the *British* Envoy Extraordinary, with his putting into this Port to water, and get some Refreshments; and that having made the Royal Salute to the Fort, he had been answered Gun for Gun. Immediately the Envoy made a Visit to the Secretary of State, who the next Morning sent him Word, that the King of *Portugal* would be glad to see Sir *John Jennings*, and accordingly had appointed an Audience that Evening. Sir *John* dined with the Envoy that Day, and went with him to the Audience, attended by the Chief Officers under his Command. After the Admiral had made his Compliment, the Envoy took that Occasion to Congratulate the King upon the Recovery of the Prince of *Brazil*, who had some Days before been much indisposed. His *Portuguese* Majesty was graciously pleased to make a most obliging Return to both the Compliments, adding, He had given Orders that the Admiral should be furnished with every Thing he wanted. The Envoy then presented the several Officers to His *Portuguese* Majesty, who received them in the most gracious Manner. Sir *John Jennings* intends to put again to Sea to Morrow.

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From

*From on Board His Majesty's Ship the Union, off the
Groyne, Aug. 10. O. S.*

SIR *John Jennings*, with the Squadron of His Majesty's Ships under his Command, took his Departure from the *Lizard* the 25th of last Month, and on the 30th fell in with Cape *Pinas*. Before he came the Length of *St. Andero*, with which he stood in as near as he judged convenient the 1st Instant, he detached the Lord *Forbes* in the *Canterbury*, with the *Gratzer-Sloop*, to put an Officer ashore with a Letter to the Commander in Chief there, and bring him off again. In the mean Time, Sir *John Jennings* with the rest of the Squadron, made for the Bay of *St. Antonio*, where the Lord *Forbes* joyned him, and there the Squadron came to an Anchor on the 3d. Upon our coming in, the *Spaniards* fired a few Shot at the foremost Ships, but the Commanding Officer of the Place excused it in the best Manner he could, to the Officer whom Sir *John* sent immediately ashore. There were but two *Spanish Ships* of War at *St. Andero*, of sixty or seventy Guns each. All the Regular Troops that could be drawn to the Coast, from *St. Sebastian* quite to the *Groyne*, were about Three thousand Men, and upon Notice of our coming, posted themselves mostly at *St. Andero*, and *St. Antonio*, and by all Reports they were in a bad Condition. Sir *John Jennings* with his Squadron, came off the *Groyne* the 8th Instant.

According to our Advices from *Lisbon*, of the 7th of September, N. S. Sir *John Jennings* sailed from thence the 1st of that Month. The freshest Advices from Vice-Admiral *Hofier*, are contained in the following Account published by Authority.

Portsmouth, September 6.

THE *Spente Sloop*, Captain *Berkely* Commander, arrived Yesterday at *St. Helens*, from the *Bastimentos* off of *Porto Bello*, where she left Vice-Admiral *Hofier* with the Squadron of His Majesty's Ships under his Command, the 28th of June last. The Admiral arrived there the 6th of that Month, and was informed that the *Royal George*, a large Ship belonging to the *South-Sea-Company*, was in *Porto Bello*, disposing of her Cargo that was very considerable; which being done, and all the Money paid

paid for the same, amounting to a very large Sum, received on Board, she joyned the Squadron, and was shortly to sail for *England* under a sufficient Convoy, By the *Spence* Sloop we have also an Account, That the *Galleons* have not had the like Success in the Sale of their Cargoes, having disposed of few, or none of the Goods they carried to *Porto Bello*; that ten Days before the Arrival of His Majesty's Squadron there, a Packet-Boat from *Old Spain*, had brought Orders for the Money on Board them, to be put on Shore, and carried back to *Panama*, which had accordingly been done; that the Fair at *Porto Bello* was over, and that there was no Probability that the *Galleons* could come away this Season, they, and the Men of War that were to have Convoeyed them, being actually unrigging in *Porto Bello*.

From on Board His Majesty's Ship the *Torbay*, in the Bay of *Revel*, Sept. 9. O. S.

SIR *Charles Wager* with the Squadron under his Command, which remains in a good Condition, continues here. Yesterday a Ship that has been all this Summer at *Petersbourg*, and *Gronslot*, passed by us in her Way to *Copenhagen*: The Master gave Intelligence, That all the *Russian* Gallies, at *Petersbourg* and *Gronslot*, are already hawl'd up into their Winter-Harbours. That the *Russian* Fleet of Men of War lies at *Gronslot*, as they have done all the Summer; but that all the Provisions they had on Board are expended. That they were order'd to take in Provisions for five Days, and so to continue, till the *British* and *Danish* Squadron shall have sailed from off *Revel*; and upon Notice of their Departure, to hawl their Ships into the Harbour.

From on Board His Majesty's Ship the *Union*, Sept. 4. O. S.

ON the 31st past, Sir *John Jennings* with Part of the Squadron under his Command, anchored in the Bay of *Bulls*; and having sent his Boats ashore at *Cadiz*, was by the Governor's Order supply'd with Refreshments. On the 1st Instant we were joyn'd by the *Durley* Galley and the *Lime*; and we are now cruising off Cape *St. Mary*.

Lisbon, Sept. 21. N. S. On the 18th Instant, Rear-Admiral *Hopson*. with four *British* Men of War came into this River. One of the Ships having lost her Main-Yard,

Yard, and another having her Fore-Mast damag'd, the Rear-Admiral apply'd to Brigadier *Dormer*, the British Envoy, who immediately obtain'd an Order from His Portuguese Majesty, for furnishing every Thing necessary out of his Naval Stores. Yesterday His Britannick Majesty's Ships the *Winchester* and *Swallow*, came to the Entrance into this River, and this Day proceed to joyn Sir *John Jennings*. Rear-Admiral *Hopson* will put to Sea again in a few Days.

Whitehall, September 17.

BY Letters from *Jamaica* of the 14th of *July* last, we have an Account of the Death of His Grace the Duke of *Portland*, Governor of that Island, on the 4th of that Month. The Administration of Publick Affairs being thereby devolv'd upon *John Ayscough*, Esq; the President, He and the Council have upon that Occasion, made a most dutiful and loyal Address to His Majesty, which having been transmitted to His Grace the Duke of *Newcastle*, One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, has by him been presented to His Majesty, who was pleas'd to receive the same very graciously. Her Grace the Dutches of *Portland*, with her Family, intended to imbarck in a few Days, in order to return to Great Britain.

From on Board His Majesty's Ship the Torbay, under the Island Hanno, on the Coast of Sweden, Oct. 4. O. S.

SIR *Charles Wager*, with the Squadron of His Majesty's Ships under his Command, sailed from the Bay of *Revel* the 20th past, the Wind and Weather being then fair; but the Wind shifted the following Night, and we have had Variety of bad Wind and Weather ever since; however, we have made a shift to beat down thus far, with very little Damage to any of the Ships: We put in here last Night, the Wind blowing hard Westerly; and we shall soon proceed for *Copenhagen*, and thence for *England*. We kept Company with the *Danes*, till we came off *Gothland*, where we believe they came to an Anchor; but we chose rather to hold on our Way.

A LIST of the Sheriffs appointed by His Majesty in Council, for the Year 1727.

Berks,	Edward Riggs of Binfield, <i>Esq</i> ;
Bedford,	Theophilus Dillingham, <i>Esq</i> ;
Bucks,	Richard Sidenham, <i>Esq</i> ;
Cumberland,	John Ballantine, <i>Esq</i> ;
Cantab' & Hunt'	William Wynne, <i>Esq</i> ;
Devon,	William Tucker of Kilmington, <i>Esq</i> ;
Dorset,	John Hawles Johnson, <i>Esq</i> ;
Derby,	William Taylour of Walton Super Trent, <i>Esq</i> ;
Ebor'	Charles Bathurst of Scutterskelf, <i>Esq</i> ;
Essex,	Philip Hall of Upton, <i>Esq</i> ;
Gloucester,	Sir Robert Cann, <i>Bart</i> .
Hertford,	Richard Warren, <i>Esq</i> ;
Hereford,	William Chin of Walford, <i>Esq</i> ;
Kent,	Samuel Pugh of Beckenham, <i>Esq</i> ;
Leicester,	Sir Wolstan Dixie, <i>Bart</i> .
Lincoln,	Vincent Amcoates, <i>Esq</i> ;
Monmouth,	Edward Gore of Langston, <i>Esq</i> ;
Northumb'	Lucas Clenell of Clenell, <i>Esq</i> ;
Northampton,	Charles Parker, <i>Esq</i> ;
Norfolk,	Roger Pratt of Riscon, <i>Esq</i> ;
Nottingham,	Richard Browne of Gulthorpe, <i>Esq</i> ;
Oxon,	John Saunders, <i>Esq</i> ;
Rutland,	Chales Tryon, <i>Esq</i> ;
Salop,	Edward Lloyd of Leatonskell, <i>Esq</i> ;
Somerset,	Edward Dyke, <i>Esq</i> ;
Stafford,	William Robins, <i>Esq</i> ;
Suffolk,	Robert Goodrick, <i>Esq</i> ;
Southampton,	William Mitford of Exbury, <i>Esq</i> ;
Surrey,	Thomas Steavens, <i>Esq</i> ;
Sussex,	James Nicholl of Munfield, <i>Esq</i> ;
Warwick,	William Fielding, <i>Esq</i> ;
Worcester,	William Dowdeswell of Pool-Court, <i>Esq</i> ;
Wilts,	William Coleman, <i>Esq</i> ;

South-Wales.

Brecon,	Richard Portrey of Yuiskedwin, <i>Esq</i> ;
Carmarthen,	Philip Jones of Lethernoyath.
Cardigan,	Lewis Lewis of Dolecletwr.
Glamorgan,	Francis Popham, <i>Esq</i> ;
	Pembroke,

Pembroke,
Radnor,

Sir Richard Walters, *Kt.*
Henry Williams of Scoulas, *Esq.*

North-Wales.

Anglesea,
Carnarvon,
Denbigh,
Flint,

Merioneth,
Montgomery,

Henry Morgans of Henblas, *Esq.*
Hugh Winne of Waine, *Esq.*
Humphry Brereton of Burra, *Esq.*
Broughton Whitehall of Broughton,
Esq.
William Winne of Taltreiddin, *Esq.*
Athelustan Owen of Rhwfaifan, *Esq.*

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T H E
Chronological Diary
For the Year 1726.

CONTAINING

The most remarkable Transactions
and Events, as well Civil as Military,
and Domestick as Foreign, *viz.* Re-
movals, Promotions, Births, Deaths,
Marriages, &c. that happen'd during
the Course of that Year.



L O N D O N,

Printed by R. NUTT in the *Old Baily*, 1726.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS

OF

THE LAND OFFICE

IN

THE

STATE OF

NEW YORK

FOR

THE

YEAR

1880

AND

1881

IN

THE



The Chronological Diary, &c.

Omitted in the last Diary, towards the End of the Year 1725.

D E C E M B E R.

Dec. 18. **D**Y'D at Rome Cardinal *Joseph Valemanni*, aged seventy-seven Years, six Months, and six Days, and in the 19th Year of his Cardinalship, to which he was promoted by Pope *Clement XI*. By his Death there became a fourth Vacancy in the Sacred College.

19. Dy'd *Edward Trevor*, Esq; eldest Son of Sir *John Trevor*, Knt. late Master of the Rolls.

23. Dy'd Colonel *James Otway*, Governor of *Fort-Philip* in the Island of *Minorca*.

25. Dy'd Sir *John Rudd* of _____ in the County of *Carmarthen*, Bart.

26. Dy'd *Catharine Viscountess of Grandison* in the Kingdom of *Ireland*: She was Daughter and sole Heir of *John Fitzgerald* of *Desis* in the County of *Watersford*; Esq; She was twice marry'd, first to *Villiers*, Esq; eldest Son of *George Lord Viscount Grandison*, and afterwards to Lieutenant-General *William Stuart*:

— Dy'd *Otho-Windsor Hickman*, Earl of *Plymouth*, Baron *Windsor* of *Bradenham*, &c. He marry'd *Elizabeth*, Daughter and Heir of *Thomas Whitley* of *Deal* in the _____ County

County of *Chester*, Esq; by whom he left Issue two Sons, viz. *Otho* (Lord *Windsor*) who succeeded him in the Earldom, and *Henry*.

28. Dy'd *Rachael* Dutcheffs of *Devonshire*, Wife of *William* Duke of that Title. She was Daughter of *William* Lord *Ruffel*, who was beheaded for High Treason in the Year 1683.

30. Dy'd the Lady *Jefferyes*, Relict of Sir *Jeffrey* *Jefferyes*, Alderman of *London*.

JANUARY, 1726.

Jan. 1. Dy'd The Countess Dowager of *Denbigh*, Relict of *Basil* Feilding, Earl of *Denbigh* and *Desmond*, Viscount *Fielding* and *Callon*, and Baron *Feilding*, *St. Lee* and *Caghe*. She was Daughter of Sir *Basil* Firebrass, Knt. and Bart.

— Dy'd *Nutterville*, Esq; Brother of the Lord Viscount *Nutterville* of the Kingdom of *Ireland*.

— Dy'd *Skelton*, Esq; formerly a Clerk in the Exchequer.

— *Man*, Esq; made Sword-Bearer to the Lord Mayor of *London*, in the Room of *John* Barton, Esq; deceas'd.

— *Charles* Clarke of *Lincoln's-Inn*, Esq; marry'd to Mrs. *Greene*, second Daughter of Dr. *Thomas* *Greene*, Lord Bishop of *Ely*.

3. Dy'd Sir *Patrick* Strahan of *Glenkind*, Barrack-Master-General in *Scotland*.

4. Dy'd *Humphrey* Saunders, Esq; who had been Commander of the *Royal* Sovereign.

— The Wife of *Charles* Mountague of *Westminster*, Esq; brought to Bed of a Son.

— Dy'd Mr. *Welfstead*, one of the Senior Fellows of *Trinity-College* in *Cambridge*, and for above thirty Years Reader at the *Charter-House*.

6. Dy'd Sir *Hovenden* Walker, Knt.

— Dy'd at *Rome*, of a Strangury, the Cardinal *John-Baptist* Tolomei, a Native of *Pistoia* in *Tuscany*, Cardinal-Priest of the Title of *St. Stephen* in *Monte Celio*, aged seventy-two Years, one Month, and fifteen Days, being born the 22d of *November*, 1655. He was of the Society of *Jesuit*, when *Clement* XI. made him a Cardinal on the 18th of *May*, 1712. In the two last Conclaves he perform'd the Functions of Chamberlain; and by his Death there was a fifth Vacancy in the Sacred College.

Jan. 7. Dy'd Dr. *Walter Mills*, M. D. and Member of the College of Physicians.

— The Queen of *Prussia* brought to Bed of a Prince, who was baptized by the Name of *Frederick-Henry-Lewis*. The Queen of *France* was Godmother, and the Godfathers were the King of *Denmark*, the Prince Royal of *Prussia*, the Duke of *Orleans* and the Duke of *Bourbon*.

9. The King left *Hanover* on Saturday the 18th of December, and arriv'd at *Vaert* in *Holland*, on Thursday the 23d, and on Saturday the 15th, at *Helveot-Sluis*, where, the Wind not serving, his Majesty continu'd till Saturday the 1st of this Month, and landed at *Rye* in *Suffex*, on the 3d about Noon, after a very troublesome Passage in stormy Weather; and this Day about Ten at Night his Majesty arriv'd at *St. James's*.

10. Dy'd Mrs. *Bramston*, Wife of *Thomas Bramston* of *Screens* in the County of *Essex*, Esq;

11. The King conferred the Honour of Knighthood on *Francis Porteen*, Esq; Alderman of *London*, and on *Jeremiah Murden*, Esq; the two Sheriffs of that City.

— *Romney Deacle* of *Gray's-Inn*, Esq; marry'd to Mrs. *Leonora Frederick*, Sister of Sir *John Frederick*, Bart.

— Dy'd *Charles Harrison* of *Balls* in the County of *Hertford*, Esq;

— Dy'd the Lady *Parkins*, Relict of Sir *Thomas Parkins*, Bart. aged ninety-six Years.

12. Colonel *Kane* made Colonel of the Regiment late *Otway's*.

— Lord *Mark Kerr* appointed Colonel of the Regiment late *Cotton's*. And

— Colonel *Desney*, of the Regiment late Lord *Mark Kerr's*.

— Dy'd suddenly Mrs. *Hare*, Wife of Dr. *Hare*, Dean of *Worcester*.

— Dy'd in a very advanced Age, Mr. *Pead*, Rector of *St. James's*, *Clerkenwell*.

13. Dy'd Mrs. *Belinger*, Wife of and Sister of *Richard Temple*, Lord *Cobham*.

14. Mr. *Samuel Peploe*, Vicar of *Preston* in *Lancashire*, and Warden of *Manchester-College*, appointed Bishop of *Chester*, in the Room of Dr. *Francis Gastrel*, deceas'd.

— Mr. *Gilbert*, Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majesty, made a Canon of *Christ-Church* in *Oxford*, in

the

the Room of Dr. Francis Gastrel, Bishop of Chester, de-
ceas'd.

Jan. 15. Dy'd Mrs. Bernard, Mot her of John
Bernard, Esq; one of the Representatives in Parliament
for the City of London.

— Signior *Claudio Re*, Minister from the Duke of Parma, had his first private Audience of his Majesty with the usual Ceremonies; and on the 18th of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, and on the 23d of their Highnesses the young Princesses.

— Dy'd *Fleetwood Leigh* of in the County
of Lancaster, Esq;

Jan. 17. Dy'd Sir Robert Thornhill, Knt.

— The Sessions ended at Justice-Hall in the Old Bailey, where two Malefactors receiv'd Sentence of Death for a Robbery on the Highway, viz. Samuel Sells and John Mattocks; one was burnt in the Hand, five sentenced to be whipt, and twenty-four ordered for Transportation.

18. Dy'd the Lady Clarke, Wife of Sir James Clarke.

— Brigadier-General John Hobart appointed Governor of Pendennis-Castle, in the Room of Brigadier-General Munden, decess'd.

— Colonel Mountague appointed Governor of Fort-Philip in the Island of Minorca, in the Room of Colonel Orway, decess'd. And

— Colonel Clayton appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Gibraltar, in the Room of Colonel Cotton, decess'd.

20. The Parliament met at Westminster, and the King made a most gracious Speech to both Houses.

— George St. Amand of the Inner-Temple, Esq; appointed Judge of the Courts belonging to the Tower Liberties, in the Room of Sir Robert Thornhill, Knt. decess'd.

— George Dean of Esq; elected Member of Parliament for Tiverton in Devonshire, in the Room of Thomas Bere, Esq; decess'd.

22. The King conferred the Honour of Knighthood on John Dimsdale, Esq; one of the Aldermen of the Borough of Hertford.

— Sir Nicholas Pelham of Westling in the County of Sussex, Bart. elected Member of Parliament for the Borough of Lewes in the said County, in the Room of Henry Pelham, Esq; decess'd.

Jan. 18.

Jan. 22. Dy'd Sir Nicholas Morrice of Warrington in the County of Devon, Bart. Member of Parliament for the Borough of Newport in the County of Cornwall.

— The Marquess d' *Ala*, Envoy Extraordinary from the King of *Sardinia*, having had Audience of his Majesty at *Hanover*, had this Day his first private Audience of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of *Wales*, and the next Day of their Highnesses the young Princesses.

14. Lieutenant-General Steward marry'd to
Mrs. Elizabeth Alston, Sister of Sir Rowland Alston of Bart.

25. Dy'd Sir Rowland Gwynn of Bart.

— John Trevor, Esq; Usher of the Rolls, second Son of Sir John Trevor, Knt. formerly Master of the Rolls, shot himself and dy'd immediately.

— The Marquess of *Carnarvon*, eldest Son of James Bridges, Duke of *Gandos*, elected Member of Parliament for *Steyning* in *Sussex*, in the Room of Major-General John Pepper, deceas'd.

— His Excellency Mahommed Ben Ali Abgall, Embassador from the Emperor of *Morocco*, had his first private Audience of his Majesty, and the next Day of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of *Wales*, and on the 28th of their Highnesses the young Princesses.

26. M. Thorn, Resident from the Duke of *Wolfembute*, had his first private Audience of his Majesty, and on the 28th of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princesses of *Wales*, and afterwards of the young Princesses.

27. Dy'd Philip Stanhope, Earl of *Chesterfield*. He marry'd the Lady Elizabeth Savile, one of the Daughters and Coheirs of George Savile, Marquess of *Halifax*, by whom he had Issue four Sons and two Daughters, and was succeeded in Honour and Estate, by his eldest Son, Philip Lord Stanhope.

29. The Lady Bathurst, Wife of Allen Lord Bathurst, brought to Bed of a Son.

— George Huxley of *Stoke* in the County of *Bucks*, Esq; elected Member of Parliament for the Borough of *Newport* in the *Isle of Wight*, in the Room of Charles Lord *Whitworth*, deceas'd.

31. The Countess, Wife of George Mountague, Earl of *Halifax*, brought to Bed of a Daughter.

— Thomas Winnington, Esq; chosen Member of Parliament for the Borough of *Droitwich* in the County of *Worcester*, in the Room of Edward-Winnington Jefferyes, Esq; deceas'd.

Jan. 31.

Jan. 31. *Thomas Tickell, Esq;* marry'd at *Dublin*, to *Mrs Eustace*, Daughter of

FEBRUARY.

Feb. 1. *Charles Colyear, Esq;* Son of the Earl of *Portmore*, elected Member of Parliament for the Borough of *Chipping-Wycomb* in the County of *Bucks*, in the Room of *Charles Egerton, Esq;* deceas'd.

3. *William Capel, Earl of Essex*, marry'd to the Lady *Elizabeth Russel*, Daughter of *Wriothesly Russel, Duke of Bedford*.

— Dy'd Lord *Natrn*, Brother of the Duke of *Athol*.

— Dy'd Sir *Thomas Ambrose, Knt*.

4. The King conferred the Honour of Knighthood on *Bernard Hale, Esq;* one of the Barons of his Majesty's Court of Exchequer.

5. *Charles Seymour, Duke of Somerset*, marry'd to the Lady *Charlotte Finch*, Daughter of *Daniel Finch, Earl of Nottingham*.

— *Lethuillier, Esq;* marry'd to the only Daughter of *William Sloper of Wood-Hay* in the County of *Bucks, Esq;*

7. Dy'd *John Cooke* of in the County of *Suffex, Esq;*

Feb. 7. Dy'd in *France*, Sir *Richard Vernon* of *Hodnet* in the County of *Salop*, Bart. and having no Heir Male, the Title became extinct.

8. Dy'd *George Sewell, M. D.* Author of *The Tragedy of Sir Walter Ralceigh*.

— The Countess of *Sunderland*, Wife of Sir *Robert Sutton* of *Broughton* in the County of *Lincoln*, Knt. brought to Bed of a Son.

9. *Thomas Sutton, Esq;* made one of the Commissioners for Licensing and Regulating Hackney Coaches and Chairs in the Room of his Father.

— *Erasmus Philips* of *Lincoln's-Inn, Esq;* elected Member of Parliament for the Town of *Haverford-West* in the County of *Pembroke*, in the Room of *Francis Edwards, Esq;* deceas'd.

— Dy'd Sir *John Chester* of in the County of *Bucks*, Bart. and was succeeded in Honour and Estate by his Son *William Chester, Esq;*

Feb. 10

Feb. 10. Dy'd Sir *Lorenzo Fettiplace* of *Swimbroke* in the County of *Oxon*, Bart. and was succeeded in Honour and Estate, by his Brother *George Fettiplace*, Esq;

— Dy'd Mr. *Wright*, Attorney at Law, and Clerk of *St. Thomas's-Hospital*.

— Dy'd Mr. *Richard Young*, a Turkey Merchant of *London*, aged ninety-seven Years, and left a Sister living in the hundredth Year of her Age.

— Dy'd Mrs. *Harvey*, Mother of *William Harvey* of *Chigwell* in the County of *Essex*, Esq;

13. The Lady *Shelley*, Wife of Sir *John Shelley* of *Michegrove* in the County of *Suffex*, Bart. brought to Bed of a Son.

15. Dy'd at *Munich*, *Maximilian-Mary-Emanuel*, Elector of *Bavaria*, aged sixty-three Years, seven Months, and fifteen Days, being born the 1st of *July*, 1662. This Prince was Son of the Elector *Ferdinand-Mary*, who dy'd the 26th of *May*, 1679, and of *Adelaida-Henrietta* of *Savoy*, who dy'd the 18th of *March*, 1676. He marry'd to his first Wife *Mary-Anne* of *Austria*, (Daughter of the Emperor *Leopold*) who dy'd the 24th of *December*, 1692; and to his second Wife, *Theresa-Conegonda-Sobieski*, Daughter of *John III.* King of *Poland*. The three Princes whom he had of his first Marriage, dy'd in his Life-time: The Children of the second, whom he has left living, are, 1. The Princess *Mary-Anne-Carolina*, born the 4th of *August*, 1696, and profess'd herself a Nun, in *October*, 1719, in the Monastery of *St. Jacob*, of the Order of *St. Clara*. 2. *Charles-Albert*, who succeeded his Father in the Electorate, born the 6th of *August*, 1697, who marry'd the 5th of *October*, 1722, *Mary-Amelia*, of *Austria*, Daughter of the Emperor *Joseph*, by whom he has two Princesses. 3. *Ferdinand-Mary*, born the 5th of *August*, 1699, who marry'd the 9th of *February*, 1719, *Mary-Anne-Carolina*, Daughter of Prince *Philip-William* of *Neubourg*, by whom he has two Princes and one Princess. 4. *Clement-Augustus*, Elector-Archbishop of *Cologne*, and Bishop of *Munster*, of *Raderborn*, and of *Hildesheim*, born the 16th of *August*, 1700; and 5. *John Theodore*, Bishop of *Ratisbon*, and Co-adjutor of the Bishop of *Freyfinghen*, born the 3d of *September*, 1703.

— Mr. *William Snell*, Attorney at Law, elected Clerk of *St. Thomas's-Hospital*, in the Room of Mr. *Wright*, deceas'd.

Feb. 17. Dy'd John Moleſworth, Viſcount Moleſworth of Sword in the County of Dublin, and Baron of Philip's-Town in King's-County in Ireland; in which Honour he was ſucceeded by his Brother, Richard Moleſworth, Eſq;

18. Samuel Sells and John Mattocks, executed at Tyburn. [See Jan. 17.]

— 18. Grey Longueville, Eſq; created Hanover Herald and Glouceſter King of Arms; and Edmund Sayer, Eſq; Brunſwick Herald of Arms.

— Dy'd Dr. Wyat, one of the Canons of the Cathedral of Sarum, in the 94th of Year of his Age.

— Thomas Herbert, Eſq; elected Member of Parliament for the Borough of Newport in Cornwall, in the Room of Sir Nicholas Morrice, Bart. deceas'd.

19. John Hedges of Finchley in the County of Middleſex, Eſq; appointed his Maſteſty's Envoy Extraordinary to the King of Sardinia.

— Dy'd Francis Dove, Eſq; Commiſſioner of his Maſteſty's Dock-Yard at Plymouth.

21. Dy'd Edward Bamfield of the Six Clerks Office, Eſq; one of his Maſteſty's Juſtices of the Peace for the County of Middleſex.

22. Alexander Forbes, Eſq; made Provost-Maſhal of the Iſland of Jamaica, in the Room of Richard Rigg, Eſq; who reſign'd that Office.

24. Mrs. Walpole, Wife of Horatio Walpole, Eſq; brought to Bed of a Son.

— Dy'd Robert Creed of the Middle-Temple, Eſq; Barrifter at Law.

— Colonel Horſey, appointed Governor of South-Carolina.

Mrs. Parsons, Wife of Humphrey Parsons, Eſq; Alderman of London, brought to Bed of a Daughter.

— John Arnott, Eſq; appointed Adjutant-General in Scotland.

25. About eighty Felons Conviſt taken out of Newgate, and put on Ship-board to be transported to the Plantations in America.

— Dy'd ſuddenly of an Apoplexy, Robert Jening, Eſq; of Bedford-Row, near Holbourn.

— Dy'd Robert Aſhurſt of Henningham-Caſtle in the County of Eſſex, Eſq;

Feb. 26. Dy'd suddenly *Finch, Esq; Brother*
of *Daniel Finch, Earl of Nottingham.*

— Dy'd of the Small Pox, aged about eighteen Years,
Mrs. *North, only Daughter of Francis North,*
Lord Guilford.

— Dy'd Mrs. *Sprat, Relict of Dr. Thomas*
Sprat, Bishop of Rochester, and Dean of Westminster.

27. Mr. *Henry Branthwaite, an Attorney of the Tem-*
ple, kill'd in a Duel in Hyde-Park, by *Thomas Brograve,*
Esq; a Gentleman of Norfolk.

— *Alexander Abercromby of Glasfcock, Esq; appointed*
Lieutenant-Governor of *Fort-William in Scotland, in the*
Room of Colonel *Guesf.*

— Colonel *Guesf* appointed Barrack-Master-
General in Scotland, in the Room of *Sir Patrick Strahan,*
deceas'd.

Devereux Bacon, Esq; made Naval Officer, and Col-
lector of the Customs in *New-Hampshire in America, in the*
Room of *Barton Bacon, Esq; deceas'd.*

28. Dr. *Josiah Hart, Bishop of Laughlin and Fernes*
in Ireland, marry'd to Mrs. *Fitzpatrick.*

— *Upton Peacock, M. D. appointed Phyfician-General*
to the Army in Ireland.

M A R C H.

March 4. The Lady *Atkins, Wife of Sir Henry Atkyns,*
brought to Bed of a Son.

— Dy'd at *Turin, the Princess Louisa of Soiffons,*
sister of *Prince Eugene of Savoy, aged fifty-nine Years.*

5. Dy'd *Evelyn Pierpoint, Duke and Earl of Kingston,*
Marquess of *Dorchester, Viscount Newark, and Baron*
Pierpoint, Lord Privy Seal, Lord Lieutenant and Custos
Rotulorum of the County of Wilts, one of his Majesty's
most Honourable Privy Council, and Knight Compa-
nion of the Most Noble Order of the Garter. He mar-
ry'd to his first Wife the Lady *Mary Fielding, Daughter*
of *William Fielding, Earl of Denbigh and Desmond, by*
whom he had one Son nam'd *William, and three Daugh-*
ters: The Son dy'd in his Father's Life-time, in the
Year 1713, and left Issue one Son nam'd by
whom the deceased Duke was succeeded in Honour and
Estate, and one Daughter: The three Daughters were
the Lady *Mary, marry'd to Wortley Mountague, Esq;*
son and Heir of *Sydney-Wortley Mountague, second Son of*

Edward the first Earl of Sandwich, the Lady Evelyn, marry'd to *John Lord Gower*, Baron of *Sittenham*, and the Lady *Frances*, marry'd to *John Erskine*, late Earl of Mar. The deceas'd Duke marry'd to his second Wife the Lady *Elizabeth Armia Bentinck*, Sister by the Half Blood of *Henry Duke of Portland*; by whom he had Issue two Daughters.

March 6. *Thomas Lord Trevor*, Baron of *Bromham*, appointed Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, in the Room of *Evelyn Pierpoint*, Duke of *Kingston*, deceas'd.

8. The Sessions ended at the Old Baily, when seven Malefactors receiv'd Sentence of Death, viz. *William Smith* for robbing on the Highway; *Benjamin Jones*, *Francis Baily*, and *John Brown* for Burglaries; *Robert Hill* and *William Newman* for privately stealing Goods out of a Dwelling-House; and *William Gates* alias *Vulcan* for Deer-stealing, being outlaw'd for not surrendering himself pursuant to the Act 9 *Georgii*, made against the People call'd *Blacks*; six were burnt in the Hand; seven sentenc'd to be whipt, and sixty-five order'd for Transportation.

10. *Richard Elliot*, Esq; one of the Commissioners of the Excise, marry'd to Mrs. *Smith*.

— Dy'd *Henry Boscarwen*, Esq; Son of *Hugh Boscarwen*, Lord Viscount *Falmouth*.

12. Dy'd Sir *John Ward*, Knt. Alderman of *London*, for the Ward of *Candlewick*, Member of Parliament for the Borough of *Dunwich* in the County of *Suffolk*, and one of the Directors of the Bank of *England*.

— Colonel *Gordon* appointed Governor of *Pensylvania*, in the Room of Sir *William Keith*, Bart.

— Dy'd *William East* of the Middle-Temple, Esq; Barrister at Law.

— Dy'd *Gould* of *Lincoln's-Inn*, Esq; Sergeant at Law.

14. *Henry Scot*, Earl of *Deloraine*, one of the Gentlemen of the Bedchamber to the Prince of *Wales*, marry'd to Mrs. *Mary Howard*, Daughter of Colonel *Philip Howard*, and one of the Maids of Honour to the Princess.

— Dy'd *David Grahme* of *Orchell*, Esq; Member of Parliament for the Shire of *Perth*.

— *Benjamin Jones*, *Francis Baily*, *John Barton*, *William Smith*, and *William Yates* alias *Vulcan*, executed at *Tyburn*.
[See March 8.]

March 14

March 14. Dy'd John Van da Bendi of the Pall-Mall, Esq; Father to the Marchioness of Anandale.

15. Came on the Election of an Alderman of London, for the Ward of Candlewick, in the Room of Sir John Ward, Knt. deceas'd, when John Thompson, Esq; a Corn-Merchant, was chosen *Nem. con.*

— Dy'd the Lady Edwards, Wife of Sir Francis Edwards of in the County of Warwick, Bart.

17. Dy'd Mary, Countess of Dalhousie, and Mother of John Lord Bellenden. She was Daughter of Henry Earl of Drogheda, in the Kingdom of Ireland, and of Alice, Daughter of William Lord Spencer, Baron of Wormleighton in the County of Warwick.

— Dy'd Charles Cecill, Esq;

— Dy'd the Lady Mordaunt, Wife of Sir Charles Mordaunt of

18. Dy'd Dr. Joseph Hunt, D. D. Master of Balliol-College, Oxon.

19. Dy'd Sir Peter Mews, Kt. Member of Parliament for the Borough of Christ-Church in the County of Southampton, and Chancellor of the Diocese of Winchester.

21. Dy'd in the 90th Year of his Age, Mr. Daniel Whitby, Chancellor, Canon, and Prebendary of the Cathedral of Sarum.

— Dy'd Sir William Chester of in the County of Bucks, Bart.

— Colonel Dunbar, appointed his Majesty's Consul at St. Sebastian in Spain.

24. Dy'd the Lady Owen, Relist of Sir Robert Owen of Perkington in the County of Salop.

— Mr. Best, Fellow of Balliol-College, Oxon, chosen Master of the said College, in the Room of Dr. Joseph Hunt, deceas'd.

26. Dy'd Sir John Vanbrugh, Knt. Controller-General of his Majesty's Works, and Surveyor of his Majesty's Gardens and Waters. He had been King of Arms, by the Title of *Clarenceux*.

— Dy'd John Hiccox, Esq; who had been one of the Masters in Chancery.

27. Dy'd Sir Jeremiah Murden, Knt. one of the Sheriffs of the City of London, and County of Middlesex.

— Dy'd Mr. Storer, Secretary of the Chirographer's-Office.

— Dy'd Henry Townshend, Esq; youngest Son of Charles Lord Viscount Townshend.

March 29.

March 29. Dy'd of the Small Pox the Lady Townshend, Wife of Charles Lord Viscount Townshend. She was Sister of Sir Robert Walpole, Knight of the Bath.

— John Trevanian of Carhays St. Michael in the County of Cornwall, Esq; marry'd to Mrs. Berkeley, Daughter of William Lord Berkeley of Stratton.

30. The following Persons were chosen Directors of the East-India Company, viz. Mr. Abraham Adams, William Billers, Esq; Alderman of London, Capt. Richard Boulton, Francis Child, Esq; Alderman of London, Peter Cook, Esq; John Cook, Esq; Dr. Caleb Cotesworth, Sir Matthew Decker, Bart. Sir Dennis Dutry, Bart. William Gosselin, Esq; John Gould, Esq; Mr. John Gould jun. Edward Harrison, Esq; Henry Heathcote, Esq; Capt. Robert Hudson, Abraham Jansen, Esq; Henry Lyell, Esq; Mr. Balthazar Lyell, Mr. Charles Savage jun. Mr. Simon Theunemans.

31. The following Persons chosen Governors and Directors of the Bank of England for the Year ensuing, viz. William Thompson, Esq; Governor, Humphrey Morrice, Esq; Deputy-Governor. Directors. Mr. Bryan Benson, Sir Gerard Conyers, Knt. Alderman of London, Thomas Cook, Esq; Sir Peter Delme, Knt. Alderman of London, Sir Francis Forbes, Knt. Lord Mayor, William Faulkner, Esq; John-Francis Fauquier, Esq; Sir Nathaniel Gould, Knt. Nathaniel Gould, Esq; John Harnage, Esq; Mr. Samuel Holden, John Heathcote, Esq; Sir William Jolliffe, Knt. Sir Randolph Knipe, Knt. Alderman of London, Christopher Lethuiller, Esq; Mr. John Lordell, Mr. Delillers Carbonnel, Mr. Henry Herring, Sir William Humphreys, Knt. and Bart. Alderman of London, Mr. Matthew Howard, John Niccol, Esq; Sir Francis Porteen, Kt. Alderman and Sheriff of London, Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Knt. Alderman of London, Horatio Townshend, Esq;

— Dy'd Colonel John Hales, in the seventy-fourth Year of his Age. He had been Governor of Chelsea-Hospital.

— Dy'd Thomas Drake of Rambridge in the County of Southampton, Esq;

A P R I L.

April 1. Richard Sutton of Scofton in the County of Nottingham, Esq; Brigadier-General, appointed his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary to the King of Prussia, in the Room of Colonel Du Bourgay, who was recall'd.

April 1.

April 1. John Sambrooke, Esq; chosen Member of Parliament for the Borough of Dunwich in the County of Suffolk, in the Room of Sir John Ward, Knt. deceased.

— Dy'd *Clarke of Hackney*, Esq; one of his Majesty's Justices of Peace for the County of Middlesex.

4. Dy'd Mrs. *Sophia Howe*: She had been Maid of Honour to the Princess of Wales.

— *Jacob Banks*, Esq; chosen Member of Parliament for the Borough of Christ-Church in the County of Southampton, in the Room of Sir Peter Mews, Knt. deceased.

6. Dy'd Sir *Clement Wear*, Knt. his Majesty's Solicitor-General, and Member of Parliament for the Borough of Helston in the County of Cornwall.

6. *James Douglas*, Esq; marry'd to the Dutches, Relist of Robert Bertie, Duke of Auster.

8. *John Thompson*, Esq; Alderman of London, and Vintner, elected Sheriff of that City and of the County of Middlesex, for the remaining Part of the Year, in the Room of Sir *Jeremiah Murden*, deceased.

9. Dy'd *John Savage* of Boughton-Montchelsea in the County of Kent, Esq; High Sheriff of that County.

— Dy'd Sir *Thomas Hewet* of Shire-Oaks in the County of Nottingham, Knt. Surveyor-General of his Majesty's Works.

— Dy'd Dr. *Grigg*, Master of Clare-Hall in Cambridge.

10. Mrs. *Eyre*, Wife of Robert Eyre, Esq; Son of Sir Robert Eyre, Kt. Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, brought to Bed of a Daughter.

11. *Henry Hoare*, Esq; Son of Henry, and Grandson of Sir Richard Hoare, Knt. who had been Lord Mayor of London, marry'd to Mrs. *Masham*, Daughter of Samuel Lord Masham of Oates in the County of Essex.

— Dy'd suddenly at Entin, Prince *Christian-Augustus* of Holstein, of the Branch of Gottorp, and Bishop of Lubeck, in the 54th Year of his Age, being born the 11th of January, 1673. He was marry'd September 2, 1704, to *Albertina-Frederica*, Daughter of the Landgrave of Baden-Durlach, by whom he had five Princes and six Princesses. He was Uncle of the Duke of Holstein, Son-in-Law of the Empress of Russia.

April 13.

April 13. Dy'd the Lady Egerton, second Wife of Sir John Egerton of in the County of Stafford, Rut. She was sole Daughter and Heir of Francis Wolvenston of Stratford in the said County, Esq;

Dy'd at Faenza in Romania, Cardinal Julius Piazza, Bishop of that See, in the 64th Year of his Age; being born at Forli, the 2d of March, 1663. He had been Intercuncio at Brussels, Nuncio at Cologne, at Warsaw, and at Vienna: He was made a Cardinal the 1st of May, 1711, by Pope Clement XI. Some Time afterwards he went to Ferrara, in Quality of Legate; after which, he retir'd into his Diocese. By his Death a sixth Place became vacant in the Sacred College.

April 14. Dy'd the Dutches of Wharton, Wife of Philip Duke of Wharton, by whom she left no Issue. She was Daughter of Holmes, Esq; Major-General.

— Dy'd Colonel Thomas Chudleigh, Lieutenant-Governor of the Royal Hospital of Chelsea.

— Dy'd Capt. Henry Gore, formerly Commander of a Man of War.

16. Mrs. Townshend, Wife of William Townshend, Esq; Son and Heir apparent of the Lord Viscount Townshend, brought to Bed of a Son.

17. Dy'd the Lady Phippard, Relict of Sir William Phippard of Paule in the County of Dorset, Knt.

18. Mr. Morgan, late Fellow of Clare-Hall in Cambridge, Minister of Glensford in Suffolk, chosen Master of the said Hall, in the Room of Dr. Grigg, deceas'd.

19. Richard Arundel of Alerton-Maulverer in the County of York, Esq; appointed Surveyor-General of his Majesty's Works, in the Room of Sir Thomas Hewett, Knt. deceas'd.

— Dy'd Colonel John Dean, a very old Officer in the Horse-Service.

20. Dy'd Mrs. Constantia Smithson, Wife of Hugh Smithson of Tottenham-High-Cross in the County of Middlesex, Esq;

— Dy'd Thomas Arundel, Lord Arundel of Wardour.

— Dy'd Edward Nicholas of Horsey in the County of Surrey, Esq;

— Dy'd Robert Digby, Esq; second Son of William Lord Digby, Baron of Gees-Hill, in the Kingdom of Ireland.

— Dy'd Mr. Robert Grove, Register to the University of Cambridge.

April 20.

April 20. Dy'd at *Genoa*, of which he was Archbishop, Cardinal *Laurence Fieschi*, in the 84th Year of his Age, almost compleat, being born in the said City the first of May 1642. He had been Nuncio Extraordinary in *France*. Pope *Clement XI.* made him a Cardinal the 17th of May 1706. This Cardinal left by his Death a seventh Vacancy in the Sacred College.

22. Dy'd Dr. *Gardiner*, Warden of *All-Souls College, Oxon.*

— Dy'd *Fettiplace Nott*, Esq; Serjeant at Law.

23. *Charles Talbot* of *Castle-Menich*, in the County of *Glamorgan*, Esq; eldest Son of Dr. *William Talbot*, Lord Bishop of *Durham*, appointed his Majesty's Solicitor-General, in the Room of Sir *Clement Wearg*, Knt. deceased.

At the Sessions in the *Old Baily*, sixteen Malefactors, who were convicted of Capital Crimes, were called to receive Sentence of Death; but one of them, *John Morrel*, for Horse-stealing, seeming that Day in the Sessions-house to be at the Point of Death, fifteen only were condemn'd, viz. *John Gillingham*, convicted on the Act made in the 9th of King *George* against the Blacks, and also of a Robbery on the Highway; *John Map* and *Henry Vigus* for the Highway; *James Dupre*, *Jan Vanwicke*, and *John Cotterell*, for Burglaries; *Mary Schuffham*, for Felony; *Thomas Wright*, *George Reger* alias *Keger*, *Gabriel Laurence*, and *William Griffin*, for Sodomy; *Thomas Billings* and *John Wood*, for the barbarous Murder of Mr. *John Hayes*; as also *Catharine Hayes*, the Wife of the said *Hayes*, for the same Fact; she to be burnt alive; and *Joseph Treen*, for Horse-stealing. Three were burnt in the Hand, one order'd to be Whipp'd, and 24 to be Transported.

25. Dy'd Sir *William Ingoldsby* of in the County of *Bucks*, Bart. and leaving no Issue Male the Honour became extinct.

— *Briscoe* of the *Inner-Temple*, Esq; appointed Secondary in the Chirographer's Office, under the Jurisdiction of the Court of Common Pleas, in the Room of *John Storer, sen.* Esq; deceased.

26. At a Sessions of Admiralty held in the *Old Baily* for the Trial of Offences committed on the High Seas, Capt. *John Feane* was try'd for the Murder of one *Pye*, his Cabbin-Boy, in his Voyage from *South Carolina* to *Bristol*, and being found Guilty, received Sentence of Death.

April 26. Colonel William Wyndham appointed Lieutenant Governor of Chelsea Hospital.

— Sir Nicholas Trevanton, Bart. appointed Commissioner of the Navy, residing at Plymouth, in the Room of Francis Dove, Esq; decess'd.

— Mr. *Wife*, elected Keeper of the Archives in the University of Oxford, in the Room of Dr. Gardiner, decess'd.

— Dy'd Mr. Jeremiah Collier, a Nonjuring Clergyman, famous for several Writings; particularly three Volumes of *Essays on several Moral Subjects*, a *Treatise of the Immorality of the English Stage*, and a Translation, with Corrections and Additions, of *Morery's Historical and Geographical Dictionary*: In all his Compositures he shew'd a great deal of Learning and Mastery of Style, so that he justly claims a Place among the best English Prose-Writers.

27. Lancelot Newton, Esq; Master of Arts, Bachelor of Canon and Civil Law, and Linacree Professor of Physick in the University of Cambridge, appointed Registrar to that University, in the Room of Mr. Robert Grew, decess'd.

— Mrs. *Fitz-Williams*, Daughter of Richard Baron and Viscount *Fitz-Williams* of Merion in the County of Dublin in Ireland, appointed one of the Maids of Honour to the Princess of Wales, in the Room of Mrs. Mary Howard, marry'd to the Earl of Deloraine.

— The Countess, Wife of William Anne Keppel, Earl of Albemarle, brought to Bed of a Son.

28. Isaac le Heup of Barking in the County of Essex, Esq; appointed his Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to the Diet of Ratisbon.

— Dy'd Thomas Pitt of Stratford in the County of Wilts, Esq; Member of Parliament for the Borough of Old Sarum in that County. He was many Years Governor of Fort St. George in the East-Indies.

— *Murray*, Duke of Athol, marry'd to Mrs. *Lenox*.

— Sir Gilbert Elliot, appointed one of the Ordinary Lords of Session in Scotland.

— Temple Stanyan, Esq; one of the Clerks of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy-Council, marry'd to Mrs. *Pauncefort*.

30. Sir Archibald Grant of Monymorke in Scotland, Bart. marry'd to Mrs. *Potts* of Derbyshire.

April 30. *John Finch*, Esq; second Brother of *Hensage* Earl of *Aylesford*, marry'd to Mrs. *Saville*.

— *Thomas Ripley*, Esq; appointed Controller of his Majesty's Works, in the Room of Sir *John Vankrugh*, Knt. decess'd. And

William Kent, Esq; appointed chief Carpenter of all his Majesty's Works and Buildings, in the Room of the said *Thomas Ripley*, Esq;

MAY.

May 1. Dr. *Gilbert*, Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majesty, marry'd to Mrs. *Sherrard*, Niece of *Bennet Sherrard* Earl of *Harborough*.

— Dy'd *Henry Lewitt*, M.D.

2. Dy'd the Lady *Ward*, Relict of Sir *John Ward*, Knt. and Alderman of *London*.

— Dy'd Sir *Richard Sandys* of *Northbourn* in the County of *Kent*, Bart. and leaving no Issue Male the Honour became extinct.

3. Dy'd *John Pulteney*, Esq; Surveyor of the Crown-Lands, and Clerk of the Privy Council in *Ireland*.

— Dy'd *Henry Gatchall* of *Mannton* in the County of *Somerset*, Esq;

— Dy'd *Catharine Countess Dowager of Leicester*, Relict of *Philip Sydney* Earl of *Leicester*, and after his Decease marry'd to *John Shepherd* of *Campsey-Ash* in the County of *Suffolk*, Esq;

4. *William Plowden* of Esq; marry'd to Mrs. *Frances Dormer*, Daughter of *Charles Lord Dormer* of *Wenge*.

— *John King*, Esq; eldest Son of *Peter Lord King*, Baron of *Ockham*, Lord High Chancellor of *Great Britain*, marry'd to Mrs. *Fry*.

5. *Richard Lensen*, Esq; appointed Sheriff of the County of *Kent*, in the Room of *John Savage*, Esq; decess'd.

— Dy'd suddenly *Thomas Rutter*, Esq; Mayor of *New-Windsor*, and one of the Purveyors to his Majesty's Household.

6. Dy'd the Lady *Werden*, Wife of Sir *John Werden*, Bart.

— *Daniel Pulteney*, Esq; appointed Clerk of the Privy Council in *Ireland*, in the Room of his Father *John Pulteney*, Esq; decess'd.

May 6. Dy'd the Countess Dowager of Drogheda, Relict of Henry Moore Earl of Drogheda. She was Daughter of Sir John Cote, Knt.

— The Lady Cotton, Wife of Sir John-Hynde Cotton of Maddingly-Hall in the County of Cambridge, Bart. brought to Bed of a Daughter.

Mungo Haldane of Gleneagles, Esq; chosen Member of Parliament for the Shire of Perth in North Britain, in the Room of the Lord James Murray, now Duke of Athol.

8. Dy'd Sir John Blencoe, Knt. formerly one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, but by Reason of his great Age, resign'd that Place some Years before his Death.

— The Lady Coddington, Wife of Sir William Coddington of Doddington in the County of Gloucester, Bart. brought to Bed of a Son.

9. John Gillingham, John Map, Henry Vigus, James Dupre, John Cottetel, Thomas Wright, Gabriel Lawrence, William Griffin, Thomas Billings, and Catharine Hayes, executed at Tyburn. John Treen, Mary Scuffham, and George Keger, were repriev'd; John Vanwicke and Thomas Wood died in Prison. [See April 23.]

— Dy'd Sir Isaac Tillard, Knt.

— Dy'd Charles Beauclair, Duke of St. Albans, Earl of Burford, and Baron of Heddington, Captain of the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the County of Berks, and Knight Companion of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, aged 56 Years, being born the 8th of May 1670. He was the only surviving Natural Son of King Charles II. by Mrs. Eleanor Gwyn; and in 1694 he marry'd the Lady Diana Vere, eldest Daughter and one of the Coheirs of Aubrey de Vere, the 20th and last Earl of Oxford of that Name, by whom he had Issue seven Sons, and was succeeded in Honour and Estate by his eldest Son, Charles Earl of Burford.

— Dy'd Richard Vernon of Middlewick in the County of Chester, Esq;

— Dr. Thomas Paske, LL.D. marry'd to Mrs. Rushbrook.

— Dy'd Sir Henry Lawson of Brough in the County of York, Bart. and was succeeded in that Honour by his eldest Son John Lawson, Esq;

— Algernon Seymour, Baron Piercy of Alnewick, and Baron Lucy of Eggermond, &c. commonly call'd Earl of Hertford,

Hertford, appointed *Custos Rotulorum* for the Shire of *Wilts*.

May 12. Mr. *Best*, Fellow of *Baliol College*, *Oxon*, elected Master of the said College, in the Room of Dr. *Hunt*, deceas'd.

— *Edward Digby*, Esq; third Son of *William Digby* of *Coles-Hill* in the County of *Warwick*, Baron of *Gens-Hill* in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, chosen Member of Parliament for the said County, in the Room of his Brother *Robert Digby*, Esq; deceas'd.

13. Capt. *John Jeane* executed at *Execution Dock*, and afterwards hang'd in Chains on the *Thames Side*, over against the *Powder-Houses* below *Greenwich*. [See April 26.]

— *Philip Gybbon* of *Rolvendon* in the County of *Kent*, Esq; made Surveyor-General of all his Majesty's Honours, Castles, Lordships, Manors, Forests, Lands, Woods, &c. in *England* and *Wales*, in the Room of *John Pulteney*, Esq; deceas'd.

— *Edward Man*, Esq; appointed one of his Majesty's Council at *St. Christophers*.

— *Thomas Martyn* of the *Middle Temple*, Esq; appointed one of the Judges in *North Wales*, viz. for the Counties of *Carnarvon*, *Merioneth*, and *Anglesea*.

— *Jennings*, Esq; eldest Son of Sir *Roger Jennings* of in the County of *Cambridge*, Bart. marry'd to Mrs. *Soames*, only Daughter to Colonel *Soames* of *Deering-Grange* in the County of *Norfolk*.

— Dy'd Sir *Richard Colston* of in the County of *Devon*, Bart.

15. *Francis Bernard*, Esq; his Majesty's Premier Serjeant in *Ireland*, made one of the Justices of the Common Pleas in that Kingdom, in the Room of *Maccartney*, Esq; who resign'd.

17. *Thomas Morgan* of *Ruperra* in the County of *Glamorgan*, Esq; only Brother of Sir *William Morgan* of *Tredgar* in the County of *Monmouth*, Knight of the *Bath*, marry'd to Mrs. *Jane Colchester*.

— *William Cavendish*, Esq; commonly call'd *Marquess of Hartington*, appointed Captain of his Majesty's Band of Pensioners, in the Room of *Charles Beauclair*, Duke of *St. Albans*, deceas'd.

— *Davie*, Esq; Son of Sir *John Davie* of *Crudy* in the County of *Devon*, Bart. marry'd to Mrs. *Ackland*, Sister of Sir *Hugh Ackland* of *Columb-John* in the said County, Bart.

May 17.

May 17. John Willes of Lincoln's-Inn, Esq; appointed Second Justice of Chester.

— Francis Bernard, Esq; appointed one of the Judges of the Common Pleas in Ireland.

— John Campbell of Golden-Square, Esq; marry'd to Mrs. Price, sole Daughter and Heiress of Lewis Price of Gogardham in the County of Cardigan, Esq; deceas'd.

18. Anthony Lowther, Esq; Brother of Henry Lord Viscount Lonsdale, made one of the Commissioners of the Revenue in Ireland.

— Sir William Thompson, Knt. Recorder of London, made Curstitor-Baron of the Court of Exchequer, in the Room of Sir John Symphon, who resign'd.

20. Dy'd the Lady Manby, Wife of Sir Thomas Manby of in the County of Essex.

— Dy'd Sir Hewet Aucher of Bishops-Bourn in the County of Kent, Bart. and leaving no Heir Male, the Honour became extinct.

21. The Queen of Denmark brought to Bed of a Prince, who was baptized by the Name of Frederick-Christiane.

22. Dy'd Dr. Brady, Minister of Richmond, Rector of Clapham, and Chaplain to the Princess of Wales.

— The Convocation farther prorogu'd to the 16th of October.

— Mr. Arthur Sykes made Chanter of the Cathedral of Sarum, vacant by the Death of Dr. Whitby, Mr. Brampton, and Mr. Sager, Prebendaries of that Church, elected Canons Residentiary, in the Room of Dr. Wyat and Dr. Whitby, deceas'd.; Mr. Richard Younger made a Prebendary of the same Church, in the Room of the said Dr. Wyat; and Mr. William Wake made a Prebendary of that Church, in the Room of the said Dr. Whitby.

26. At a Chapter of the Most Noble Order of the Garter held at St. James's, Charles Lenox, Duke of Richmond and Lenox; Knight of the Bath, and Sir Robert Walpole of Houghton in the County of Norfolk, Knight of the Bath, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and first Commissioner of the Treasury, were elected Knights Companions of the said Order, in the Room of Evelyn Pierpoint Duke of Kingston, and Charles Beauclaire, Duke of St. Albans, both deceas'd.

May 16.

May 26. Sir John Lambert, Bart. marry'd to Mrs. Holmes.

— Dy'd Sir John Smith.

— Richard Bourk Earl of Glanrickard,

Earl of Kerry, William Caulfield, Lord Viscount Charlemont, Theophilus Butler, Lord Newton Butler, Lord Viscount Duncannon, Thomas Southwell, Lord Southwell, Sir Robert Maude, Bart. Sir Thomas Taylor, Bart. and Major-General Wynne, sworn of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy-Council in Ireland.

27. The Sessions ended at the Old Baily, and the seven following Malefactors there received Sentence of Death, viz. William Still and William Borne alias Bunn, for Felony; James Cherry and William Hollis, for Felony and Burglary; John Hutchins, John Thompson, and John Morrel, for Horse-stealing; the last of whom was convicted the Sessions before, but his Sentence was respited on Appearance of his being at the Point of Death. Three were burnt in the Hand; three sentenc'd to be Whipp'd, and 23 order'd for Transportation.

28. Dr. Exton Sayer, LL. D. chosen Member of Parliament for the Borough of Helston in Cornwall, in the Room of Sir Clement Wear, Knt. deceas'd.

— Dy'd Mr. Dudley, Brother of Sir Matthew Dudley, and Rector of Clapton in Northamptonshire.

29. Thomas Coke, Esq; created one of his Majesty's Serjeants at Arms, in the Room of Talbot Jenkins, Esq; who resign'd.

30. George Pitt of Stratfield-Sea in the County of Southampton, Esq; elected Member of Parliament for the Borough of Old Sarum in the County of Wilts, in the Room of Thomas Pitt, Esq; deceas'd.

— The Lady Cornwallis, Wife of Charles Lord Cornwallis of Eye, brought to Bed of a Daughter.

— The Lady Grace Vane, Wife of Henry Vane, Esq; eldest Son of Gilbert Lord Bernard, brought to Bed of a Daughter.

— Henry Vane, Esq; elected Member of Parliament for Launceston in Cornwall, in the Room of John Willes, Esq; made one of the Judges in Wales.

31. The Lord Vere Beauclaire, elected Member of Parliament for the Borough of New Windsor in the County of Berks, in the Room of his Brother the Lord Charles Beauclaire, who by the Death of his Father became Duke of St. Albans.

May 31. *Charles Douglas*, Duke of *Queensberry* and *Dorset*, and *Alexander Hume*, Earl of *Marchmont*, sworn Lords of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy-Council, and took their Places at the Board accordingly.

— *George Townsend*, *Christopher Montague*, *John Whet- ham*, *Roger Gale*, *Benjamin Mildmay*, *Richard Elliot*, *George Ducker*, *Patrick Haldane*, and *Charles Polhill*, Esqrs. appointed his Majesty's Commissioners for Management of the Revenues of Excise.

J U N E.

June 1. *William Moreton* of the *Middle Temple*, Esq. made one of the Counsel of the City of *London*, in the Room of *Richardson*, Esq. who resign'd.

— *Le Neve*, Esq. appointed Water-Bailiff of the City of *London*, in the Room of *John Bingley*, Esq. who resign'd.

— Dy'd Colonel *Raleigh*, who commanded a Regiment in the Reign of King *William* and Queen *Mary*: He was descended from Sir *Walter Raleigh*, who was beheaded in the Reign of *James I.*

2. Dy'd *Walter Bull* of *Froome* in *Somersetshire*, Esq.

3. Dy'd Major-General *William Stuart*, in a very advanced Age.

— Mr. *James Halliburton* constituted Writer to the Signet in *Scotland*.

6. Dy'd *John Richardson* of *Lincoln's-Inn Fields*, Esq. one of the Justices of the Peace for *Middlesex* and the City of *Westminster*.

9. Dy'd Mrs. *Blackburne*, Wife of Dr. *Lowell Blackburne*, Lord Archbishop of *York*, in the 80th Year of her Age.

— *John Wiles* of *Lincoln's-Inn*, Esq. second Justice of *Chester*; also his Majesty's Justice for the Counties of *Flint*, *Denbigh*, and *Montgomery*, chosen Member of Parliament for the Borough of *Weymouth* in the County of *Dorset*, in the Room of *John Ward*, Esq. expelled the House.

10. Dy'd in Childbed, the Wife of *John Proby* of *Elton Hall* in the County of *Hereford*, Esq. She was Sister of *John Leweson Gower*, Lord Gower.

— Dy'd Mr. *Anthony Alsop*, Prebendary of *Winchester* and Rector of *Brightwell* in the County of *Berks*: He was kill'd by falling into a Ditch that led to his Garden-Door, the Path being narrow, and Part of it foundering under his Feet.

June 10.

June 11. Dy'd George Booth, Esq; Brother to Henry Booth, Earl of Warrington.

— The Dutchess of Ancaſter, Wife of Robert Bertie Duke of Ancaſter, brought to Bed of a Daughter.

June 11, N. S. Dy'd at Rome Cardinal Fabricius Paucucci, Dean of the Sacred College, Biſhop of Oſtium and Velletri, Firſt Miniſter and Secretary of State to Pope Benet XIII. Vicar General of Rome; Secretary of the Congregation General of the Inquiſition, and Prefect of that of Biſhops and Regulars, aged 75 Years, two Months and nine Days, being born at Forli in the Dominions of the Pope, the 2d of April, 1651. He was made a Cardinal by Pope Innocent XII. the 22d of July, 1697; but being reſerv'd in Petto, he was not declared till the Year 1699. He was made Secretary of State, and Grand Penitentiary under the Pontificate of Clement XI. after whoſe Death he loſt thoſe two Employments, Innocent XIII. having demanded him to reſign them; but in lieu thereof, made him Vicar of Rome the 9th of May 1721, in the Place of Cardinal Paracciani, who died the ſame Day. Benet XIII. made Choice of him for his Secretary of State, the 31ſt of May 1724, and the 12th of the following Month he was propos'd in Conſistory for the Sub-Deanſhip, which was then vacant; and the 19th of November, 1725, he came to be Dean of the Sacred College ſome Days after the Death of Cardinal del Giudice. By his Death there was an eighth Vacancy in the Sacred College.

— The Queen of Spain brought to Bed of a Princeſs, who was named Maria Thereſa Antonia Raphael.

12. Dy'd Joſeph Brooksbanks of Hackney, Esq; an eminent Merchant of London.

— Dy'd Whichcott, Esq; Son of Sir Francis Whichcott of Qui in the County of Cambridge, Bart.

13. Mr. Gale, choſen Steward of St. Thomas's Hoſpital, in the Room of Mr. Walton, deceas'd.

15. The Princeſs of Piemont brought to Bed at Turin of a Prince, who was named Victor-Jane-Maria.

— Dy'd at Dublin, Lewis Pyzant, Esq; Keeper of the Privy Signet of Ireland.

16. William Cartwright, Esq; only Son of Thomas Cartwright of Ayde in the County of Northampton, Esq; marry'd to Mrs. Byzantia Lanie, Daughter of Lane, Esq; formerly a Turkey Merchant.

— Charles Lenox Duke of Richmond and Lenox, and Sir Robert Walpole, both Knights of the Bath, were in-

shall'd at *Windfor* Knights Companions of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, with the usual Solemnity and Magnificence.

June 16. *Abel Dolin*, Esq; marry'd to Mrs. *Walter*, eldest Daughter of *John Walter* of *Godalmin* in the County of *Surrey*, Esq;

— *Sir Richard Head* of *Bart.* marry'd to Mrs. *Boyce*.

17. Dy'd Mr. *Gilbert Burnet*, Rector of *Barnet* in *Middlesex*, and Prebendary of *Sarum*: He was Son of the Bishop of *Sarum* of the same Name.

18. Seventy Malefactors in *Newgate* under Sentence of Transportation, were carry'd from thence and put on Board a Ship to be transported to the Plantations in *America*.

— *Sir William Drake* of *Ash* in the County of *Drom*, Bart. marry'd to Mrs. *Williams*, Daughter of *William-Piere Williams*, Esq;

— *Hugh Howard*, Esq; appointed Paymaster of all the Works, concerning the repairing, new-building, and Wall-keeping of his Majesty's Houses, in the Room of *Dartiquenave*, Esq; who was made Surveyor of the Gardens and Waters.

Pusey Brooke, Esq; appointed Collector of the Customs in the Port of *Southampton*, in the Room of *Arnold*, Esq;

20. *George Dashwood*, Esq; Son of *George Dashwood*, of in the County of *Suffolk*, Esq; marry'd to Mrs. *Margaret Peyton*, Sister of *Sir Thomas Peyton*, Bart.

— Dy'd *Charlotte-Christina*, Countess of *Hanaw*, Wife of *Lewis Hereditary Prince of Hesse-Darmstad*, aged 26 Years and two Months.

21. Dy'd *Fleetwood Dormer* of *Lee* in the County of *Bucks*, Esq; only Son of Mr. *Justice Dormer*.

— *John King*, Esq; Son of the Lord High Chancellor, appointed Out-Ranger of his Majesty's Forest of *Windfor*.

— *Henry Edwards*, Esq; one of the Masters of the High Court of *Chancery*, declared by the Lord High Chancellor, Accomptant-General of the said Court.

24. *Sir John Lock*, Kt. and *William Ogburn*, Esq; unanimously chosen Sheriffs of *London* and the County of *Middlesex*, for the Year ensuing.

— Dy'd *John-Mendez da Costa*, an eminent Jewish Merchant.

June 24.

June 24. *Richard Pigott*, Esq; appointed Yeoman of the Stirrup to the Prince of Wales, in the Room of *Ralph Boswell*, Esq;

25. Dy'd Dr. *Charles Crow*, Bishop of Cloyne in Ireland.

27. *William Born* alias *Bunn*, *William Hollis*, and *John Morrel*, executed at Tyburn: But *William Still*, *James Cherry*, *John Thomson*, and *John Hutchins*, were reprieu'd. See May 27.

— *Nathaniel Blackerby*, Esq; appointed Housekeeper in Ordinary to his Majesty of the old Palace at Westminster.

29. Dy'd *Castilla Dutcheff* of *Shrewsbury*, Relict of *Charles Talbot*, Duke of *Shrewsbury*, and Lady of the Bedchamber to the Princess of Wales. She was an Italian, of the Name of *Pagliotti*.

30. Dy'd *Samuel Wotton* of _____ in the County of Devon, Esq; Barrister at Law.

— Dy'd *Henry Mainwaring*, Esq; of _____ in the County of Chester. He was Brother of *Sir Thomas Mainwaring* of *Over-Peover* in that County, Bart.

JULY.

July 1. Dy'd *Nathaniel Vincent* of *Trelavan* in the County of *Cornwall*, Esq; Member of Parliament for *Fowey* in that County.

— *Luke Benny*, Esq; sworn into the Place of Counsellor in the Marshalsea Court, in the Room of *George St. Amand*, Esq; Judge of the Courts belonging to the Tower Hamlets, who resign'd.

2. Dy'd *Charles Henshaw* of _____ in the County of *Southampton*, Esq;

— *George Compton* Earl of *Northampton*, marry'd to the Lady *Thorold*, Relict of *Sir George Thorold*, Kt. who had been Lord Mayor of *London*.

3. Dy'd at *Rome*, Cardinal *Galeazzo Marescotti*, a Roman, aged 98 Years, 9 Months, and 3 Days, having been a Cardinal 51 Years, 1 Month, and 3 Days, to which Dignity he was promoted by *Clement X.* By his Death there was a ninth Vacancy in the Sacred College.

4. Dy'd *Edward Pauncefort*, Esq; He had been Treasurer of the Revenue of Excise, Yeoman of the Jewel-Office, &c.

July 4. *William Hamilton* of *Grange* in the County of *Edinburgh*, Esq; marry'd to *Mrs. Elizabeth Hodges*, Widow of _____ and Daughter of Sir *John Oway* of *Ingmire*, Kt.

6. Dy'd *Mr. Humphrey Wanley*, Library-keeper to the *Earl of Oxford*, well known for his great Learning in Antiquities, and his Skill in ancient Manuscripts.

7. Sir *Gilbert Elliot* of *Stuſs*, Bart. chosen Member of Parliament for the Shire of *Roxburgh*, in the Room of Sir *Gilbert Elliot* of *Mints*, Bart. made one of the Ordinary Lords of Session.

— Dy'd Sir *George Parker* of *Ratton* in the County of *Suffex*, Bart. and was succeeded in the Honour by his eldest Son *Walter Parker*, Esq;

8. Dy'd *John Ker* of *Kersland* in *North Britain*, Esq;

— The *Dutcheſs Dowager* of *St. Albans*, appointed Lady of the Bedchamber to the *Princess of Wales*, in the Room of the *Dutcheſs Dowager* of *Shrewsbury* deceased.

— Dy'd *Thomas Evans*, Esq; of *Great Queen-street*, who had acquir'd a large Estate by Building.

10. Dy'd Sir *Arthur Kay* of *Woodsome* in the County of *York*, Bart. Knight of the Shire for that County, and leaving no Issue Male, was succeeded in the Honour by his Nephew *John Kay*, Esq;

12. Dy'd the Lady *May*, Relict of Sir *Thomas May* of _____ in the County of *Suffex*, Bart.

— Dy'd Sir *Orlando Fettiplace* of _____ in the County of *Hertford*.

14. Dy'd Sir *Thomas Wills* of _____ in the County of *Kent*, Bart.

— Dy'd *Richard Swinſen* of *Swinſen* in the County of *Stafford*, Esq; Member of Parliament for *Tamworth* in that County; and one of the Gentlemen of his Majesty's Privy Chamber.

— Dy'd *Christopher Fleming*, Lord Viscount *Longford*, and Baron of *Slane* in the County of *West-Meath* in the Kingdom of *Ireland*; and was succeeded in Honour and Estate by his Nephew _____ *Fleming*, Esq;

15. His Majesty created his Highness *Prince Frederick*, a Baron, Viscount, Earl, Marquess, and Duke of *Great Britain*, by the Names, Styles, and Titles of Baron of *Snaodon* in the County of *Carnarvon*, Viscount of *Lancannon* in the County of *Cornwall*, Earl of *Eltham* in the County of *Kent*, Marquess of the Isle of *Ely*, and Duke of *Edinburgh*.

Also his Majesty created

His Highness Prince *William* a Baron, Viscount, Earl, Marquess, and Duke of *Great Britain*, by the Names, Styles, and Titles of Baron of the Isle of *Alderney*, Viscount of *Trematon* in the County of *Cornwall*, Earl of *Kennington* in the County of *Surrey*, Marquess of *Berkhamsted* in the County of *Hertford*, and Duke of *Cumberland*.

— Dy'd the Lady *Blount*, Mother of Sir *Thomas Pope Blount*, Bart. in the 75th Year of her Age.

16. Dy'd *Edward Blount* of in the County of *Devon*, Esq;

— Dy'd suddenly at *Vienna*, Duke *Maximilian William* of *Brunswick Hanover*, Colonel of a Regiment of Cuirassiers in the Emperor's Service, Brother of the King of *Great Britain*, and of the Bishop of *Osnabrug*, in the 60th Year of his Age, being born 14th of *December*, 1666.

— The Sessions ended in the *Old Baily*, when the nine following Malefactors receiv'd Sentence of Death, viz. *Richard Hinton*, *William Flower*, *Thomas West*, and *John Brakes*, for Horse-stealing; *Edward Reynolds* and *Thomas Smith*, for robbing on the Highway; *Peter Pierce* for Murder, *Edward Clackson* for returning from Transportation, and *Mary Sandford* for picking a Pocket; she pleaded her Belly, but a Jury of Matrons being impa-
nell'd, found her not with quick Child: Seven were burnt in the Hand, four order'd to be whipt, and 36 to be transported.

17. Dy'd *William Cadogan*, Earl *Cadogan*, Viscount *Cadogan*, Baron of *Reading* and of *Oakley*, General of the Foot Forces in *South-Britain*, Master of the Robes, Colonel of the first Regiment of Foot Guards, Governor of the Isle of *Wight*, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Thistle, and one of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy-Council, and leaving no Issue Male, the Earldom became extinct; but he was succeeded by his Brother *Charles Cadogan*, Esq; in the Baronies of *Reading* and of *Oakley*.

— Dy'd at *Zolkow* in *Poland*, Prince *Constantine Ulaszowski* in the 47th Year of his Age, being born the 21st of *April*, 1680. He was the third Son of *John Sobieski*, King of *Poland*, who dy'd the 7th of *June*, 1696, after a Reign of 22 Years, and of *Maria-Casimira-Louisa de la Grange d'Arquien*, who dy'd at *Blais* the 19th of *January*, 1716.

July 17.

July 17. The Dutcheſs, Wife of Charles Douglas Duke of Queensberry, brought to Bed of a Son.

18. Dy'd James Montgomery, Lord Lyle, Principal Clerk to the Count of Juſticiary in Scotland.

19. Dy'd William Grahme, Eſq;

— Dy'd Sir Robert Dunckley, Kt. Steward of St. Bartholomew's Hoſpital.

— Dy'd John Brinkhurſt of the Moor near Great Marlow in the County of Bucks, Eſq;

20. Mrs. Chetwynd, Wife of William Chetwynd, Eſq; youngſt Brother of the Lord Viſcount Chetwynd, brought to Bed of a Daughter.

— Dy'd Byng, Eſq; Captain of Dragoons, Brother of the Lord Viſcount Torrington.

— The Lady Elizabeth Aiſlabie, Wife of William Aiſlabie, Eſq; Son of John Aiſlabie of Studely in the County of York, Eſq; brought to bed of a Daughter.

21. George Cholmondeley, Eſq; commonly call'd Lord Viſcount Malpus, eldeſt Son of George Earl of Cholmondeley, appointed Maſter of the Robes to his Maſteſty, in the Room of William Earl Cadogan, deceas'd.

— The Parliament met at Weſtminſter, and was farther prorogu'd to the 8th of September.

— Edmund Miller, Eſq; Serjeant at Law, and Member of Parliament for the Borough of Petersfield in the County of Southampton, made one of the Barons of the Court of Exchequer in Scotland, in the Room of Matthew Lante, Eſq; preferred to be Chief Baron of the ſaid Court.

22. Dy'd William Cauſfield, Viſcount and Baron of Charlemont in the County of Armagh in the Kingdom of Ireland, and was ſucceeded in Honour and Eſtate by his eldeſt Son James Cauſfield, Eſq;

— Dy'd Colonel Spicer, Lieutenant-Governor of the Iſland of Guernſey.

23. Dy'd Francis Neale, Eſq; Clerk of the Peace for the County of Bucks, and Deputy Clerk of the Pipe.

24. Dy'd Thomas Wiſe, D.D. Chaplain to the Princeſs of Wales, and Prebendary of Lincoln.

25. Dr. Maule, Dean of Gloyne in Ireland, promoted to the Biſhoprick of that Name, in the Room of Dr. Charles Crow, deceas'd.

— The Dutcheſs of Orleans deliver'd of a Princeſs.

26. Mrs. Slingsby, Wife of Henry Slingsby, Eſq; Brother of Sir Thomas Slingsby, of Red Houſe in the County of York, Bart. brought to Bed of a Son.

July 27.

July 27. Dy'd Robert Newton, Esq; one of the Directors of the South-Sea Company.

28. John Blackwood, Esq; Son of Sir Robert Blackwood, marry'd to Mrs. Mansel, Daughter of Sir Cloudefly Shovel, and Widow of Mansel, Esq; Son of the Lord Mansel.

— Dy'd William Brownlow, Esq; only Brother of Sir John Brownlow of Belton in the County of Lincoln, Lord Viscount Tyrconnel in the Kingdom of Ireland.

— Dy'd the Dutcheſs of Orleans, aged 21 Years, 8 Months, and 28 Days, being born the 5th of November, 1704. This Princess, whose Name was Augusta-Maria-Johanna, was Daughter of Lewis-William, Margrave of Baden-Baden, who dy'd the 24th of December, 1707, and of Frances-Sybilla-Augusta of Saxe-Lawembourg: She was marry'd to the Duke of Orleans the 2d of July, 1724, and left Issue by him the Duke of Chartres, born at Versailles the 1st of May, 1725, and the Princess of whom she was brought to Bed the 25th of this Month.

29. Mr. Robert Briscoe elected Steward of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, in the Room of Sir Robert Dunkley, deceas'd.

30. Dy'd Roger Slater, Esq; who in King William's Reign was Paymaster of the Army abroad, and afterwards of his said Majesty's Household.

31. Dy'd Sir Matthew Carwood, Knight, who had been a Banker in Lombard Street.

AUGUST.

August 1. Sir Charles Farnaby of Kippington in the County of Kent, Kt. created a Baronet of Great Britain.

— Dy'd Charles Turner of in the County of Essex, Esq;

2. John Davidson of Woodhouse, Esq; chosen Clerk of the Justiciary, in the Room of the Lord Lyle, deceas'd.

— Dy'd at Dublin, George Monk, Esq; Surveyor General of the Customs in Ireland.

3. Thomas Smith, Edward Reynolds, John Claxson, and Mary Standford, executed at Tyburn: Richard Hinton, William Flowers, Peter Piercy, Thomas West, and John Barker, repriev'd. See July 16.

— The Countess, Wife of Thomas Farmer, Earl of Pon-
tfract, brought to Bed of a Son.

— The Lady Elizabeth Scawen, Wife of William Scawen, Esq; brought to Bed of a Son.

August 3.

August 3. Dy'd Captain *Canning*, who formerly had the Command of several Men of War.

5. Mrs. *Hawley*, Wife of *Edward Harley*, Esq; Auditor of the Imprests, brought to Bed of a Daughter.

7. Dy'd *Gulfridus Walpole*, Esq; one of the Commissioners for executing the Office of Post-master General.

— *Monoux Cope*, Esq; Son of Sir *John Cope* of *Hartwell* in the County of *Oxford*, Bart. marry'd to Mrs. *St. John* of *Berkshire*.

8. Dy'd *Sargent*, Esq; formerly Captain of Dragoons.

— *Othniel Haggot*, Esq; appointed one of his Majesty's Counsel at *Barbadoes*.

9. Dy'd *Ferdinando Hastings*, Esq; only Brother of *Theophilus Hastings*, Earl of *Huntingdon*, in the 27th Year of his Age.

— Dy'd the Lady *Henrietta Somerset*, Wife of *Charles Fitzroy*, Duke of *Grafton*. She was Daughter of *Charles Somerset*, Marquess of *Worcester*, Son of *Henry* first Duke of *Beaufort*.

— *Thomas Bellassise*, Viscount *Falconberg*, marry'd to Mrs. *Fowler* of *Staffordshire*.

10. *Edward Harrison* of *Balls* in the County of *Hertford*, Esq; appointed one of the Commissioners for executing the Office of Postmaster-General, in the Room of *Gulfridus Walpole*, Esq; deceas'd.

— Colonel *John Stuart* of *Stuart-Field*, kill'd by Sir *Gilbert Elliot* of *Stubbs*, Bart.

11. The Parliament of *Ireland* met at *Dublin*, and was farther prorogu'd to the 23d of *March* following.

— The Lady *Harriot Boyle*, Sister of *Richard Boyle*, Earl of *Burlington*, marry'd to Colonel *Boyle*, a Gentleman of the same Family.

— Dy'd *Francis Montgomery* of *Elp* in *Scotland*, Esq; one of the Gentlemen of the Bedchamber to the Prince of *Wales*.

— Mr. *Musgrave*, made a Prebendary of the Cathedral of *Lincoln*, in the Room of Dr. *Wife*, deceas'd.

13. *Robert Lawley*, Esq; Son and Heir of Sir *Thomas Lawley* of *Salop*, Bart. marry'd to Mrs. *Blackwell*, only Daughter of Sir *Lambert Blackwell*, Bart.

— Dy'd Sir *Charles Adams*, Bart. and was succeeded in the Honour by his Brother *George Adams*, Esq;

August 13.

August 13. Mr. *Ward*, made Dean of *Cloyne*
Ireland, in the Room of Dr. *Maule*, promo-
 ed to that Bishoprick.

14. Dy'd of the Small Pox, Mrs. *Courtenay*,
 youngest Sister of Sir *William Courtenay*, Bart.

16. Dy'd Sir *John Smith* of *Isleworth* in the County of
Middlesex, Bart. and was succeeded in his Honour and
 Estate by his eldest Son *John Smith*, Esq;

17. Dy'd the Lady *Williams*, Wife of Sir *Griffith Wil-*
iams, Bart.

— The Lady *Bland*, Wife of Sir *John Bland* of *Houlm*
Lancashire, brought to Bed of a Son.

18. *Edward Sainthill* of in the County of
Essex, Esq; marry'd to Mrs. *Frances Yonge*, Daughter
 of Sir *Walter Yonge* of *Escott* in that County, Bart.

20. Dy'd the Lady *Mary Bentinck*, Countess Dowager
 of *Essex*, Relict of *Algernoon Capel* Earl of *Essex*, and
 Wife of Sir *Conyers d'Arcy*, Knight of the Bath. She
 was Daughter of *William Bentinck*, Earl of *Portland*.

His Majesty, upon the humble Petition of the United
 Company of Merchants trading to the *East-Indies*, grant-
 ed them a new Charter, with Power to erect a Corpora-
 tion within the Town or Factory of *Madras Patnam* in
 the *East-Indies*, by the Name of Mayor and Aldermen of
Madras Patnam; and to erect a Corporation within the
 Town and Factory of *Bombay* on the Island of *Bombay* in
 the *East-Indies*, by the Name of Mayor and Aldermen
 of *Bombay*; and also to erect another Corporation with-
 in the Factory of *Fort William* in *Bengall* in the said *East-*
Indies, by the Name of Mayor and Aldermen of *Calcutta*
Fort William in *Bengall*; and to grant to each of the
 said Corporations and their Successors perpetual Succes-
 sion, to have a Common Seal alterable at Pleasure, to
 make By-Laws for the better Government of the said
 respective Corporations, and to try Causes Civil, and
 Criminal, High Treason excepted.

— Dy'd Mr. *John Lordell*, an eminent Merchant of
London, and one of the Directors of the Bank of *Eng-*
land.

22. Dy'd *Thomas Vernon* of *Twickenham-Park* in the
 County of *Middlesex*, Esq; Member of Parliament for
 the Borough of *Whitchurch* in the County of *Southamp-*
ton.

— *Bacon Morris*, Esq; Governor of *Languard Fort*, mar-
 ried to Mrs. *Cade*, Daughter of Dr. *Cade*, de-
 ceased, an eminent Physician of *London*.

E

August 23.

August 23. Dy'd *Tempest Holmes*, Esq; Clerk of the Acts of the Navy.

— *Mr. James Allen*, appointed one of his Majesty's Chaplains in Ordinary in *Scotland*; and

— *Mr. James Hunt* appointed his Majesty's Almoner there.

25. Dy'd *Sir Samuel Ongley*, of *Old-Warden* in the County of *Bedford*, Kt. in the 80th Year of his Age.

26. *Charles Pawlet*, Duke of *Bolton*, appointed Governor of the Isle of *Wight*, in the Room of *Earl Cadogan*, deceased.

— The Duke of *Argyle* appointed Colonel of the Princess of *Wales's* own Regiment of Horse, in the Room of the Lord *Londonderry*.

— *Sir Charles Wills*, Lieutenant-General, appointed to command the First Regiment of his Majesty's Foot Guards, in the Room of *Earl Cadogan*, deceased.

— *Thomas Pitt*, Baron of *Londonderry* in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, created an Earl of that Kingdom, by the Title of Earl of *Londonderry*.

— The Earl of *Londonderry* appointed to command the Regiment of Foot, late *Sir Charles Wills's*.

— *Henry Lowther*, Viscount *Lonsdale*, appointed Governor of the Tower of *London*, and Lord Lieutenant of the Tower-Hamlets, in the Room of the Duke of *Bolton*.

— *Mr. Charles Fleetwood* made one of the Prebendaries of the Cathedral of *Exeter*.

28. Dy'd of an Apoplexy *Thomas Kelpin*, Esq; Recorder of the Borough of *St. Albans*.

— Dy'd at *Dublin* *Sir Samuel Cooke*, Knight.

— About this Time came Advice that *Hugh Driffield*, Esq; Lieutenant-Governor of the Island of *Virginia* under the Earl of *Orkney*, dy'd there on the 22d of *July*.

— About the same Time dy'd likewise at *Lisbon* *Richard Welton*, D. D. a Nonjuring Clergyman, formerly Rector of *St. Mary's Whitechapel*.

S E P T E M B E R.

Sept. 1. Dy'd *Mrs. Chetwynd*, Wife of *William Chetwynd*, Esq; Brother of the Lord *Chetwynd*, and one of the Commissioners of the Admiralty.

2. The Lady *Rachel Morgan*, Wife of *Sir William Morgan* of *Tredegar*, Knight of the *Bath*, brought to Bed a Daughter.

Sept. 2.

Sept. 2. Mrs. Harley, Wife of Edward Harley, Esq; Son of the Auditor of the same Name, brought to Bed of a Son.

3. At the Sessions House in the Old Baily, the twelve following Malefactors receiv'd Sentence of Death, viz. George Turner, for stealing Goods to the Value of 50l. Edward Bosworth, for stealing 14 Guineas, and for a Street Robbery; Frances Blacket, tho' a Woman, for a Robbery on the High Way; William Allison and Elias Norcott, for Horse-stealing; Benjamin Aldridge, Mary Floy, and Jane Martin, for returning from Transportation; Mary Robinson, Jane Barret alias Holmes alias Frazer, Catharine Fitzpatrick alias Green alias Boswell, and Sarah Lawson alias Turner, for Shoplifting.

6. Dy'd Sir Thomas Halton, Bart. and was succeeded in Honour and Estate by his Son William Halton, Esq;

— Dy'd Sir Isaac Rebow of Colchester, Kt. aged upwards of 80 Years.

8. The Parliament met at Westminster, pursuant to their last Prorogation, and was farther prorogu'd to the 10th of November.

— Dy'd Sir Clopton Alleyn of Little Leighs Hall in the County of Essex, Bart. and was succeeded in his Dignity and Estate by his Brother, George Alleyn, Esq;

10. Dy'd the Countess, Wife of George Mountague Earl of Halifax: She was Daughter of Richard Lumley Earl of Scarborough.

11. Dy'd Sir John Fryer, Bart. Alderman of London for the Ward of Queenhithe.

12. William Allison, Frances Blacket, Jane Martin, Mary Floye, John Carter alias Cartwright, Mary Robinson, Jane Barret alias Holmes alias Frazer, and Catharine Fitzpatrick alias Green alias Boswell, executed at Tyburn. George Turner, Edward Boswell, Sarah Turner, and Benjamin Aldridge, were repriev'd; Elias Norcott dy'd in Prison. See Sept. 3.

13. Thomas Pearce of Tower-hill, Esq; Member of Parliament for the Borough of Weymouth, Chief Clerk of the Navy Office; and one of the Directors of the South-Sea Company, appointed Clerk of the Acts of the Navy, in the Room of Tempest Holmes, Esq; deceas'd. And

— Thomas Hawes, Esq; Second Clerk in the Admiralty Office, appointed Clerk of the Sixpences deducted out of the Seamens Wages for the Support of Greenwich Hospital.

About

Sept. 13. About this Time came Advice that *Henry Bentinck*, Duke and Earl of *Portland*, Marquess of *Titchfield*, Viscount *Woodstock*, and Baron of *Gloucester*, one of the Lords of the Bedchamber, and Governor of *Jamaica*, departed this Life on the 4th of July, at *St. Jago de la Vega*. He marry'd the Lady *Elizabeth Noel*, eldest Daughter and one of the Coheirs of *Wriothesly-Baptist Noel*, Earl of *Gainsborough*, by whom he left Issue two Sons, *William Marquess of Titchfield*, born in 1708, by whom he was succeeded in the Honour, and the Lord *George*; and two Daughters, the Lady *Frances*, and the Lady

— Dy'd *M Evelyn*, Mother of Sir *John Evelyn* of *Wotton* in the County of *Surrey*, Bart.

— Dy'd *Clayton Milburne* of near *Maidstone* in the County of *Kent*, Esq;

About this Time a Pardon pass'd the Seals for *William Mackenzie*, late Earl of *Seaforth*, who was attainted of High Treason by Act of Parliament, viz. 1 Geo. 1. 41.

Also,

A Pardon pass the Seals for Sir *Hugh Paterson* of *Barnockburn*, who was likewise attainted of High Treason by the same Act.

Chichester, Esq; Brother of *Arthur Chichester*, Earl of *Donnegal* of the Kingdom of *Ireland*, marry'd to Mrs.

Newdigate, eldest Daughter of Sir *Richard Newdigate* of *Arbury* in the County of *Warwick*, Bart.

— *Edward Deering*, Esq; made Deputy-Clerk of the Privy-Council in *Ireland*, to officiate for *Daniel Pulteney*, Esq;

— Dy'd *John Snell* of *Upper Guiting* in the County of *Gloucester*, Esq; Member of Parliament for the City of *Gloucester*.

14. Dy'd *Anne Countess of Fitzwilliam*, Wife of *John Earl Fitzwilliam* of *Milton* in the County of *Northampton*. She was Daughter and sole Heir of *John Stringer* of *Sutton upon Lound* in the County of *Nottingham*, Esq; by *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *Charles Pelham* of *Brooklesby* in the County of *Lincoln*, Esq;

— *Alexander Macmillan*, Esq; appointed Deputy-Keeper of the Signet in *Scotland*, in the Room of *Campbel*, Esq; deceas'd.

— *James Hamilton*, Duke of *Hamilton*, appointed one of the Knights Brethren of the Most Noble Order of the *Thistle*, in the Room of *William Earl Cadogan*, deceas'd.

Sept. 18. Dy'd *Robert Dormer* of *Lee* in the County of *Bucks*, Esq; one of the Justices of his Majesty's Court of Common Pleas; having sat about twenty Years as one of the Judges of that Court.

19. Dy'd the Lady *Whichcot*, Wife of Sir *Francis Whichcot* of *Asferby* in the County of *Lincoln*, Bart. She was Daughter of *Joseph Banks* of *Reversly-Abbey* in the said County, Esq;

20. Dy'd Mr. Edward Parre, Proctor in the Arches Court of Canterbury, Seal-Keeper to the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, as also to the Archdeacon of London, and Register to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's.

21. Dy'd Sir Thomas Mainwaring of Peover in the County of Chester, Bart.

- Samuel Ongle of in the County of Hert-
ford, Esq; marry'd to Mrs. Harvey, Daughter

22. Dy'd George Townshend, Esq; one of the Commissioners of his Majesty's Revenues of Excise.

— Dy'd Dr. *John-Francis Fouquiere*, one of the Directors of the Bank of England.

— Dy'd Thomas *Strangerways* of *Melbury-Sampford* in
the County of *Dorset*, Esq; Knight of the Shire for that
County.

—Dy'd the Lady of Dr. *George Hooper*, Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells.

24. *John Fowle*, Secretary to the Board of Excise, appointed a Commissioner of that Duty, in the Room of *George Townshend*, Esq; deceas'd.

Garrard, Esq; one of the City Counsel,
deceased Recorder of *St. Albans*, in the Room of
Milpin, Esq; deceas'd.

26. *Charles Lenox, Duke of Richmond*, appointed one of the Lords of the Bedchamber to his Majesty, in the room of *Henry Bentinck Duke of Portland*, deceas'd.

17. The Countess, Wife of *Henry Clinton, Earl of Lin-*
coln, brought to Bed of a Daughter.

18. Dy'd Sir John Dimsdale of Hertford, Knight,
L.D.

— Dy'd at *Brunswick*, *Prince Casimir-William*, Brother
of the Landgrave of *Hesse-Hombourg*, in the 37th Year of
his Age, without leaving any Issue by *Christina-Charlotte*,
Countess of *Solms Brownfeld*, whom he marry'd the 11th
October, 1722.

Sept. 28. Dy'd the Lady Shelley, Wife of Sir John Shelley of Michelgrove in the County of Sussex, Bart. She was Daughter of Sir Thomas Scarwen, Knt. Alderman of London.

29. Sir John Eyles, Bart. elected without Opposition Lord Mayor of the City of London, for the Year ensuing.

— About this Time came Advice, that William Waller Esq; his Majesty's Attorney-General for the Island of Barbadoes, dy'd there on the 14th of August last.

— William Scurfield of Mote in Pembroke-shire, Esq; married to Mrs. Philips, Daughter of Philips, Esq; Recorder of Brecknock.

30. Dy'd Heneage Finch, Earl of Winchelsea, Viscount Maidstone, Baron Fitzherbert of Eastwell, Lord of the Royal Manor of Wye, and Bart. in the 70th Year of his Age.

— Samuel Grey, Esq; appointed Secretary to the Commission of Excise, in the Room of John Forole, Esq;

— The Countess of Albemarle, declar'd Lady of the Bedchamber to her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, in the Room of the Dutches of Shrewsbury, deceased.

OCTOBER.

Oct. 2. Dy'd Mr. Benjamin Pritchard, one of the Rectors of St. Dunstan's, Stepney.

— Dy'd the Lady Dover, Relict of Henry Jermyn, Lord Dover.

3. Dy'd Edward Stradling, Esq; (Son of Sir Edward Stradling of St. Donat's-Castle in the Shire of Glamorgan, Bart.) Member of Parliament for the Town of Cardiff in the said Shire.

4. Dy'd Mrs. Herley, Sister of Robert Harley, Earl of Oxford and Earl Mortimer.

5. About 80 Felons Convict, under Sentence of Transportation, were taken out of Newgate, and put on Ship-board for Maryland in America, being join'd in the River by several more Convicts from Surrey and Kent.

— Dy'd Richard Fuller, LL. D. Advocate to the Admiralty.

— Baines, Esq; appointed Counsellor for the Affairs of the Admiralty, in the Room of George Townshend, Esq; deceased,

Oct. 5. Dy'd the Lady Frances Keightly, Widow of Keightly, Esq; She was Daughter of Edward Hyde, first Earl of Clarendon.

— Daniel Foulis, Esq; the British Consul at Seville, dy'd there.

9. Dy'd Mrs. Gascoigne, Widow of Dr. Gascoigne of Endfield in Middlesex. She was Daughter and Heir of Sir Francis Theobald of Barking-Hall in the County of Suffolk, by Anne Daughter of Sir Robert Nightingale of Newport-Pagnel in the County of Essex, Esq.

10. A Pardon pass'd the Seals for John Sinclair, Esq; who in the first Year of the King's Reign, was attainted of High Treason, in levying War against his Majesty.

11. Dy'd Mr. Bowdle, formerly Attorney-General in Maryland.

14. Dy'd in the 52d Year of his Age, Sir Jeffrey Gilbert, Knt. Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer-Court. In 1715, he was made Puisne Judge of the King's Bench in Ireland; and the same Year advanced to be Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer in that Kingdom: In 1722, he was made one of the Barons of the Exchequer in this Kingdom; and in 1724-5, he was appointed one of the Lords Commissioners for Custody of the Great Seal, and before the Determination of that Commission, he was made Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer.

— Dy'd Mr. Hotchkins, one of the Prebendaries of St. Paul's.

15. The Sessions ended in the Old Baily, where the eight following Malefactors receiv'd Sentence of Death; namely, William Marjoram alias Huggedie, and Henry Jones for Street Robberies; Joseph Smith and Sarah Sutterfield for privately stealing; Robert Rose, Matthew Hardy and Thomas Hyde for Horse-stealing; and Anthony Drury for Highway. Sarah Sutterfield pleaded her Belly, and was found not with Quick Child. One was sentenc'd to the whipt, one burnt in the Hand, and twenty-two order'd for Transportation.

16. Dy'd George Monson, Esq; Brother of Sir William Monson of Broxburn in the County of Hertford, Baronet.

— Sir Laurence Carter of Newark in the County of Gloucester, Knt. Serjeant at Law, one of his Majesty's Counsel learned in the Law, Solicitor-General to the

Prince of Wales, and Member of Parliament for the Town of Leiceſter, made one of the Barons of the Court of Exchequer, in the Room of Mr. Baron Price, made one of the Juſtices of the Court of Common Pleas, in the Room of Mr. Juſtice Dormer, deceas'd.

Oct. 16. Sir Thomas Pengelly, Knt. his Maſteſty's Premier Serjeant at Law, and Member of Parliament for the Borough of Cockermouth in Cumberland, appointed Lord Chief Baron of his Maſteſty's Court of Exchequer, in the Room of Sir Jeffrey Gilbert, Knt. deceas'd. And

17. Edward Whitaker, Eſq; appointed his Maſteſty's Premier Serjeant at Law, in the Room of Sir Thomas Pengelly, Knt.

— Henry Pelham, Eſq; Brother of Thomas-Holles Pelham Duke of Newcaſtle, marry'd to the Lady Charlotte Manners, Siſter of John Manners, Duke of Rutland.

21. Dy'd Mr. Charles Trimnel, eldeſt Son of Dr. Trimnel, Dean of Wincheſter.

— Alexander Wedderburne, Gilbert Burnet, Henry Binſon, Thomas Broughton, and George Roſs, Eſqrs. appointed Commiſſioners for the Receipt and Management of his Maſteſty's Revenue of Excife in Scotland.

— Dy'd Mr. Edward Trelawney, Dean of Exeter.

Mark Pringle, Eſq; appointed his Maſteſty's Conſul at Seville in Spain, in the Room of David Fowlis, Eſq; deceas'd.

— Dy'd Sir Richard Cox of Dumbleton in the County of Glouceſter, Bart.

27 Dy'd Capt. John Stevens, Author of a Spaniſh and Engliſh Dictionary.

— Dr. Francis Hare, Dean of Worceſter, elected Dean of St. Paul's, in the Room of Dr. Henry Godolphin, who reſign'd.

— Dy'd in a very advanc'd Age, Anthony Tournay, Eſq; He had been Deputy of Dowgate-Ward between 30 and 40 Years.

28. Dy'd Robert Jackson of Woodſide in the County of Bucks, Eſq; who had been Commander of a Man of War.

— Mr. Smith kill'd in a Duel fought in the Meufe, by Mr. Walpole of Ireland.

29 Dy'd Sir Thomas Frankland of Thirkelly in the County of York, Bart. and was ſucceeded in Honour and Eſtate, by his Son, Thomas Frankland, Eſq;

Off. 29. Dy'd Kirby, Esq; an eminent Shipwright, and one of the Justices of Peace for the County of *Mid-
dlesex*.

31. Dy'd Mr. Bishop, a Nonjuring Clergy-
man, in the 65th Year of his Age.

N O V E M B E R.

Nov. 1. Dy'd Dr. Keith, M. D.

— Dy'd Mr. Mahamet, Valet de Chambre to his Ma-
jesty.

2. Dy'd Sir John Wriottesley of in the County
of *Stafford*, Bart. and was succeeded in Honour and Es-
tate, by his eldest Son Henry Wriottesley, Esq;

3. Anthony Drury and Joseph Smith, executed at Tyburn:
Thomas Hyde dy'd in Newgate some Days after his Con-
demnation: Henry Jones, William Marjoram alias Hugge-
die, Robert Rose, Matthew Hardy, and Sarah Satterfield,
were repriev'd. See Off. 15.

— Mr. Baron Page remov'd from his Majesty's Court
of Exchequer, to be one of the Justices of the Court
of Common Pleas, in the Room of Robert Tracey, Esq;
who resign'd.

— John Comyns, Esq; of Writtle in the County of *Essex*,
Serjeant at Law, and Member of Parliament for the Bo-
rough of Malden in that County, made a Baron of the
Court of Exchequer, in the Room of

— Edmund Probyn, Esq; Serjeant at Law, made a Ju-
stice of the Court of King's Bench, in the Room of Sir
Littleton Powys, Knt. who resign'd.

— Dy'd Hume, Esq; only Son of Sir Gusta-
vus Hume, Bart.

— Dy'd the Lady Margaret Montgomery, Relict of
, and Mother of Sir Robert Mont-
gomery. She was Sister of William Johnston, Marquess of
Annandale.

4. Dy'd Mr. Henry Owen, one of the Bridge-Masters of
the City of London.

— Henry Lowther, Lord Viscount Lonsdale, Gover-
nor of the Tower of London, sworn one of the Lords of his
Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and took his
Place at the Board accordingly.

— Mrs. Mainwaring, Widow of Henry Main-
waring (only Brother of Sir Thomas Mainwaring of Over-
Peover in the County of *Chester*, Bart.) brought to Bed of
a Posthumous Son.

Nov. 5.

Nov. 5. Dy'd John Allen, Lord Viscount Allen in the County of Kildare in Ireland, and Baron Stallegan in the County of Dublin: He was succeeded in Honour and Estate, by his eldest Son *Joshua Allen, Esq;*

— Dy'd Mr. *Cummins, Archdeacon of Salop.*

— Dy'd at Paris, aged 53 Years or thereabouts, the Lady Mary Tudor, Countess of Derwentwater, Relict of Francis Ratcliffe, second Earl of Derwentwater, who had Issue by her, three Sons and one Daughter, viz. James who succeeded his Father in the Earldom, and was beheaded for High Treason on Tower-Hill, in 1716. Francis, and Charles, and the Lady Mary-Tudor. She was twice marry'd after the Death of the Earl her first Husband, viz. first to Henry Graham, Esq; and after his Decease, to Rooker, Esq; Son of Brigadier-General Rooker.

7. Dy'd John Waller of Gregory's in the County of Bucks Esq;

8. The King conferred the Honour of Knighthood on Edmund Probyn, Esq; one of the Justices of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench. As also upon

— John Comyns, Esq; one of the Barons of his Majesty's Court of Exchequer.

— Lisle of Moyle's-Court in the County of Southampton, Esq; marry'd to Mrs. *Busk.*

10. The Parliament met at Westminster, and was further prorogu'd 'till the 8th of December following.

— Dy'd Richard Pagett, L.L. D.

— Dy'd Dr. *Chrichton* of London, M. D.

— Dy'd Mrs. *Tyler*, Relict of Dr. John Tyler, Bishop of Llandaff.

11. Dy'd James Morrice, Esq;

12. *Exton Sayer*, LL. D. Member of Parliament for *Worcestershire* appointed his Majesty's Advocate in the High Court of Admiralty, in the Room of Dr. Richard Fuller, deceas'd.

Dy'd Peter Hynd of the Middle Temple, Esq; Barrister at Law.

— Dy'd Sir Thomas Slingsby of Redhouse in the County of York, Bart. and was succeeded in Honour and Estate, by his Son Henry Slingsby, Esq;

14. Dy'd Richard Asherton of Bussey in Lancashire, Esq;

— Sir Orlando Bridgman, Bart. made Auditor-General to the Prince of Wales, in the Room of Samuel Travers, Esq; deceas'd.

Nov. 14.

Nov. 14. The King was pleased to grant to Dr. John Vert, one of his Majesty's Chaplains in Ordinary, the Deanery of Exeter, void by the Death of Mr. Edward Trelawney.

— His Majesty was pleased to grant to Dr. James Stillingfleet the Deanery of Worcester, void by the Resignation of Dr. Francis Hare.

— Thomas Hales, Esq; made one of the Clerks of the Household to his Royal Highness, in the Room of Sir Orlando Bridgman.

— Genthorp Clayton, Esq; made Equerry, in the Room of Thomas Hales, Esq; And

— Fitzwilliams, Esq; Son of the Lord Viscount Fitzwilliams of the Kingdom of Ireland, made a Knight of Honour to his said Royal Highness in the Room of Genthorp Clayton, Esq;

16. N. S. Dy'd at Rome, Cardinal Bernardin Scotti, Cardinal Priest, by the Title of St. Peter in Montorio, Prefect of the Signature of Justice, aged 70 Years, the Month, and ten Days, being born at Milan, October 6th, 1656. He was Governor of Rome, when Pope Clement XII. promoted him to the Dignity of Cardinal, by the 16th, 1715.

17. Robert Hardy, Esq; appointed Surveyor of his Majesty's Works and Buildings, in the Room of James Gore, Esq; deceased.

— The Countess of Essex, Wife of William Capel, Earl of Essex, brought to Bed of a Daughter.

19. Mr. Robert Taylor installed one of the Prebendaries of the Cathedral of Canterbury, in the Room of Mr. John Cock, deceased.

20. Dy'd Mrs. Loman, Relict of Joshua Loman of St. Albans, Esq;

— Dy'd Mr. Ireland, Upholsterer and Keeper of the Wardrobe to the Prince of Wales.

21. Dy'd the Lady Holland, Relict of Sir John Holland of in the County of Suffolk, Bart.

22. Sir John D'Otty of Chislehampton in the County of Oxford, Bart. marry'd to Mrs. Carter of that County.

— Dy'd Dr. Thomas Tudway, Professor of Musick in the University of Cambridge.

— Robert Saunderson, Esq; appointed Usher of the High Court of Chancery.

Nov. 23. Dy'd Robert Dundas of Arncliffe, Esq; one of the Lords of Session in Scotland.

24. Dy'd at Dublin, Thomas Griffith, Esq; Deputy Master of the Rolls in that Kingdom.

28. The Lady Bacon, Wife of Sir Edmund Bacon of Gillingham in the County of Suffolk, Bart. brought to Bed of a Son.

— Dy'd Nicholas, Esq; a Turkey Merchant in London, and had been High Sheriff of the County of Surrey.

— Dy'd Richard Bourk, Earl of Clanrickard, and Baron of Dunkellin in the Kingdom of Ireland.

DECEMBER.

Dec. 1. Richard Ellys, Esq; only Son of Sir William Ellys of Nocton in the County of Lincoln, Bart. marry'd to Mrs. Gould, Daughter of Hugh Gould of Oakham in the County of Bucks, Esq;

— Hugh Dalrymple, Esq; appointed one of the Lords of Session in Scotland, in the Room of Robert Dundas, Esq; deceased.

2. James Whorwood, Esq; appointed Windsor Herald of Arms, in the Room of Peter Mauduit, Esq; who resign'd.

3. Dy'd James Woodroffe of the Middle-Temple, Esq;

— Dormer Parkhurst, Esq; Son of John Parkhurst in the County of Northampton, Esq; and Chancellor of the County Palatine of Durham, marry'd to Mrs. Hickman, Daughter of Dr. Hickman, late Bishop of Londonderry.

4. Dr. Cockman of Maidston in Kent, M. D. marry'd to Mrs. Dyke, Sister of Sir Thomas Dyke of Hercham in the County of Suffex, Bart.

Dy'd at Dublin, Richard West, Esq; Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and Member of Parliament for Bodmin in the County of Cornwall.

6. Thomas Thynne, Lord Viscount Weymouth marry'd to the Lady Anne Sackville, eldest Daughter of Lionel-Crawfield Sackville, Duke of Dorset.

— Mrs. Bromley, Wife of William Bromley, Esq; Son of William Bromley of Bagington in the County of Warwick, Esq; brought to Bed of a Son.

8. The Parliament met at Westminster, and was farther prorogu'd to the 17th of January following.

Dec. 8.

— Dy'd *Henry Edwards* of in the County
Esq; one of the Masters in the High Court
of Chancery, and Accountant-General of the said Court.

9. Dy'd Mr. *William Hall*, Rector of *Aston* in *Middle-*
sex, and one of the Prebendaries of *St. Paul's, London*.

— *Onslow*, Esq; youngest Brother of *Arthur*
Onslow of *Levea-Grove* in the County of *Surrey*, Esq;
marry'd to Mrs. *Rose Bridges*, Niece and Coheiress to
John Bridges of *Imber-Court* in the said County, Esq;

10. Dy'd *Dennis Mallony* of *Gray's-Inn*, Esq; Barrister
at Law.

— Dy'd *Thomas Chambers*, Esq; of *London*, Governor
of the Company of *Copper Miners* of *England*.

11. Dy'd *John Frost* of *Benham* in *Berkshire*, Esq; one
of the eldest Brothers of *Trinity-House*.

13. Dy'd the Lady *Dowager Effingham*, Relict of *Tho-*
mas Howard, Lord *Howard* of *Effingham*.

— *Francis-Cudworth Masham*, Esq; Brother of *Samuel*
Lord Masham, made one of the Masters in Chancery, and
Accountant-General in the said Court, in the Room of
Henry Edwards, Esq; deceas'd.

— Dy'd Dr. *Lupton*, Prebendary of *Durham*,
Preacher to the Honourable Society of *Lincoln's-Inn*, and
Afternoon Lecturer to the *Middle-Temple*.

14. The Sessions ended at the *Old Bailey*, where four Per-
sons receiv'd Sentence of Death, viz. *William Miller* for
a Robbery on the Highway, *Edward Rowland* for Horse-
stealing, *Jane Crommey* for a private Felony, and *Grace*
Baldwin for Shoplifting; two were burnt in the Hand,
one sentenc'd to be whipp'd, and 32 order'd for Transpor-
tation.

— *Thomas Wyndham*, Esq; Lord Chief Justice of the
Court of Common Pleas in *Ireland*, appointed Lord High
Chancellor and one of the Lords Justices of that Kingdom
in the Room of *Richard West*, Esq; deceas'd.

— Dr. *Ibbetson*, Rector of *Lambeth*, made
Archdeacon of *Exeter*, in the Room of Mr.
Wrelawney, deceas'd.

15. Sir *Cecil Bishop* of *Parham* in the County of *Suffex*,
Bart. marry'd to Mrs. *Anne Boscarwen*, eldest Daughter of
Hugh Boscarwen, Lord Viscount *Falmouth*.

— Major *Gouge* constituted Governor of *Vir-*
ginia, under the Earl of *Orkney*, in the Room of Major
Drysdale, deceas'd.

F I N I S.



N. B. This Title is design'd
for such Persons as think fit to bind the
four last *Registers* in one Volume
And, for the same Reason, a Table
added at the End of the Forty-fourth
Register, of all the principal Mat-
ters contain'd in them.